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PROCEEDINGS AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO,

EMBRACING THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, REPORT OF THE  
COUNCIL OF SOCIETY WORK, TREASURER'S REPORT, REPORT  
OF COMMITTEE ON THE FITCH CRÈCHE,

*Held at the Fitch Crèche, Tuesday evening, June 9, 1881.*

— • • —

The annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society was held at the Fitch Crèche Tuesday, June 9th. It was quite largely attended, and among the spectators were a goodly number of ladies. E. T. Evans, the President of the Charity Organization Society, presided, and Mr. J. G. Munro, acted as Secretary in the absence of Ansley Wilcox. President Evans called the meeting to order a few minutes after eight o'clock, and delivered the following interesting address:

PRESIDENT EVANS' ADDRESS.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Charity Organization Society of the city of Buffalo, when in December, 1877, the Rev. S. H. Gurteen and his friends brought to our notice this plan of organized charity, there was submitted at the same time a Constitution in which the principles of the Society were stated most distinctly, and a code of By-laws by which the Society was to carry them into effect. These had been framed with great care and were mainly adopted from those of the London Charity Organization Society.

You may remember how we began our work, first endeavoring to check pauperism; the investigation of the applicants for poor aid; to encourage the improvident by employment rather than alms, and drive out street beggars.

The work of the Society proceeded quietly and resulted, among other things, in a more careful bestowal of food and clothing by the various relief societies.

When, however, in April, 1880, the Society undertook the first of its provident schemes, the foundation of a Crèche, then it was found that in order to accept Mr. Benjamin Fitch's gift of this building it would be necessary for the Society to be incorporated, which was done under the general statute provided for that purpose. The following were named as Trustees; Messrs. John Allen, Jr., A. Altman, J. H. Dormer, E. T. Evans, S. S. Rogers, F. H. Root, D. P. Rumsey, S. Scheu, E. C. Sprague, and the Society received the deed of the Fitch Crèche from its generous donor. They proceeded to carry out the benevolent purpose of the Society through a Crèche committee, whose report in full will be presented shortly to you. When the Society desired again to enlarge its field of provident usefulness, and Mr. Benjamin Fitch, wishing to further co-operate with it, offered his last munificent gift, aggregating, with his former donation, \$300,000, the counsel of the Society, at the suggestion of Mr. Fitch, advised that special legislation be obtained to enable the Society to hold real estate of greater value than that permitted by the general statute; and also to enable it to carry out properly other provident plans which Mr. Fitch entirely approved of and even partly suggested and which are to some extent embraced in the original plan of the Society. This legislation has been obtained and Mr. Fitch has passed the title of the property to the Society, who hope to use the means thus provided for the continued moral and social elevation of the poor.

The By-Laws to be presented to you for adoption have been prepared in accordance with the special act passed by the Legislature and have been carefully examined by counsel. The principles of the Society so carefully laid down by Mr. Gurteen, and which have been so entirely satisfactory in practice to us all, are embodied in these By-Laws. They have been already approved by the Trustees and by the Council of the Society, and are now laid before you for final action.

The Board of Trustees at their last meeting added to their number, in accordance with the law on the subject, the following gentlemen: Edward Bennett, T. Guilford Smith, Sheldon T. Viele, Ansley Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, J. G. Munro. Two of the original Trustees go out of office now. One vacancy caused by resignation exists. You will be asked to take action on these to-night.

The Board has hardly been in possession of Mr. Fitch's gift long enough to do much, but they have prepared a carefully tabulated estimate of the value of the property. Measures



have been taken for realizing the necessary funds for the proposed Fitch Institute building. As soon as the cash available is known, they propose to ask for plans both for an ordinary building and a fire proof structure. This will contain, besides offices for the C. O. S., a free reading room, a lecture room, a provident dispensary, a penny bank, and other schemes more particularly named in Mr. Fitch's deed to the Society. The building is to be known as the Fitch Institute, and be located on the lot adjoining the Fitch Crèche.

After the plans have been decided on, proposals for contract will be asked for and awarded, and the work begun without delay.

Mr. Munro, the acting Secretary, read the proposed By-Laws of the Society.

W. H. Gratwick moved the adoption of the By-Laws and the motion prevailed.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

*To the Officers and Members of the Council of the Charity Organization Society :*

The Finance Committee of the Council beg respectfully to report to the members of the Society the following receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1880:

##### *Receipts.*

Balance on hand January 1, 1880.....	\$ 39.19
Receipts from Citizens' Committee (Society's bills for Jan'y and Feb'y) ..	1,199.28
Subscriptions and annual members.....	3,135.00

\$4,373.47

##### *Expenditures.*

Central Office, rent, salary, etc.....	\$ 789.10
District Offices, Nos. 1, 2 and 7.....	1,904.60
“ “ “ 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.....	1,595.58
Balance.....	84.19

\$4,373.47

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

##### *Receipts.*

Balance on hand January 1, 1881.....	\$ 84.19
Subscriptions and annual members.....	1,565.00

\$1,649.19

##### *Expenditures.*

Central Office, rent, salary, etc.....	\$ 267.53
District Offices, Nos. 1, 2 and 7.....	600.35
“ “ “ 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.....	571.02
June 1, 1881, balance on hand.....	210.29

\$1,649.19

The Charitable Syndicate, formed to meet the expenses of the District Offices until May, 1880, are indebted to the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the amount of \$2,458.49.

The District Committee's Offices have been reduced in number, so that the Society's administrative expenses, instead of being \$7,000 as estimated in the last annual report were only \$4,289.28. For the first six months of 1881, they will be \$1,675, so that we shall require only that amount to carry on our District work for the rest of the year, the Crèche funds being already provided.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAHAM ALTMAN,  
CYRUS CLARK,  
JAMES H. DORMER.

#### COMMITTEE ON AUDITING.

The undersigned respectfully report that they have examined the preceding statements and compared them with the vouchers, and that they have found them correct.

June, 1881.

G. S. HAZARD,  
THOMAS CARY.

( Sheldon T. Viele, on behalf of the Council, read the following report to the Society :

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SOCIETY.

The period covered by this report is from October 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1881; a change in the manner of keeping the books of the Poor Department having been made the same change has been effected in the books of the Society, as a matter of convenience.



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## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

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The statistical tables attached show in detail the work of the Society, in the same general form as heretofore. The committees have gone on with their work as usual; and each additional year's experience proves of immense value in the accumulation of facts, and in increased wisdom in dealing with individual cases.

It is scarcely necessary to review the tables as presented; they only illustrate more fully and confirm the Society's deductions therefrom, made in former reports.

Several points, however, call for special mention. The value of the systematic records of the Society is shown more clearly each year. Already it has become a matter of demonstration, from the history of many families, preserved on our records, that pauperism, unless checked, invariably leads to crime; and that crime and pauperism both tend directly to perpetuating their species in the ensuing generation, in an aggravated form. Hence, the entire community are vitally interested in the proper dealing with the problem of pauperism, and, as a matter of self-protection, every citizen should do something in the work. All classes are aroused when an outbreak of small-pox is threatened, and private citizens and officials alike demand universal vaccination. Pauperism, unless checked, bids fair to become, in a not far distant day, a greater moral and physical scourge for the entire community than any one other disease, however dreadful.

That pauperism is a disease, and can be checked, and in a great degree eliminated, is proved by what the Society has accomplished here, and other organizations working on similar plans have done elsewhere. But the Society will be comparatively helpless unless it has the intelligent support and co-operation of all the officials and of all classes of the community.

## OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Society can only reiterate what it has so often said before, that "out-door relief," as now administered by the city officials, tends directly to the growth of pauperism. It is a vicious system and must be changed. This can only be accomplished by the growth of a healthy public opinion. The defects of the system are not the fault of any one public officer, but of the system itself. The policy of investigation has caused a striking decrease in the amount expended; but to effect lasting good a radical change of administering the city relief must be made. So long as the present system is continued and a constant rotation in office of those administering the funds is kept up, so long the evils will continue, and danger exist of their breaking out in an aggravated form. It is almost impossible for an official to become fairly intelligent in his office before his term expires; and a constant temptation exists to use the office for personal or political ends.

The Society contends that "out-door relief," except in cases of actual temporary illness, should only be administered to the shiftless, the improvident, the dissolute, the confirmed pauper, and the tramp, and then only in connection with the "labor test;" all who have aid in this form should be made to work for it at a cheap rate.

This system is gradually being adopted in many cities with great benefit, and seems the only safeguard against abuse of the funds on the one hand and against the encouragement of pauperism on the other. Just what the labor test should be here is a grave question, but it is suggested that perhaps in connection with the street cleaning a system could be devised that would meet the requirements of a labor test, while also being a benefit to the city at large. This failing, either a wood or a stoneyard should be established. It might be expedient to start such a yard on some of the property lately acquired by the Society from Mr. Fitch; the location would be convenient, and the object certainly comes within the schemes of the Society.

## THE POLES.

A striking illustration of the working of the present system of out-door relief is shown in the Polish settlement. A large settlement of Poles now exists here, who live in a state of debasement difficult to understand. They are at present industrious and saving; they work all summer, hoard their pay, and send it off in the beginning of winter to their friends at home to assist them to arrive here. Then, those here and their friends, when they arrive, all being destitute alike, go on the Poormaster's book and subsist till spring.

As surely as this system is continued, so surely will this population, increasing with rapidity, become dissolute and depraved as well as degraded; and the community will be cursed with a plague spot that will widen and increase. The police and agents of the Society both contend that, if these people already here are made firmly to understand that no out-door relief will be given them, they will save their money for their own subsistence, and thus take the first step towards becoming good citizens.

## AID SOCIETIES.

To carry out completely the system that no out-door relief or official aid shall be given to the "worthy poor," it is necessary that private benevolence assume a greater proportion of the work than it now does. The greatest need the Society now has is for large co-operative aid societies, working in connection with this Society, and under its methods. It is surely possible that every large church should have an organization of this kind, working entirely

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without sectarian or religious bias; and were the subject properly understood, all would know that true Christianity, as well as good government and sound political economy, demands that this work be done, and done in this manner. Were this accomplished the transformation that would be effected in the moral, and even in the material aspect of our city, would be marvelous. As it is now, the few do what they can of the work that belongs to the many, and most of our good citizens are content with a vicarious giving through the tax rolls, while their alms thus received are dispensed through the faulty methods of the Poor Department.

#### PROVIDENT SCHEMES.

The Society is happy to announce that the "Crèche," the first of its provident schemes to be put in practical operation, is working better every day. As its methods become better known to the poor its popularity increases; and as work for the poor becomes more plenty, more mothers avail themselves of its advantages. During the month of May just passed the number of children admitted was 330, being a daily average of nearly half of its total capacity. This proves the soundness of the principle, and that as soon as it is fully known its benefits will be appreciated and enjoyed.

The magnificent benefaction of Mr. Fitch will soon enable the Society to present many of its other provident schemes to the worthy poor of our great city. It cannot be doubted but that many blessings will flow from this gift when once fully established, and the rich and poor alike be benefited. In the meantime, while the magnificent liberality of one man, and he not now a resident of Buffalo, gives promise of so much good to be accomplished in the near future, it surely behooves all citizens here to unite in aiding to the extent of their power the work so regally begun.

#### THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIETY.

One subject remains for brief mention. The Society has demonstrated its usefulness, and the reasons for its existence. In doing so it has proved its worthiness of support. The burden of this support has heretofore fallen upon a few shoulders. It is neither fair, public-spirited, nor wise, that this should continue. Should eight hundred members be found in this entire city to agree to contribute yearly the sum of five dollars each, the entire executive and administrative expenses of the Society could be met; and all sums over that, contributed by the liberality of either single citizens or associated bodies, could be applied directly to the relief of the worthy poor, in some of the many ways open to the Society.

The Society therefore asks that all its friends will make an effort to swell its membership to the number desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number of cases investigated from October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1880:

Cases decided not requiring relief.....	202
Cases decided unworthy.....	74
Cases decided for Poor Law or ineligible....	41
Cases referred to the Overseer.....	197
Cases referred to Co-operating Societies.....	200
Cases referred to private persons.....	60
Cases assisted by grants.....	30
Cases assisted by loans.....	18
Cases assisted by employment.....	490
Cases of emigrants, non-residents and tramps.	359
Total.....	1,671

From October 1st, 1880, to January 1st, 1881:

Cases decided not requiring relief.....	18
Cases decided unworthy.....	8
Cases decided for Poor Law or ineligible.....	12
Cases referred to the Overseer.....	16
Cases referred to Co-operating Societies.....	47
Cases referred to private persons.....	7
Cases assisted by grants.....	20
Cases assisted by loans.....	2
Cases assisted by employment.....	106
Cases of emigrants, non-residents and tramps.	63
Total.....	299

TABLE NO. 2.

Table of social state from October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1880:

Description.	Without children	With Children.									Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Married couples.....	88	47	72	66	81	43	32	30	11	9	479	
Deserted wives.....	14	26	31	35	17	11	9	2	..	..	145	
Widowers.....	20	6	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	37	
Widows.....	92	52	57	47	41	21	11	5	3	..	329	
Deserted husbands.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Single men.....	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Single women.....	25	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	
Orphans.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	
		262	139	169	151	144	76	53	37	14	9	1054

TABLE NO. 3.

Total number and ages of persons embraced in the 1,054 applications, from October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1880:

Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	Over T'l.	
5	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to		
years.	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	70	
818	925	743	357	390	534	383	231	197	174	4752



TABLE NO. 4.

Table of nativity of applicants from October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1880:

America.....	307	Poland.....	33
Canada.....	51	Portugal.....	3
England.....	71	Scotland.....	18
France.....	14	Spain.....	1
Germany.....	426	Switzerland.....	13
Ireland.....	338	Sweden.....	2
Italy.....	2	West Indies.....	1
Holland.....	30	Norway.....	1
Jamaica.....	1		
Total.....	1,312		

TABLE NO. 5.

Table showing cause of destitution from October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1880:

Blindness.....	9
Cripples.....	33
Desertion of husband.....	42
Drunkenness of head of family.....	175
Fire.....	1
Husbands in prison.....	22
Insanity of head of family.....	13
Immoral conduct.....	20
Large families.....	11
Lack of work.....	56
No cause, <i>i. e.</i> , if applicants were provident and industrious they could be self-supporting.....	166
No male support.....	198
Old age.....	210
Sickness.....	218
Total.....	1,177

TABLE NO. 6.

Educational table of Precincts Nos. 1, 2 and 7, from October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1880:

Number of applicants that can read and write.....	201
Number that can read but not write.....	43
Number that cannot read or write.....	246
Total.....	490

Since writing this report we have been able to bring the figures down to July 1st, and also to include the year 1876, showing the truly wonderful results of the Society's attention to the administration of city out-door relief.

The reduced amounts having been largely due to the determined efforts of the District Committees, and co-operating societies, toward supplying employment to former recipients of city aid, thus rendering them self-supporting, and so far checking the spread of pauperism.

In the first six months of the three years before the existence of the Society, the city out-door relief was:

1876.....	\$62,697.00
1877.....	71,678.00
1878.....	41,208.00

Total.....\$175,583.00

In the same time of the three years following the formation of the Society:

1879.....	\$26,484.00
1880.....	22,223.00
1881.....	20,061.00

Total.....\$68,768.00

Burials included in above statement:

1877.....	\$3,050.00
1878.....	2,360.00
1879.....	1,140.00
1880.....	1,320.00
1881.....	1,480.00

The report was applauded and ordered received and filed.

TABLE NO. 7.

Comparative results of official and of the Society investigation:

Class I. Overseer of the Poor—	
Total number of applicants for "out-door relief" investigated by the Police from October 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1881.....	1,575
Pronounced worthy by the Police and received aid.....	1,249
Pronounced unworthy by the Police and received no aid.....	294
Pronounced unworthy by the Police and received aid.....	17
Pronounced worthy by the Police but did not apply for aid.....	15
	1,575

Class II. Charity Organization Society—	
Total number of foregoing applicants investigated by the Society during the same period.....	1,575
Pronounced by the Society worthy.....	966
Pronounced by the Society unworthy or not requiring relief.....	609
	1,575

Class III. Financial Statement—	
Total amount of out-door relief given by the Overseer during the same period....	\$42,874.84
Amount approved by the Society.....	\$35,527.69
Amount disapproved.....	7,347.15
	\$42,874.84

TABLE NO. 8.

Comparative statements of Overseer's expenditures from January 1st to June 1st in each year:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jan.....	\$20,350.60	\$12,001.22	\$7,072.17	\$5,524.40	\$4,931.52
Feb.....	17,430.00	10,202.96	6,266.64	4,077.20	4,677.89
M'ch.....	16,447.34	7,832.19	5,103.72	4,633.65	4,183.63
April.....	7,548.40	4,828.39	3,132.81	3,171.75	2,734.04
May.....	5,616.75	3,427.51	2,549.59	2,142.95	1,845.38
	67,393.09	38,292.27	24,124.93	20,149.95	18,372.46

T. Guilford Smith read a number of questions propounded by a committee on organization of charities in cities, composed of representatives from eight Charity Organization Societies in this country.

Dr. Charles Cary, on behalf of the Crèche Committee, then read the following interesting report:

#### CRÈCHE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The time and opportunity are now arrived when we, as a Crèche Committee, take pleasure in rendering an account of our stewardship. We have had placed in our hands, by a most liberal community, a sum of money approaching eight thousand dollars. This sum represents the untiring industry and effects of the charitably disposed ladies of Buffalo, assisted by some generous subscriptions. We have also received, through the Charity Organization, a most princely gift from Mr. Benjamin Fitch, in the form of land and a building which, upon inspection, we found most admirably suited to the requirements of a Crèche. In addition, various societies and individuals have rendered us handsome aid by giving furniture and equipments, so that now, with the material assistance which we derived from the above enumerated sources, we take extreme delight in announcing to the Council, and through them to the public generally, that we have established and placed in full operation an institution which will be an aid to the deserving poor mothers and an everlasting honor to the city.

Reports have from time to time been made by us to keep you informed of our methods of carrying out your directions, and although I do not propose to present an itemized account of our receipts and disbursements, as it would prove too attenuated for the occasion, I have here to submit a summary account of our expenses up to the 1st of June, 1881, and for further particulars I refer you to the full list of items which will appear in the Annual of the Charity Organization.

In this connection we wish to hand in our vouchers, confiding them to your future safe keeping.

#### *Receipts.*

1880.	Theatricals . . . . .	\$ 797.15	
	Churches . . . . .	2,167.31	
	First Doll Party and Ball . . . . .	1,389.63	
	Subscriptions . . . . .	417.38	\$4,771.47
1881.	Theatricals . . . . .	\$1,100.00	
	Second Doll Party and Ball . . . . .	993 31	
	Donations . . . . .	482.90	
	Interest . . . . .	100.55	
	Crèche Fees . . . . .	18.45	\$2,695 21
			<hr/> \$7,466.68

#### *Expenditures.*

Real Estate account, repairs, alterations, taxes, insurance, plumbing, etc. . . . .	\$3,853.48
House furnishing . . . . .	844.29
Salaries and running expenses . . . . .	882.31
Balance on hand . . . . .	1,886.60
	<hr/> \$7,466.68

It will be observed from this brief statement that we still hold in bank a large sum of money, sufficient probably to carry us through this year; that our greatest expense was directed towards establishing the institution, providing it with every possible convenience so that its current expenses might be reduced to the minimum (\$134.90 a month), and its field of usefulness raised to the maximum. It also shows from the fact that we have not lacked means, that this is a charity which certainly appeals to the sympathies of all.

Again, if I may be allowed I would call your attention to the increase in the patronage of the Crèche.

As was well understood at our inauguration the public would have to be educated before the mothers would avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Crèche. The practice which many of the mothers had of leaving infants to the care of some older child, hardly old enough in many cases to care for itself, or of depositing them with a neighbor, had to be broken up. It also took some time and patience to inform the mothers of the existence of the institution, and then to overcome the many prejudices they had against charitable institutions of all kinds. It is really surprising to notice how many of the poor consider an appeal to a charitable institution a thing of disgrace. All these difficulties have only in a small



asure been overcome, but great progress has been made, as can be seen by the following tract taken from the Crèche record:

For November 39 children admitted.

For December 81 children admitted.

For January 69 children admitted.

For February 76 children admitted.

For March 61 children admitted.

For April 171 children admitted.

For May 321 children admitted.

During some of the most severe winter weather the numbers decreased somewhat, but as can be seen there is a gradual increase in the attendance, and if we can judge from the past the number for June will far exceed that of May.

There is, however, gentlemen, a measure which, if adopted, would in our judgment very much increase the usefulness of the institution. As is well known to all of us, our city extends over a great deal of territory and the quarters occupied by the poorer classes are in some cases so far removed from the Crèche that it makes it impossible for mothers who have a hard day's work before them to bring their children the distance necessary to have them cared for. There are two ways of overcoming this difficulty, one of which is to establish a Crèche in these different quarters; the other, which in our judgment is preferable, is to make the present existing Crèche available to the different quarters, by providing a vehicle of some kind which can be sent to these different houses and bring the children to the Crèche.

As yet our full capacity has not been tested, but we feel confident that if some provisions like that above mentioned were put into operation it would more than double the present usefulness of this great charity.

In conclusion we would state that it is most gratifying to see how these poor little ones who, on account of want and neglect at home, which are the unavoidable accompaniments of being left to uncaring strangers or children, come to the Crèche, some of them in a most terrible condition of health and uncleanness, and in a few days become more robust and healthy, assume cheerfulness and good color, and how they enjoy their temporary bright home and happy playmates; the mother also participating in the health and comfort of the child.

On motion of T. Guilford Smith the report on the Fitch Crèche was referred to the Auditing Committee.

J. H. Dormer moved that Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, Hon. E. C. Sprague and Thomas Cary be appointed Trustees of the Society. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Charles Cary, the thanks of the Crèche were tendered to Dr. T. W. Keene for his kind attendance on the children at the institution.

Referring to the work done in this city, Thomas Cary read the following report of the Secretary of the Trinity Church Co-operative Relief Society:

#### REPORT OF WORK.

Trinity Church Co-operative Relief Society was organized March 27th, 1880; since which date up to the present time, January 1st, 1881, it has received 63 cases from the Charity Organization Society, to be visited and cared for. Of these 63 cases six were returned, leaving 57 on the books. During these 14 months 14 families have become self-supporting, and two were found unworthy. In November, 1880, a relief committee was formed and the Society's rooms at the Parish house were opened for two hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock on Saturdays, where the cases receive and return sewing. These rooms continue open during the year; 56 women have received sewing regularly from the Society during seven months; 650 yards of material have been donated, besides 1,298½ yards of cloth purchased by the Society, making a total of 1,948½ yards which has been made into garments, thus employing women who were in need of work; 780 ready-made garments have at various times been given the Society for distribution. Since the meetings of the Relief Committee in November, 1880, 426 garments have been made by cases, and 690 garments given away, some in payment for sewing. Total number of garments donated and made, 1,155. There now remain in the Society's rooms 375 garments, which at any time can be purchased by those desiring to supply the needs of destitute families, and orders are also received there for sewing. Seventy-five yards of material are on hand. Eleven tons of coal have been purchased and distributed to the various cases, besides groceries. All this at an expense of less than \$320.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY S. GANSON, Secretary.

J. H. Dormer spoke at some length of a recent interview he had had with Benjamin Fitch, of New York, and how gratifying it had been. The beneficent gentleman said he was anxious to come to Buffalo and see how things were getting along. He also indicated that he might yet give the Charity Organization Society more substantial aid. He wishes also to see the Fine Arts Academy moved into the new Fitch building when completed. His own art gallery would ultimately find its way to Buffalo. He also wishes to see the Mechanics' Institute located in the building. In closing, the speaker hoped to see Mr. Fitch present when the corner-stone was laid in October, as it would be if the Society made the best use of its time.

Mr. Dormer's remarks were warmly applauded, after which the meeting adjourned.

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

E. T. EVANS, *President.*

E. C. SPRAGUE, *Vice-President.*

JOSIAH G. MUNRO, *Sec. and Treas.*

## TRUSTEES.

E. T. EVANS,  
E. C. SPRAGUE,  
S. S. ROGERS,  
S. SCHEU,  
A. ALTMAN,

JAMES H. DORMER,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
EDWARD BENNETT,  
ANSLEY WILCOX,  
S. T. VIELE,

GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
THOMAS CARY,  
D. P. RUMSEY,  
JOHN ALLEN, JR.,  
One vacancy.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—JAMES H. DORMER, EDW. BENNETT, T. GUILFORD SMITH, SOLOMON SCHEU,  
One vacancy.

*Finance*—S. T. VIELE, A. ALTMAN, THOMAS CARY.

## COUNCIL.

JAMES H. DORMER, Chairman Dist. No. 1,  
F. S. BUELL, Secretary " "  
PETER PAUL, " "  
N. C. SIMONS, " "  
OSCAR COBB, " "

T. GUILFORD SMITH, Chairman Dist. No. 3,  
THOMAS CARY, Secretary " "  
GEORGE P. SAWYER, " "  
J. G. MUNRO, " "

*Members ex officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

## MEMBERS SPECIALLY ELECTED.

P. P. PRATT,  
THOS. F. ROCHESTER, M. D.,  
GEORGE S. HAZARD,  
CYRUS CLARKE,  
W. H. GRATWICK,  
R. R. HEFFORD,  
CYRUS P. LEE,

H. M. KENT,  
LOUIS M. BROCK,  
JOHN BYRNE,  
DAVID GRAY,  
FRANK M. HOLLISTER,  
J. N. LARNED,  
D. R. MORSE,

J. A. PETTIT, M. D.,  
J. R. SMITH,  
CHARLES CARY, M. D.,  
H. W. SPRAGUE,  
JOSEPH GUILD,  
W. F. MILLER,  
J. G. MILBURN,

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*On District Work*—T. GUILFORD SMITH, J. A. PETTIT, M. D., GEORGE P. SAWYER.

*Mendicity*—ANSLEY WILCOX, J. G. MILBURN, H. W. SPRAGUE.

*Publication*—J. N. LARNED, DAVID GRAY, F. M. HOLLISTER.

*Provident Dispensaries*—W. H. GRATWICK. Two vacancies.

*Penny Banks*—CYRUS P. LEE, GEO. S. HAZARD, F. S. BUELL.

*Fitch Crèche*—JAS. H. DORMER, CHAS. CARY, M. D., JOSEPH GUILD, H. M. KENT.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—LOUIS M. BROCK, THOS. CARY, S. T. VIELE.

*Membership*—THOMAS CARY, ANSLEY WILCOX, J. N. LARNED.

## MEETINGS.

*Council and Board of Trustees*—1st Thursday in the month, 8 P. M., at No. 10 Court street.

*Committee District No. 1*—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at Fitch Crèche, cor. Swan and Michigan.

*Committee District No. 3*—Every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M., at No. 10 Court street.

## OFFICES.

*Central Office*—No. 10 Court street.

*District No. 1*—Fitch Crèche, Swan cor. Michigan.

*District No. 3*—No. 10 Court street.



61  
37  
184  
PROCEEDINGS AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF BUFFALO,

EMBRACING THE ADDRESS OF THE REV. S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN,  
THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, THE REPORTS OF  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, ETC.

*Held at the Fitch Crèche, Thursday Evening, February 23, 1882.*

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The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo was held at the Fitch Crèche on Thursday evening, February 23, 1882. In the absence of the President, Mr. GEORGE S. HAZARD was elected to the chair, and spoke briefly upon taking it, as follows:

I am not expected to make a speech on this occasion. I merely wish to congratulate you upon the first real anniversary of the work of the Crèche. A year ago everything was in a state of chaos. No children, or at least very few, had been received, but since then, up to to-day, upwards of 4,000 little ones have been taken in of mornings, fed, washed, their old clothes dried, taken care of all day and restored to their mothers at night, and all for the small sum of five cents. This is cheap, but if there is any possibility of doing it more cheaply, why, the ladies will probably try to have it done. He would invite the ladies as well as the gentlemen to walk up-stairs and see the neat little beds up there, named after all the flowers in the botanical category, save the sunflower. [Laughter.] Probably that æsthetic plant would be borrowed in time. We will now hear the report of the Council.

The annual report of the Council to the Society, prepared by Mr. ANSLEY WILCOX, was read by Mr. GEORGE P. SAWYER:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council respectfully submits to the members of the Society its fourth annual report of its proceedings and of the condition of the Society.

The year 1881 has been marked by steady growth and development of those departments of the work of organizing charitable relief which had been put in operation in previous years, and by careful preparation for the large extension of the work of the Society which is soon to follow.

### THE FITCH INSTITUTE.

The last annual meeting was held in June, 1881, so late in the year that the most remarkable event in our corporate history for the period intended to be covered by this report, the magnificent endowment of the Society by Mr. Fitch, was then fully discussed. During the last half of the year plans for carrying on the charitable purposes of this truly great gift have been steadily matured. A plain but exceedingly tasteful design has been selected for the building to be erected on the corner of Michigan and Swan streets which, as all are aware,

361  
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is to be called the "Fitch Institute." This was done after competition among a dozen different architects. The plans selected, undoubtedly, combine all the advantages which could be obtained for the sum of money at our disposal, which it was thought we could not safely estimate at more than \$65,000. The successful architect, Mr. Cutler, of Rochester, has now completed detailed plans and specifications for the building. The only present obstacle to rapid progress in its erection is the difficulty in disposing of the salable lands given the Society by Mr. Fitch; but a good beginning has been made toward this end, and we have every reason to believe that within a few weeks or months enough money will be on hand to warrant the commencement of the building.

In this connection it may be well to mention again that although the Society has been made rich in land and property by the two gifts from Mr. Fitch, it has at present no income whatever from this source which can be used for its operating expenses. Much of the property is not highly productive, and if there is any net income this year, after paying Mr. Fitch his annuity, it must be devoted to the erection of the proposed building. Therefore we must appeal as strongly as ever to the generosity of our citizens for the means of carrying on the work which has commended the Society to them in the past.

When the Fitch Institute is completed it will not only furnish us with the means needed for extending the operations of the Society and establishing several of the provident schemes which have always been looked forward to as a part of our ultimate plan, but it will enable us to place them under one roof in quarters planned expressly for them, and to combine with them other departments which will co-operate in the work of eradicating pauperism as factors of great importance. Besides the Provident Dispensary, the Penny Bank and the Lecture Hall we hope to have a Provident Soup Room in the basement, and Provident Coffee and Reading Rooms in light and airy quarters, a training school for girls, including a laundry, a number of rooms and suites of rooms to be used for lodgings for suitable cases, probably old couples, and the Temporary Hospital, which is Mr. Fitch's original idea. With all these agencies at work and co-operating with us, it is obvious that the effectiveness of the Society will be greatly increased.

To establish them and keep them in good running order will require a vast amount of labor of hands and brains. We therefore appeal to all who are interested in what has recently been well called "scientific charity," to come in and lend us their countenance and active assistance.

#### DISTRICT WORK.

During the year 1881 the district work of the Society has been carried on regularly and effectively under the two district committees. Two agents and an office boy have been employed by each committee, and the agents in the Court street office have also done the work of the Central office, which is at the same place. This force has been actively employed in the absolutely necessary work of investigation and registration of cases, and in attending to the frequent cases which require special disposition. Each committee meets with its agents once a week, and the meetings have been well attended, though new members are greatly needed for this work. One special member of the police force has been regularly detailed throughout the year to investigate the cases of applicants to the Overseer of the Poor in each of the two districts into which we have divided the city. Our district committees, with the assistance of the agents, have regularly passed upon the merits of all these applicants. The total number of cases passed upon in this way has been 1,415 families, comprising 5,376 persons. The disposition which the committees have thought proper to be made of them, as well as of the cases which have come up as applicants to the Society, is shown in the analytical tables herewith presented.

#### OFFICIAL OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

It could not have been expected that the rapid decrease in the number of cases assisted by the city Overseer of the Poor, and in the expenses of his office, which was the striking result of our first two years of charity organization work, could be kept up. The vast arra-



of frauds, imposters and political henchmen, who fed like jackals upon the miscalled official charity of the city in 1877, have been driven from their prey, and by persistent efforts are kept from returning to it. Most of the cases now receiving city aid have claims upon our sympathy and respect, which make us deplore all the more deeply that they and the younger generations growing up to imitate them, are subjected to the pauperizing and degrading influences of official alms-giving. Such cases it is the constant effort of our district committees to restore to their manhood and womanhood by giving them work which they can do, and teaching them to support themselves; and some cases are still found on the books of the Overseer of the Poor, which are not worthy of or do not require relief, and can be summarily disposed of. As evidence of what has been accomplished in connection with cases receiving official out-door relief, we furnish the following tables:

Comparative statement of number of cases on books of the Overseer of the Poor, and the aid given by him during the years 1880 and 1881.

	Number of Families.
1880 .....	1,139
1881 .....	1,089
Decrease .....	50
Amount of aid given, exclusive of burials:	
1880 .....	\$34,740.19
1881 .....	29,349.16
Decrease .....	\$5,391.03
The first month of 1882 also shows considerable gains over 1881.	
Number of families placed on Overseer's books in January, 1881 .....	715
In January, 1882 .....	616
Decrease .....	99

And, taking January as a typical month, the following comparative statement of amounts expended by the Overseer in that month, in six successive years, is interesting:

	Out-door Relief.	Burials.		Out-door Relief.	Burials.
January, 1877 .....	\$19,979.60	\$380.00	January, 1880 .....	\$5,254.40	\$270.00
" 1878 .....	11,651.22	350.00	" 1881 .....	4,711.52	220.00
" 1879 .....	6,832.17	240.00	" 1882 .....	3,928.24	350.00

Yet, though this result is largely in favor of last year, as compared with 1880, we have not been able to do all that might have been done through a more hearty co-operation on the part of city officers. The work of the committees in attempting to make the poor self-supporting is not yet fully appreciated either by the poor themselves or by city officers, whose minds are thoroughly accustomed to the present system of official out-door relief. The fault, as we have often said, is at bottom with the system itself. No method of administration could do more than diminish its harmfulness. The experience of the past year has confirmed all those who have been active workers in the Society in their opinion that sooner or later, and better soon than late, Buffalo must follow the lead of Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and abolish the system of out-door relief, which makes more paupers than it cures.

#### CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES AND VISITORS.

A cheering feature of the district work of the past year has been the growth in number and effectiveness of our Co-operating Aid Societies. Without this assistance our district committees could not have made any such favorable showing of the results of the year's work, and it is this which encourages us to speak more positively than we ever have before of the possibility of abolishing city out-door relief. We have now fifteen societies in declared co-operation with the district committees, of which all but one are connected with churches. Several

of these societies are now highly organized and remarkably efficient in disposing of cases sent them by the district committees; others are newer at the work and have much to learn; all are zealous and afford great hopes for the future. Besides those who work in connection with these co-operating societies, we have a number of independent visitors, who take cases from the committees, and strive to assist them to a higher plane of living. For the encouragement of this work, and the mutual instruction of the visitors and the committees, conferences were held about once a month last winter, and the same thing has been started and will be carried on through the present season. These meetings have been generally well attended, and are exceedingly interesting. All ladies and gentlemen who have ever done any work for the Society as visitors are invited to be present, and the committees will always be pleased to have anyone come in who feels an interest in the work.

#### WOODYARD.

At the last Council meeting a report was presented by a committee of gentlemen representing what we hope will become a permanent and immeasurably valuable co-operating society, supplying a want long felt by all who have engaged in charity organization work. The plan proposed was to establish a woodyard on Folsom street, which would furnish labor to numbers of needy men out of employment, and at the same time would supply a labor test by which to try the sincerity and the worthiness of applicants for assistance to the Overseer of the Poor and to the Society. A considerable sum of money has already been subscribed to carry on the experiment through this winter, and it is now in full and successful operation. If we may trust to the experience of other cities it will prove a self-supporting enterprise, and will be easily kept up.

#### THE CRÈCHE

has now been in operation for more than a year, accomplishing all the good which was expected of it. A report will be presented to you by the Crèche Committee, so that we need only say here that the time is rapidly approaching when the Society must take steps toward the establishment of one or more branch Crèches in other parts of the city.

The financial status of the Society is fully shown by the statement from the Board of Trustees, which will be presented to you.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

#### STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

The following are the statistics accompanying the report of the Council:

TABLE NO. 1.

Investigations and decisions on cases during the year ending January 1st, 1882:

Not requiring relief.....	454
Not worthy.....	107
For poor law or otherwise ineligible.....	66
Referred to the Overseer of the Poor.....	605
Referred to co-operating societies.....	197
Referred to private persons.....	72
Assisted by grants.....	20
Assisted by loans.....	15
Assisted by employment.....	595
Vagrants.....	196
Total investigations made.....	2,327

TABLE NO. 2.

Social state of foregoing cases:

Description.	Without children	With Children.									Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Married..	145	102	125	94	94	63	38	28	9	7	705
Widows..	92	76	92	80	75	39	10	4	1	1	470
Widowers..	6	4	7	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	23
Deserted											
Wives..	5	28	48	38	30	26	7	3	2	..	187
Single men	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Single Women	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Deserted											
husbands	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Orphans..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		277	210	273	215	199	130	56	35	12	8 1415



TABLE No. 3.

Number and ages of persons embraced in families investigated during the year ending January 1st, 1882:

Under 5 years .....	870
5 to 10 years .....	882
10 to 15 years .....	813
15 to 20 years .....	541
20 to 30 years .....	453
30 to 40 years .....	706
40 to 50 years .....	427
50 to 60 years .....	282
60 to 70 years .....	226
Over 70 years .....	176
Total persons.....	5,376

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of applicants during 1881:

United States.....	329	Poland.....	80
Canada .....	82	Scotland.....	17
England .....	82	Switzerland.....	8
France .....	16	Bavaria .....	10
Germany.....	418	Sweden .....	2
Ireland .....	355	Austria .....	1
Holland.....	4	Norway.....	3
Italy .....	3	Spain .....	1
Denmark .....	1	Portugal .....	3
Total .....	1,415		

TABLE No. 5.

Causes of destitution of applicants during 1881:

Blindness .....	11	Lack of work .....	191
Cripples .....	22	No male support .....	150
Desertion by husband.....	129	Old age .....	135
Intemperance .....	167	Sickness .....	326
Husbands in prison .....	28	No cause .....	119
Insanity of husband .....	20	Fire.....	2
Immoral conduct.....	14	Emigration .....	5
Large families .....	16	Total .....	1,415

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Expenditures of Overseer of Poor from 1877 to 1881 for temporary aid.

	Groceries.	Wood.	Coal.	Shoes.	Burials.	Sundries.	Total.	Hospitals.	Grand Total.
1877..	\$68,808.60	\$6,538.21	\$15,618.25	\$2,473.80	\$5,590.00	\$166.79	\$99,195.65	\$24,126.91	\$123,322.56
1878..	42,171.50	2,870.14	8,046.97	3,064.44	5,510.00	34.25	61,697.30	24,250.41	85,947.71
1879..	30,685.00	1,985.75	5,093.07	951.50	3,090.00	15.50	41,820.82	26,864.08	68,684.90
1880..	28,319.00	1,157.85	4,158.94	1,086.90	3,130.00	15.50	37,868.19	18,500.53	56,368.72
1881..	22,959.00	744.66	5,150.20	453.30	4,270.00	42.00	33,619.16	15,060.50	48,679.66
	\$192,943.10	\$13,296.61	\$38,067.43	\$8,029.94	\$21,590.00	\$274.04	\$274,201.12	\$108,802.43	\$383,003.55

Other expenses about \$10,000 per year.

The report was received and placed on file.

### ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

MR. ANSLEY WILCOX stated that it was necessary for the Society to elect five trustees to hold office for three years. The terms of office of Messrs. Solomon Scheu, Sheldon T. Viele, John H. Cowing and Jewett M. Richmond expired on the first of January last, and they were now holding over. There was also one vacancy to be filled. On motion the following persons were elected members of the Board of Trustees for three years, viz.: Solomon Scheu, Sheldon T. Viele, John H. Cowing, Jewett M. Richmond and J. N. Larned.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The report of the Finance Committee was, by consent, received and filed without being read. It is as follows:

## General fund for the running expenses of Society, January 1, 1881:

Balance as per last report .....	\$84.19
Less differences in the late treasurer's account.....	39.19
	<u>\$45.00</u>
Received, annual memberships and subscriptions during the year	\$3,245.00
Interest on account.....	4.75
	<u>\$3,294.75</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries .....	\$2,315.18
Rent, No. 10 Court street.....	199.96
Car tickets, police and agents .....	163.75
Books, stationery and blanks.....	134.79
Postage .....	67.60
Telephone.....	93.81
Publications .....	62.45
Care of offices .....	44.00
Gas.....	22.05
Fuel.....	9.40
Loans.....	17.50
Grants .....	14.40
Miscellaneous.....	56.08
	<u>\$3,200.97</u>
Balance .....	\$93.78

During six months of the year the Society has had but one investigator, but as it has been decided to employ two during the year, there should be \$300 added to the total for 1881 in estimating for 1882. So also it will be necessary to add \$180 for additional service in the Central office, which was rendered for only three months in 1881. It has also been thought advisable to include in the appropriation for 1882 the sum of \$300, to be used for loans and grants by the district committees. This brings the probable administration expenses for the Society in 1882 to about \$4,000, as against \$3,200 during the past year.

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

As rendered at the last annual meeting the total receipts for this fund were.....	\$7,466.68
As afterwards audited they were .....	7,459.10
On that account were expenditures: Real estate repairs, alterations, taxes, insurance and plumbing.....	3,853.48
As audited.....	3,624.19
Furnishing.....	844.29
As audited.....	1,033.58
Deducting amount as audited .....	4,657.77
Leaves balance applicable to running expenses, January 1, 1881.	2,801.33
Add interest.....	71.73
Contributions in the year.....	70.10
Children's fees.....	106.20
	<u>\$3,049.36</u>
Total .....	\$3,049.36



Payments for twelve months have been:

Services .....	\$ 875.07
Table .....	873.72
Fuel and light .....	363.83
Furnishings .....	226.11
Incidental .....	40.40
Total .....	<u>\$2,379.13</u>
Balance January 1, 1882 .....	\$ 670.23

It is estimated that it will take \$2,200 for the expenses in 1882 of this most excellent feature of our provident work.

FITCH TRUST.

Receipts from rents from May 12, 1881, to January 1, 1882 .....	\$6,971.71
Interest .....	20.27
Total .....	<u>\$6,991.98</u>
Paid for taxes .....	\$2,353.94
Paving assessment .....	509.97
Repairs .....	513.77
Insurance .....	210.90
Total .....	<u>\$3,588.58</u>
Net proceeds real estate .....	\$3,403.40
Paid Benjamin Fitch under terms of trust \$300 per month .....	1,619.50
Administration of trust, care of real estate, collecting rents and incidentals of Secretary's office .....	765.23
Expenses contracted in perfecting the trust .....	277.21
Paid on account of Fitch Institute .....	427.33
Total .....	<u>\$3,089.27</u>
Balance January 1, 1882 .....	314.13

UNPAID BILLS.

Balance city tax .....	\$ 332.31
Balance county tax .....	638.40
Monthly bills due in January about .....	438.94
Total .....	<u>\$1,409.65</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

First National Bank .....	\$ 991.35	Fitch Income .....	\$ 741.46
Bank of Buffalo .....	161.16	Fitch Crèche Fund .....	670.23
Citizens' Committee of 1879 .....	1,983.89	General Fund .....	93.78
Fitch Institute .....	427.33	District Committee No. 1 .....	3.40
		Cook Trust .....	70.97
		John Allen, Jr. ....	1,388.37
		E. T. Evans .....	595.52
	<u>\$3,563.73</u>		<u>\$3,563.73</u>

The acquisition of the Fitch Trust during this year has tended to reduce the subscription to the general fund and for the support of the Fitch Crèche; but it will be seen from the figures here given that it has not been possible to receive any help from the Trust during the year, and that the demand upon the public for subscriptions during the year 1882 will probably be as large as heretofore.

## MR. GURTEEN'S ADDRESS.

The address of the evening was now delivered by the Rev. S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, and was as follows:

Charles Dickens has left us a quaint description of the bewilderment created in the mind of Mr. Dombey, merchant, banker and financier, when little Paul proposed the sudden question, "Papa, what's money?" How he bethought himself of an explanation involving the terms circulating medium, currency, bullion, rates of exchange, and finally replied: "Money, Paul? why pounds, shillings and pence." But little Paul, not satisfied by the reply, returned to the charge, "I don't mean that, papa, I mean what's money, after all—what can it do?"

Something like this odd question asked by the old-fashioned child, as he sat by the fireside gazing in the glowing embers, seems to be uppermost in the minds of a great many people at the present day. On every side is being asked the question, "What is charity?" If we ask the great outside world we are told that charity consists in gifts of money, and food, and clothing, in free soup-kitchens, in free dispensaries, in relief societies, in indiscriminate alms-giving in fact.

But thoughtful men are beginning to reply to such glittering generalities, "What is charity after all? What can charity do?" And the self-satisfied world, following the footsteps of Mr. Dombey, replies in astonishment, "Do? why charity can do anything!"

And so it can. Like money itself, charity can be the greatest blessing or the greatest curse of the human race.

But let us look a little more closely at what charity can do.

Charity can take the helpless orphan, educate him, and start him in life on an equal footing with his more favored fellows. It can take the aged, whom misfortune has overtaken late in the struggle for wealth, and render his declining years peaceful and happy. It can take the mentally defective, and throw as much of joy and gladness into his life as his condition will permit. It can take those who are out of employment, but ready and willing to work, and can raise them to a position of permanent self-support. It can take the temporary sick, who, if well, would be wholly or partially self-supporting, and by proper care can hasten their restoration to health. It can help those who, from defective limbs or other bodily infirmity, can earn only an insufficient support, and can supplement the natural deficiency by gifts that do not pauperize. It can take the children of working women and give them food and shelter, and the first step in their secular education as citizens, while the mothers are at work—and in many a way it can help to better and elevate the condition of the helpless and honest poor. Yes, charity can do all this, and much more that is beneficent, and elevating, and ennobling! Our hospitals, our orphan asylums, our homes for the aged, our insane asylums, our convalescent homes, our benevolent societies of various kinds, when conducted on sound, common sense principles, are lasting monuments to what charity, in its truest sense, can accomplish for humanity.

But charity is not always beneficent. It is possible to do an immense amount of harm by charity, so called. It is possible to reduce a fellow being to the condition of a willing pauper by fostering habits of indolence and dependence and improvidence. It is possible to rob a human being of his manhood—of all that is noble in his nature, and to leave him a mere wreck, to drift hither and thither on the ocean of life, in utter recklessness and despondency, till he ends his days in the workhouse, the reformatory or the prison.

Now, too distinct a line cannot be drawn between the poor man and the pauper. We cannot think that there is any room in this busy world of ours for those social drones who prey upon the industry of others, and prefer to beg rather than to work. The very existence of the pauper is a disgrace to our civilization. For the "poor" there is ample room in the great heart of humanity, but the very word "pauper" is a blot upon our language. Yes, and not only have we given a name to this creature of our own making—this mixture of things pitiful and hateful; we have even put the idea into brick and stone, and in our "county alms-



houses" we have pauperism vaunting itself in official garb and coming home to us, as curses always do, to be fed, and clothed, and supported at the expense of the industrious.

It may appear, at first sight, to be a sweeping statement, but we make it unhesitatingly, that a great deal of all charity given, even to the honest poor, by our churches, benevolent societies, etc., is doing positive harm by teaching the poor to be idle, shiftless and improvident.

Moreover, it is an acknowledged fact that, under the present system, the pauper, the impostor and the fraud of every description are carrying off at least one-half of all charity, public and private.

What is the meaning of this? It means that there is a terrible waste constantly going on in the administration of charity. It means this; but it means something more—it means that alms-giving of every kind, though well-intentioned, is yearly swelling the ranks of pauperism.

It is pauperizing to give charity even to the honest poor, unless at the same time we throw around them the safeguard of thorough investigation and personal interest in their welfare; strengthening their will to work by the "alms of good advice," and strengthening their hearts by loving words. But to give to the confirmed pauper, whether on the street or at the door, on the strength of a pitiful tale, is positively immoral, for this is indiscriminate alms-giving in its most demoralizing form. Give, if you will, to the shiftless, who are too idle to work; give to the improvident, who squander their means while the season of high wages lasts with no forethought for the morrow; give to the dissolute, who drink or gamble away their money, unfitting themselves for steady work; give to the tramp, who leads an idle, worthless life; let charity, public and private, be expended on such cases, and sooner or later you will find the recipients of such "charity" inmates of our almshouses and penitentiaries, our immoral alms-giving coming home to us in the utter ruin of our fellows and the increased taxation of our industries.

It is not to be supposed for a single moment that the benevolent, if they knew for certain that the casual gift of money or clothing would be harmful to the character of the recipient, could be importuned into giving. Nor can it be supposed that the benevolent, if they could foresee all the evil that they are doing when they "relieve," as it is called, the fictitious necessities of every plausible applicant, could foresee all the misery which their so-called charity is entailing in the future, would allow a sentimental spasm of the heart to cloud their better judgment. No! far rather would any honest man forego the flutter of satisfaction which always follows a well intentioned deed than purchase such a gratification at the cost of the possible ruin of a fellow-creature.

Perhaps in no city of the United States previously to 1877 were the evils attendant upon indiscriminate alms-giving and the overlapping of charity (with the consequent pauperization of the poor) more marked than in the city of Buffalo. It was acknowledged by all who had given any thought to the subject that, so far as official relief was concerned, the municipal poor-law system of Buffalo, as then administered, was essentially wrong, and that in numberless instances even private charity was doing positive harm. When, four years ago, the registration was attempted of all those in the city who were in receipt of relief, it was found that in many cases the same individual was being helped (?), at one and the same time, by three or four different religious societies, by an equal number of benevolent societies, and by a score of citizens, besides being in receipt of regular out-door city relief.

As the work of the Society progressed the terrible results of unwise alms-giving in the past became painfully manifest.

With regard to the financial aspect of the case it was found:

1. That the waste in the official alms-fund of the city, through the deceptions practiced by applicants and others, was greater than any one had imagined. From the year 1864 to 1872 (eight years) the appropriation for out-door relief alone increased from \$29,252 to \$83,378; and in 1876 the amount expended reached the enormous sum of \$105,180, an increase of \$75,928 or nearly three hundred per cent. within twelve years, while during the

same period the increase in population was only 47,000 or about fifty per cent. We look at the matter from another point of view. While in 1864 the amount expended for out-door poor-law relief was under thirty cents per head for the entire population, in 1876 it had increased to over seventy-five cents per head. In other words, during these twelve years pauperism was steadily on the increase, and this in spite of all the charitable agencies, public and private, which were in operation for the relief of the poor.

2. It was estimated that the waste in the private alms fund of the city, by deceptions practised on churches, benevolent societies, benevolent institutions and charitable individuals amounted to, at least, one-half of their whole expenditure for charitable purposes.

3. That there was an enormous and guilty waste arising from street alms-giving.

4. That there was a constant waste in the funds of medical charities, by persons applying for relief at the free dispensaries, who were amply able to pay for medical attendance and medicines.

5. That there was a constant waste in the administration of various institutions which offered temporary shelter to the destitute through the deceptions practised by the genteel tramp or the religious confidence woman.

Nor was this all. Financial waste, though greatly to be deplored, was not the worst of the evils which were unearthed by the Society.

The moral aspect of the case was truly appalling.

Entire families, finding that they could be supported in complete idleness, if only they were systematic in the art of begging, had been in the habit of sending some one or more of their children, on a certain day in each week, to a certain district of the city, and in this way had collected, daily, sufficient food and clothing for their support and sufficient money to pay for the daily whisky and the weekly rent.

Moreover, so thoroughly had the pauperized poor become imbued with the idea that "pitiful tales make plentiful pennies," that the Society found it extremely difficult, at first, to get a truthful statement from applicants for relief. They had been taught by experience that a well told lie paid better than the unvarnished truth; and what could be expected but statements utterly untrustworthy?

Out of all the cases which have come under our observation during the past five years not a single one, when thoroughly sifted, has been found to tally with the representations made. And is it any wonder that it should be so? Is it not a fact that in the past and even at the present day the more tearful the recital the greater chance does the applicant stand, especially if a woman, of getting assistance?

But, perhaps, the worst phase of untruthfulness which the Society had to encounter was religious hypocrisy. Not only was it found that the gift of a half dollar or of clothing had in many cases decided the religious creed to which an applicant belonged, but in one instance it was found that a mother had had her child successively baptized by three clergymen, within as many weeks, in order to draw relief from three distinct religious societies.

But further—it is a sad fact, but a fact nevertheless, that a great deal of the drunkenness which existed among the poorer classes was found to be attributable to the money which Christian people had been in the habit of giving in the sacred name of charity. Of this fact the Society had abundant proof.

Nor does the painful category end here.

It was found that in no small number of cases false oaths had been taken before the Poor-master—perjury in fact had been committed for the purpose of stealing from the city goods and orders to which the applicants had no right or claim whatsoever.

We cannot stay so much as to glance at the social aspect of the case, yet, we may ask in passing what could be expected of the children brought up in such caricatures of homes, where the parents were living in idleness and beggary; where the children themselves were



taught that falsehood is the bait which takes best with the public, and where the first lesson of childhood involved the deadly fallacy that begging and perjury and theft pay better than sobriety and honesty and hard work.

Two points are especially worthy of note :

1. That this deplorable state of affairs was the direct result of a lack of co-operation among the charitable agencies of the city ; and
2. That while large sums of money were—we do not say wasted, it was worse than that—were sacrificed as a premium on pauperism, the honest poor were to a great extent unprotected, unaided and left to fight the battle of life as best they could.

Such was the condition of the city of Buffalo in 1877 under the old system of indiscriminate alms-giving. It was at this point that charity organization was suggested as a remedy for existing evils. It was a plan of dealing with pauperism unknown in this country up to that time ; at least it had never been practically attempted. But here a word of explanation is necessary. The charity organization idea is constantly being confounded with the associated charities idea. It is true that the ultimate aim of both is the suppression of imposture and the elevation, social, moral and intellectual, of the poor. But the method respectively adopted to secure these ends is widely different. The underlying idea of an association of charities is, in my opinion, pre-eminently Utopian. It implies the realization of the dream of a happy family of rival charities. I grant that this is a most desirable result if it could be attained, but is it practicable? I should like to think so, but the whole of my experience points the other way.

The Charity Organization idea is less spiritual, but far more practicable. A Charity Organization Society should be a centre of intercommunication between the various charities and charitable agencies of a given city ; an intermediary acting in behalf of each and for the welfare of each, and, from its neutral character with regard to religion, politics and nationality, making possible such a degree of co-operation as would be impossible otherwise. In other words, although as a matter of fact it would be impossible to bring rival charities into direct contact, the one with the other, yet they can be brought to act in harmony through a third party, viz. : a neutral society or board comprising representatives of all religious bodies.

Such a society was started in this city in 1877, and it started with the distinct understanding that it left the sacred duty of alms-giving where it properly belongs, viz. : to churches and charitable agencies and benevolent individuals ; that it left the spiritual instruction where it properly belonged, to the clergy and those duly appointed for the work ; that it would neither dispense alms in any shape whatsoever, nor allow on the part of those engaged in the work any tampering with the religious belief of the poor.

The Society has now been in operation a little over four years, and I ask your especial attention to the results which have been accomplished.

1. The saving to the city in out-door relief alone, during the first year of the Society's work, amounted in round numbers to \$48,000 ; and the average saving during the past three years has been somewhat over \$50,000 per annum. This large saving will be better understood from a comparison of the city expenditure for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878 with those of 1879, 1880 and 1881. The amount expended by the city simply for relief, not including salaries, etc., during the three years first named, was \$266,073.14 ; while the amount expended for the three years ending 1881 was only \$113,308.17, a decrease of \$152,764.97.

This saving in official out-door relief was presented in a most striking manner at a late meeting of the council when a comparison was instituted between the expenditure of six successive Januaries from 1877 to 1882 inclusive :

January, 1877.....	\$19,979.60
“ 1878.....	11,651.22
“ 1879.....	6,832.17
“ 1880.....	5,254.40
“ 1881.....	4,711.52
“ 1882.....	3,923.24

It is strange that so significant a statement as this attracted so little public attention. I do not say that this remarkable reduction in official relief is wholly due to the Charity Organization Society, but I do say that this saving is mainly due to the wise action of our District Committees in cutting off large numbers from the receipt of a demoralizing dole and finding employment in its stead, or by preventing the poor from accepting such aid by strong advice kindly given. I do most sincerely hope that out-door official relief will soon be a thing of the past in the city of Buffalo. It is worse than useless and entails an unnecessary burden upon our people.

2. The saving to churches, relief societies, guilds, and charitable individuals co-operating fully with the society, is estimated at one half of the average annual expenditure of former years; while at the same time the honest poor have been more adequately cared for than ever before.

3. Street begging and door-to-door begging have almost disappeared, and the relics of this degrading custom are due (1) to that clause in the charter which gives the Mayor of the city authority to grant permits to small peddlers and organ grinders who are simply beggars under a thin disguise, and (2) to the sentimentality of our citizens which fosters mendicancy by a persistence in indiscriminate alms-giving.

4. In several instances unprincipled though well-to-do families, who had been in receipt of city aid through corrupt political influence, have been detected and prosecuted, and compelled by the courts to disgorge the whole amount thus obtained under false pretenses.

5. The frauds attending burials at the public expense have been reduced to a minimum by the watchfulness of the society, and at the present day those who are financially able to bear the burial expenses of their dead are compelled to do so.

6. A large number of paupers have been reclaimed from a life of idleness and beggary, and are now self-supporting, their self-respect and ambition having been rekindled by wise counsels and loving words.

7. A Crèche, in the true sense of the word, has been established, and for nearly a year past has been in successful operation; and by the term Crèche I do not mean simply a "day nursery," where the children of working-women can be cared for during working-hours, but an institution intended to afford very young children the first step in their secular education as citizens.

A lady, who has taken the deepest interest in the new movement from the start, thus writes from London, after having seen similar institutions abroad:

"Our Buffalo Crèche is indeed a 'Model Crèche.' There is no comparison to be instituted at all. The children at Mrs. Hilton's are washed in tin hand-basins when they are brought in the morning, and there is nothing to correspond with our commodious bath-rooms. The cradles and cribs are neither so pretty nor so tastefully arranged as ours, nor did I discover any single instance wherein we could improve on what we have. I made up my mind that we had a beautiful Crèche in Buffalo, and what improvements are to be made must be in its running arrangement."

The Crèche has now been in operation for more than a year. It has afforded food, shelter and the first steps in their secular education to three thousand six hundred little ones, the children of married women, whose circumstances have been investigated, and who were found to be unable to earn sufficient for their support apart from such aid.

8. A woodyard has been established on what is technically known as the "commercial principle;" *i. e.*, it is expected that the yard will be self-supporting, and is designed to relieve the city of the care of able-bodied men seeking relief on the plea of not being able to find employment.

9. Employment has been found by the society for thirty per cent. of all cases applying for relief, and in not a few instances business situations have been procured for those competent to fill them.



10. Abuses, which for years past had been fruitful sources of social corruption and drains upon the alms-fund of the city, have been exposed, and either complete or partial reform has been effected.

I cannot close this account of the good work which the Council and District Committees have accomplished, without saying a word with regard to the proposed Fitch Institute for the working classes. You are all aware that Mr. Fitch has most generously given the Society a great deal of property to enable the Council to put into operation various provident schemes which are absolutely necessary if the Society is to carry out its full plan for the social, moral and intellectual improvement of the condition of the poor. And here I desire to express publicly my personal thanks to Mr. Fitch for his noble gift. If wisely administered, as I feel sure it will be, and if the provident idea is carried out in the establishment of a penny bank, a provident dispensary and other helps to self-support, this institute will be a blessing to the city and a model for the country at large.

Such is the record of only four years' work, and this in the face of clerical apathy and clerical opposition. The grand success attained by the Society is due, I regret to say, not to the clergy, but to the assistance of noble-minded men and women of the laity of every creed, who have labored with the enthusiasm of saints and the heroism of martyrs.

But now let us consider the future of this movement; and I do not refer to the country at large, but to our own city. It is true that the plan which Buffalo was the first to adopt has since been adopted with various modifications in twenty-one cities of the United States, and I rejoice to know that New York, the last born of these societies, has started with the full charity organization system. We were the first in the field, and if there is any holy ambition in our city it should be our aim to keep in the van of this movement.

Now what does the society propose to accomplish? There will have to be in the future, as in the past, the detection of fraud of every kind, from the fictitious tale of the professional child-beggar to the printed appeal of the fraudulent charitable society. It is, of course, of prime importance to sift out the worthless pauper from the needy poor, and to repress imposition and fraud if charity is ever to be wisely administered. But this, though absolutely necessary, is only a preliminary or accidental work. It is simply the removal of the rubbish which conceals the treasures beneath.

A far more important object is the enlarged benevolent work which has to be done, viz.: The reclaiming of the pauperized poor who as yet have not lost all sense of self-respect; and the adequate relief of the honest poor, who, as a rule, shrink from disclosing their true condition or admitting the extent of their destitution; who would rather starve than beg or have their necessities rudely paraded before the public.

Nor is this all. The work which the society has before it is a far grander thing than the repression of imposture, or even the adequate relief of the honest poor and the reclaiming of the pauperized poor, grand and godlike though that work is.

It has a provident work to perform, viz.: The establishment or promotion of practical, common-sense schemes looking to the cure of pauperism in the present and its prevention in the future.

The pauper who is morally convalescent must be aided in order that he may regain full moral health. The poor who are hanging on the border line between poverty and pauperism must be helped, and wisely helped, if they are to be prevented from shooting, in utter despair, the moral Niagara of beggary, and disappearing in the ruin beyond. Yes, and there are the self-supporting (but barely so) who need every provident aid which a far-seeing benevolence can supply, as barriers against faint-heartedness or despair, and as helps to industry, and economy, and thrift.

But the work of an organization does not end even here. It has a preventive work to perform, and it is to this that I would especially direct your attention to-night. The time, I

believe, has arrived when, as a society, we should turn our thoughts to the future. And at the outset permit me to warn you against the dangers that the Society will have to encounter.

As the success or failure of a society to gain the confidence and support of a community depends to so great an extent upon the efficiency of its district offices in exposing fraud, in repressing mendicity, in reclaiming the pauperized, in aiding the honest poor, in finding employment, in watching lovingly and wisely the poor—where so much, we say, depends upon the effectiveness of the district office, it is highly important not only to start well, but to maintain the efficiency of the district organizations. It is necessary to lay marked stress upon this point, for it is the sunken rock on which more than one society has gone to pieces.

And here a word of explanation is, perhaps, needed. At the start of a society, when pauperism and imposition are rife, and when systematic registration is in its infancy, the agent is sure to have all that he can possibly do without being burdened with office work. The great crisis in the life of a society is sure to come sooner or later, when street begging has been suppressed; when pauperism is on the decline; when city taxation for the Poormaster's Department has been greatly reduced; when the employment register of the Society shows the possibility of getting honest work; and when the poor are more adequately and wisely relieved than ever before.

When thus much has been accomplished the general tendency of societies is to combine several districts into one; to reduce the number of paid agents, and to dispense with clerical aid. This tendency is doubtless largely due to the fact that the public-spirited men of the community have not been sufficiently educated in Charity Organization principles to understand the true character of pauperism, and seeing only what has been already accomplished, and imagining that the society has fulfilled its mission, withhold the necessary funds for its maintenance. The fact is that pauperism is not to be extinguished by a year or two of active operation. It must be repressed, and kept repressed, until the pauperized are fully reclaimed, and their children are brought up under a different sentiment. This, which is the great aim of the society, requires years of hard work and unremitting toil. It needs, even more than at the start, the constant vigilance of its agents, and, as a rule, no diminution in their number. The moment the out-door work of a district is incompletely done; the moment the district is not diligently watched by one who knows every family among the poor and pauperized classes, that moment will pauperism reappear, taxation will begin to increase, and, worse than all, the relapse in the social and moral condition of the poor will leave them in a more hopeless state than ever before. What must necessarily be the result? The many who before have taken an interest in the movement because they could see that it had suppressed street and house-to-house begging, and had decreased taxation, will be the first to withdraw their assistance and pronounce the movement a failure. Others, again, who have supported the Society from a higher motive, viz.: Because they could see that it was tending to elevate the condition of the poor—will gradually withhold their support when they learn that the Society is not accomplishing what it proposed to do. The few who still cling to organization as the solution of the problem of pauperism, will eventually desert a society which casts such burdens upon its agents that they cannot possibly carry out its essential principles of work. And, finally, the very leaders in the movement will give it up in disgust, and complain of the want of a public spirit in the community.

We do not hesitate to say that a Charity Organization Society can never fail so long as its district work is thoroughly and systematically carried out. The results for good will be so apparent, that, let the motive for supporting the Society be what it may, it will never lack funds for its due maintenance, whatever else it may lack.

At the same time, if the Society is to do its work thoroughly and effectively in the future it must have the cordial support of our citizens. Apart from this it cannot succeed in its great mission. I speak reluctantly and yet with a full knowledge of facts when I say that our citizens have not given either this Council or the District Committees the support to which they are

Justly entitled. I can say this frankly, inasmuch as I have no official connection with the Society. If the Council has felt compelled to combine several districts into one; to reduce the number of agents and to impose impossible duties on District Committees, it is because our citizens fail to appreciate the grand work which has already been done and the future possibilities of the scheme. I speak advisedly when I say that \$6,000 per annum would insure the full success of the plan; and yet as a matter of fact, while the Society is saving our citizens \$100,000 per annum at the very least, and, which is of far higher importance, is steadily raising the status of the poor, the council find it difficult to obtain even \$3,300 for the maintenance of the Society.

But there is another point. It is impossible to repress pauperism and to keep it repressed, or to counteract the tendency among the poor to be dependent, unless there is a complete registration, day by day, of all relief that is being given by our churches, societies and the benevolent. If the Society is to succeed ultimately in its crusade against pauperism, our citizens must not only refrain from giving alms without strict investigation, but they must be willing to give the few moments that may be necessary to report their gifts to the District or Central office, as the Society can in this way, and in this way alone, prevent imposition and see that the honest poor are adequately provided for.

Moreover, I regret to say that the city of Buffalo is not as keenly alive to the necessity of the visitation of the poor at their homes as other cities where the Charity Organization Society has been established. In this, as in every other good work, the women of our city must take the lead. It is for them to perform the difficult task of visiting the poor, and especially the pauperized poor, as friends, visiting them at their homes and trying to undo the vicious education of years, the idleness, the unthrift, the improvidence which the unwise alms-giving of benevolent people has made a confirmed habit; and this is no easy task. On the contrary, if rigidly carried out according to the wise rules laid down by the Society, it might well satisfy the ambition of any woman's life to have raised but one family from dependence, idleness and beggary, to self-support, honest labor and independence.

We cannot but think that if the women of our city realized how great, how sacred, is the work which the Charity Organization Society asks them to perform, not only would there be no lack of visitors, not only would the poor receive their rights at the hands of the rich, but the whole complexion of the habits of thought of our women would undergo a change; life itself would become a more serious matter; it would be seen that our women have duties which they owe to the community and to the nation no less than men, and which, if faithfully performed, would bring increased happiness to the individual, increased good-will to the community and increased prosperity to the nation.

But one other point remains to be noticed.

It is important to reclaim the pauperized and to throw such safeguards around them as will prevent a relapse; still more important is it to awaken in them healthier moral views and an ambition to be thrifty, provident and independent; but of vastly greater importance is the work of preventing the possibility of pauperization by the exercise of a loving and ever-watchful care of the children of the pauperized poor. It is here that the work must begin. It is on the threshold of life that the battle must be fought, if pauperism is ever to become extinct.

As the boys in our public and private schools and in our large business houses and manufacturing concerns are to be the husbands and fathers of the future, I should like to see the penny bank system introduced into every school and large business establishment in the city, so as to teach these boys from the very start the importance of forethought for the morrow, and thus inculcate a provident habit at the same time that they are getting a smattering of the "humanities."

Yes, and I should like to see the girls in our public and private schools—those who are to be the wives and mothers of the future—I should like to see them taught the elements of



wholesome nutritious cooking, and this as a necessary part of the public school curriculum. I believe that it is of far greater moment to the wife of a poor man, or of a rich man for the matter of that, to know how to extract the maximum of nourishment out of the weekly earnings of the husband, than to be able to prove that the three interior angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles. So supremely important is this branch of feminine education in its bearings upon the future, both physical and moral, of our citizens, that I ask the Society to put forth its most strenuous endeavors to accomplish this important end.

It is a noble work, this organization movement, and capable of producing grand results. It has been said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it is no less true that apart from unflagging vigilance pauperism can never be exterminated or the poor receive justice at our hands. It is to the public-spirited men of our city that we must look for assistance, financial and otherwise, if we are to rise to a true conception of that charity which is the queen of all virtues.

At the conclusion of the address, which was warmly applauded, Mr. N. C. SIMONS moved that Mr. Gurteen be requested to repeat it, at a future day, in some public hall, where it may be heard by a greater number of people. The motion was seconded by Dr. CHARLES CARY and adopted.

### THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

The annual report of the Fitch Crèche was presented and read by Dr. CHARLES CARY, as follows:

As a member of the Crèche Committee, and as one taking great interest in its success, I derive no small amount of satisfaction in submitting to you the annual report of that branch of the Charity Organization. The Fitch Crèche, as most of us know, forms a beneficent part of this great charity scheme, and as such is deserving of the keenest public interest.

At our last annual meeting I tried to predict the future of the Crèche. It had hardly been in operation long enough to do more, and I am glad to announce that our hopes concerning its usefulness have been more than fulfilled, and that a knowledge of its advantages is becoming circulated throughout the city, thus informing mothers of families of a refuge for their children where they can be placed and cared for while the hard-working parent earns the wherewithal to support them.

It is well, perhaps, in this connection, to state that a total of fifty-seven families have been through the advantages of the Crèche, enabled to find work, and thus been enabled to rise above the degrading influence of pauperism and make themselves self-sustaining, while at the same time it has not separated parent from offspring.

There is a wide difference in this respect between the Crèche and an asylum, the Crèche fostering as it does the maternal love where the asylum kills it by separating permanently the mother and child; it also teaches the mothers how to care for their young, which lack of knowledge has always been a source of great mortality among children.

The following is taken from the Crèche record, and shows the attendance for the year ending January 1, 1882:

For January .....	68	children.
For February .....	76	"
For March .....	71	"
For April .....	161	"
For May .....	321	"
For June .....	325	"
For July .....	284	"
For August .....	411	"
For September .....	255	"
For October .....	376	"
For November .....	317	"
For December .....	321	"

Although the attendance at the Crèche has been constantly on the increase, and so offered us great encouragement, we must express a great disappointment at the lack of interest manifested by the general public. This has not shown itself by any lack of moneyed aid; on the contrary our appeals for material assistance have always been responded to with great liberality; but we have not received the number of visitors which we desire, and which the appealing character of the charity would seem to excite. Our doors are thrown open and we invite inspection. The matron, Miss Sheppard, is always glad to show visitors through the institution. I will add in this connection that the committee feel that Miss Sheppard is deserving of the highest praise for the economy and business capacity which she displays in the fulfillment of her many duties, as well as for the cleanliness and order with which everything in the Crèche is conducted. The financial statement is found in the Treasurer's report. Before closing let me say that the committee has now under consideration a scheme for enlarging the sphere of usefulness by making the Crèche available to all, even to those living in different and remote parts of our large city. We regret that it is not sufficiently matured for me to make it public, but at our next annual meeting we will doubtless be able to report upon its successful operation.

During my recent trips abroad, Miss Love and I visited the best institutions of a similar character in England, France and Italy; and I can say, as a result of our inspection, and without fear of contradiction, that we have here in Buffalo a Crèche more complete in all its appointments, cleanly and inviting, and one where the sanitary interests of the children are more fully looked after, than any other in the above-named countries. Although we took as our model the English nursery, we have improved upon it in every detail, and the committee now offers for public use an institution in full operation, to which we can all point with pride, and can feel that it is a model for all other people. It is unquestionably the best in the civilized world.

The report was received and filed.

#### TRINITY CHURCH CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The following report from the Trinity Church Co-operative Relief Society was read by Mr. THOMAS CARY:

Since January 1, 1881, to the present date (January 1, 1882) thirty additional cases have been received by the Co-operative Relief Society from the Charity Organization, making a total of seventy-three cases. Thirty-eight families have become self-supporting, three returned to the Charity Organization and three found to be unworthy. This leaves at the

present date nineteen cases on the Society's books. The relief rooms are kept open during the year on Wednesdays from 10 A. M. until noon, and fifteen women are receiving sewing regularly, for which they are paid in groceries or fuel, or money for their rent. This employment is given until other work can be obtained for them. No garments are given or assistance rendered, except in urgent cases, without an equivalent in work, and thus the Society is able to lend a helping hand to the worthy, and impostors are not harbored.

And here we would ask those desiring to employ men or women to apply to the Relief Society of Trinity Church, and thus aid them in their good work. Any such request sent to 41 East Mohawk street will receive prompt attention. Sixteen tons of coal have been placed subject to the Society's order, and the cases allowed to purchase the same at a reduced rate, paying as they may be able in installments. This arrangement has been a success. There are garments constantly on hand which may be purchased by any person at a nominal sum, and orders are taken and solicited for fine sewing. A cordial invitation is extended to every one who would like to see the Society in operation on Wednesday mornings, from ten to twelve, at 41 East Mohawk street.

The Relief Committee report there have been received as donations to the Society during the past year 515 garments, besides remnants of cloth,  $211\frac{1}{2}$  yards of material; three rolls of cotton batting; an order for fifty loaves of bread, and meat orders. The Society have purchased  $959\frac{1}{2}$  yards of material; 81 yards of edging; thirty-two rolls of cotton batting, and twenty-seven pairs of shoes. There have been 534 garments made by cases; 685 given away in payment for work, and seventy-six sold, leaving on hand January 1, 1882, 408 garments. Two tons of coal have been given to destitute families. The total sum expended for material, coal, wood and shoes, and payment for women for work during the past year amounted to \$301.71.

The report closes with thanks to the Poormaster for courtesy to lady visitors.

#### UNITARIAN AID SOCIETY.

Mr. J. G. MUNRO presented and read the annual report of the Unitarian Aid Society, which was as follows:

The distinguishing feature in the work of this Society the past year has been the development of a labor test for women, by which every able-bodied applicant has been made to give a full equivalent of work in return for the assistance granted.

The necessity for this action had become more clear to our workers month by month, until with the opening of the year 1881, we took the rather advanced ground that not only should the applicants work for the assistance granted them, but we would extend help to no one who was in receipt of official relief, or who would not let our employment take the place of this relief.

We were forced into this position by finding, after two years' experience, that the pauperizing effect of city relief was so powerful as to entirely overbalance our efforts to instil habits of providence and independence into our cases, and that we were spending time and money for nothing.

Our work then has been largely a crusade against the evils of official relief. It is customary in most cities to find the dependent classes entirely without skill and dependent for this reason, but owing to the wretched administration of both public and private relief in the past by which the poor have been fed without any effort to make them independent, we have found on the hands of the city a large class of women who are really skillful with the needle, some of whom can cut and fit and do the very nicest work. To this class we have devoted ourselves believing that they were so nearly independent that we could soon make them entirely so. On



plan has been to furnish women sewing at a dollar a day, guaranteeing them work to the amount of relief they had been receiving from the city, and giving them as much more work as we could. It has been our desire to place the work-room on a business basis, hoping to realize from the sale of garments manufactured a sum sufficient to pay for the materials and cost of making.

The rooms have been opened one day a week since April last, and are now open Saturdays from three to five o'clock.

They have been in charge of volunteers from among our ladies during that time.

The ladies of this committee select the material and patterns for the garments, cut them out, place them in the hands of the workers, oversee their return, and pay for their labor by orders for groceries, coal or other necessities on specified stores. By this arrangement the purchaser of the garment gets all the benefit of the skill and taste of the ladies without cost, as the garments are sold at prime cost of material and manufacture.

We have supplied work from the rooms to twenty-three persons to the amount of from \$1 to \$25 each. Of these eight declined to give up the office relief and their work was stopped. One of these after receiving \$25 in wages declined to work for a dollar a day, and in less than six weeks was returned to the city books, where she still remains, drawing her support from the treasury, although these facts have been given to the investigator and the Poormaster. We have spent on account of the work-room, for wages, \$156.50; for material, \$96.92. We have also made about 690 garments, of which 50 were made for the Orphan Asylum without charge. We have sold 450 garments, and have on hand 190 new garments. Could we have an immediate sale of our present stock at cost it would leave a deficit of only \$32 in the operations of the nine months. As we began our experiment with unskilled workers, the products of whose fingers could hardly be given away, we look forward quite hopefully to making both ends meet in 1882, especially as we have received permission from the Charity Organization Society to open a salesroom in their office, at No. 10 Court street, where the product of all co-operating workrooms in the city may be sent for sale, at no additional cost either to the Charity Organization Society or to the co-operating societies.

We have satisfactorily demonstrated that those who visited the Poormaster most regularly for orders under the old plan, become quite irregular when an honest day's work must be done before the aid is granted.

Had the families we have supplied with work received help from the city, it could not have been at a less cost than \$500, while we have spent a net of only \$30, and have avoided pauperizing the hundred or more persons comprising the families.

#### RELIEF WORK.

We have kept the work-room entirely separate from relief, which has been generally extended to those families incapacitated from labor by sickness and who required generous treatment administered in a systematic manner.

The Society has had under treatment during the year forty-nine families, all of whom had been received from the Charity Organization Society. Of these we consider that thirty-four have become self-supporting, including those still receiving work at our hands. Eleven others would be self-supporting if official aid were withdrawn. We have had twenty-two visitors in the field, besides the large corps of ladies who have managed the work-room. We have carried our objection to alms-giving to the extent that the old garments which have been left at the rooms have been sold to the applicants at moderate prices, those unable to pay in money being supplied with work instead. We have given no garments away. The Society's thanks are due to Miss Love, through whose interest \$50 was appropriated to our use from the proceeds of the amateur theatricals last winter.

This is the only sum received outside of the Church, although our work being entirely unsectarian, we welcome money and workers from other denominations, or those outside of any.

In spite of the many drawbacks which have met our experiment of a labor test, we do not hesitate to say that we believe that it is the only way in which any satisfactory progress can be made; not only to compel an equivalent of labor from the recipients, but to give them enough work that they may not be obliged to receive official relief at the same time.

We most heartily commend our scheme to all co-operating societies as a check to the spread of pauperism.

A most gratifying feature in the operation of the work-room through the summer has been a willingness among the women to let their earnings accumulate for the purchase of winter coal and provisions. The coal we have been able, through the kindness of Mr. Dormer, to furnish at a saving to the workers of a dollar a ton and more.

The Treasurer's report shows a total expenditure of \$439.02, of which \$268.95 was paid on account of the work-room; \$24.25 advanced as loans; \$129.32 for relief, and \$16.50 for printing the annual report.

#### GUILD OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A brief account of the work of the Guild of the Good Samaritan was read by Mr. T. GUILFORD SMITH:

The number of cases sent to the Guild was 165, a few of these being of a single person, but the greater number being families of from three to twelve members, wishing clothing, food, coal, payment of rent, necessities and comforts in sickness, all of which have been supplied as far as the means of the Guild could go. Gifts of food, fuel and money are acknowledged; the money gifts have amounted to \$523.90, and there is a balance on hand of \$86.90; a total of 1,046 new garments have been cut and made. The Guild has now on hand a large quantity of material for work, as also groceries. The want of visitors has been very greatly felt, and been a great detriment to the work of the organization.

Mr. ANSLEY WILCOX moved that the several reports be printed in the annual report of the Charity Organization Society. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILCOX, a resolution of thanks to Mr. Gurteen for his admirable address, and to the officers of the Society and the co-operating societies for their faithful labors, was adopted with applause.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the press of the city, without the sympathy and liberal help of which the Charity Organization Society could never have accomplished the work that it has done. Adopted.

Mr. DORMER reported a recent interview in New York with Mr Benjamin Fitch, the benevolent founder of the Crèche and of the contemplated Fitch Institute, and announced that Mr. Fitch would come to Buffalo in May, to lay the corner-stone of the Institute building.

Brief remarks were made by several of the gentlemen present, and the meeting then adjourned.

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

E. T. EVANS, *President.*

E. C. SPRAGUE, *Vice-President.*

JOSIAH G. MUNRO, *Sec. and Treas.*

## TRUSTEES.

E. T. EVANS,  
E. C. SPRAGUE,  
S. S. ROGERS,  
S. SCHEU,  
A. ALTMAN,

JAMES H. DORMER,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
EDWARD BENNETT,  
ANSLEY WILCOX,  
S. T. VIELE,

JOHN H. COWING,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
THOMAS CARY,  
J. N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—JAMES H. DORMER, EDW. BENNETT, T. GUILFORD SMITH, SOLOMON SCHEU,  
A. WILCOX.

*Finance*—S. T. VIELE, A. ALTMAN, THOMAS CARY.

## COUNCIL.

TIMOTHY COCHRANE, Chairman Dist. No. 1,	T. GUILFORD SMITH, Chairman Dist. No. 3,
R. R. BUCK, Secretary Dist. No. 1,	THOMAS CARY, Secretary Dist. No. 3,
PETER PAUL, Dist. No. 1,	GEORGE P. SAWYER, Dist. No. 3,
N. C. SIMONS, Dist. No. 1,	J. G. MUNRO, Dist. No. 3,
OSCAR COBB, Dist. No. 1.	C. C. VANDEVENTER, Dist. No. 3.

*Members ex officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

## MEMBERS SPECIALLY ELECTED.

P. P. PRATT,	H. M. KENT,	J. R. SMITH,
THOS. F. ROCHESTER, M. D.,	LOUIS M. BROCK,	CHARLES CARY, M. D.,
GEORGE S. HAZARD,	FRANK M. HOLLISTER,	H. W. SPRAGUE,
CYRUS CLARKE,	D. R. MORSE,	J. G. MILBURN,
W. H. GRATWICK,	C. J. MANN,	J. W. KEENE,
R. R. HEFFORD,	J. A. PETTIT, M. D.,	WM. MEADOWS.
CYRUS P. LEE,		

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*On District Work*—T. GUILFORD SMITH, J. A. PETTIT, M. D., GEORGE P. SAWYER.

*Mendicity*—ANSLEY WILCOX, J. G. MILBURN, H. W. SPRAGUE.

*Publication*—J. N. LARNED, F. M. HOLLISTER, S. T. VIELE.

*Provident Dispensaries*—W. H. GRATWICK, J. W. KEENE, TIMOTHY COCHRANE.

*Penny Banks*—CYRUS P. LEE, GEO. S. HAZARD, F. S. BUELL.

*Fitch Crèche*—JAS. H. DORMER, CHAS. CARY, M. D., H. M. KENT.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—LOUIS M. BROCK, C. CLARKE VANDEVENTER,  
S. T. VIELE.

*Membership*—THOMAS CARY, ANSLEY WILCOX, JOHN H. COWING.

## MEETINGS.

*Council and Board of Trustees*—First Thursday in the month, 8 P. M., at No. 10 Court Street.

*Committee District No. 1*—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at Fitch Crèche, cor. Swan and Michigan.

*Committee District No. 3*—Every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M., at No. 10 Court Street.

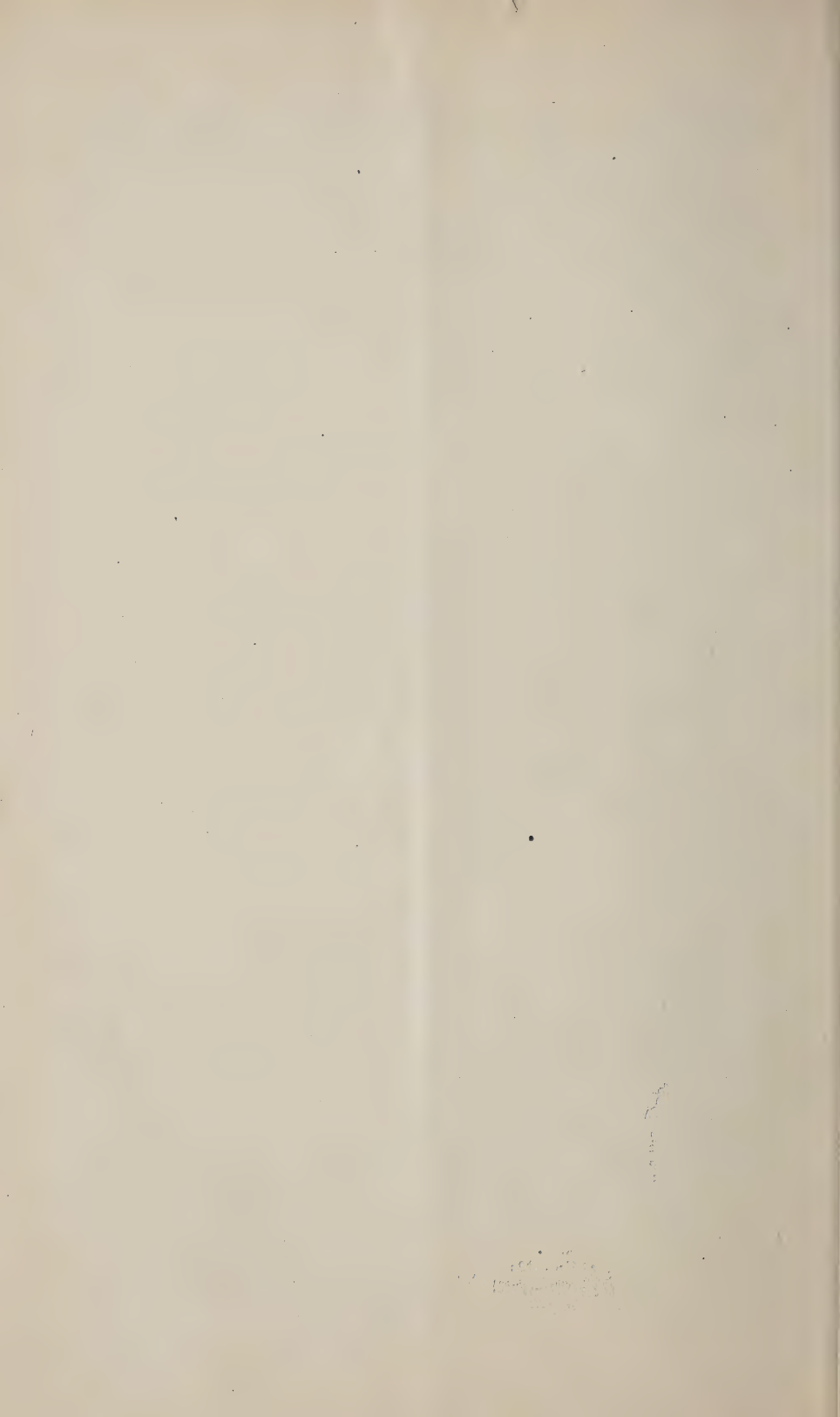
## OFFICES.

*Central Office*—No. 10 Court Street.

*District No. 1*—Fitch Crèche, Swan cor. Michigan.

*District No. 3*—No. 10 Court Street.





NOV 1 1918

## PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY  
OF BUFFALO,

EMBRACING THE ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES H. DORMER, THE YEARLY  
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, THE REPORT OF THE FITCH  
CRECHE, THE REPORTS OF CO-OPERATIVE  
SOCIETIES, ETC.,

*Held at the Fitch Creche, Thursday Evening, January 18, 1883.*

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The fifth annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo was held at the Fitch Creche on Thursday evening, January 18, 1883. The President of the Society being absent, Mr. T. Guilford Smith was elected to the chair.

The annual report of the Council to the Society, prepared by Mr. Sheldon T. Viele, was read by that gentleman, as follows:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council respectfully submits to the members of the Society its fifth annual report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Society.

The past year has shown a steady maintenance by the Society of the ground already occupied; a development of two new provident schemes into successful operation, and a very great advance in the preparations for the extended field of usefulness to be opened by the completion of the Fitch Institute.

The statistical tables attached show, in detail, the work of the Society, in the same general form as heretofore.

## DISTRICT WORK.

The district work of the Society has been carried on regularly, by two district committees, under the same general organization as in the previous year. Both committees have done much careful work, and the accumulation of records and experience

adds greatly to the capital of the Society for future work of the same kind.

This accumulation has made it practicable for the Society to diminish its staff for office work, and thus to decrease its estimated expenses for the ensuing year. The Society has always aimed at meeting any reasonable expectations of the community in this respect, and feels confident that it continues to deserve the support which it asks for this purpose.

#### OFFICIAL OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The figures presented show that the amount expended by the Overseer of the Poor, for out-door relief, during the year, is only \$236.56 less than in 1881. The number of families assisted in 1881, was 1,089; in 1882, 1,058—a decrease of 31. These figures show that as much has been accomplished in the line of reducing official expenditures as can reasonably be expected so long as the present system is continued. The Society maintains the position, taken long ago, that all the official out-door relief can properly be dispensed with, and claims that a critical examination of the data afforded by the results of the system here, and of the results effected in other and larger cities which have abandoned it, will demonstrate the correctness of this position. The Society trusts that the growth of an enlightened public sentiment will soon demand a radical change in the system, and in the meantime is preparing to put into operation as rapidly as possible its various provident schemes, so that when the change does come the community will be fully prepared for it.

#### THE CRECHE.

The success of the Creche during the past year, as shown by an increase of fifty per cent. in the average attendance over last year, has abundantly justified the hopes of its founders. The figures show that it continues to grow in favor and usefulness with the worthy poor. We look forward in the near future to founding branches in other parts of the city. What is most needed at present is the establishment of the Kindergarten in the present Creche, a branch of its development always contemplated in the scheme, but not yet undertaken, for want of funds. The Creche speaks for itself, and is always open for inspection. It is hoped that its appeal will always be responded to with at least as great liberality as heretofore.

#### THE WOOD-YARD.

The wood-yard was fairly started about a year ago, and has proved a success. It has been self-supporting, and thus far no man has applied for work and been refused. Of course, during part of the summer, it has been idle; but from six to ten men have often found employment in a day, during the winter. No



citizen can now excuse unthinking alms on the plea that the applicant can not get work. Married men are given a cord or a half-cord to saw, and, on its completion, an order is given on reputable houses for certain specified articles. These orders are given only on groceries in which there is no bar, and supervision is exercised that quantity and quality are proper. This is done, that the families of the workers may have the full benefit of the work done. Single men are given a quarter of a cord, and are paid in orders on a cheap lodging-house, for lodging and meals. This latter provision disposes of the tramps and floating population. The co-operation of the community is needed, first, in buying the product of the yard, which is sold at market rates; and, second, in sending applicants to the yard, for work, instead of listening to requests for alms.

#### THE COAL FUND.

The coal fund scheme has but recently gotten under way, but is meeting with success. When understood, it will be more generally used. By it, the small savings of families are received, and acknowledgments of indebtedness issued therefor. In the winter, these are redeemed in coal, at wholesale summer prices. This teaches providence and thrift, the foundation of independence. The sums received are placed at interest, and this interest pays the expenses of administration.

Thus, in each year since the first thorough development of the Society, and since its repressive work was fairly in hand, one new provident scheme has been fairly launched. Each has proved a success, and each is working, in its own way, for the advancement and help of the worthy poor. The Society has also done much in calling attention, from time to time, to various evils affecting the community. It now again, in an extended report, speaks on the tenement-house question in a way that should receive more than a mere acquiescence in its conclusions.

#### THE FITCH INSTITUTE.

The greatest work and heaviest care of the Society during the year has been the erection of the Fitch Institute, now fast approaching completion. The corner-stone was laid in the spring, with simple yet appropriate ceremonies, and it is hoped that the first of May will see the building completed. During the year over \$76,000 have been actually expended on the building. A very great degree of success has been met with in selling the alienable property to advantage, but much yet remains to be done, and the trustees have incurred heavy responsibilities. It is hoped that in the coming spring the remaining property can be sold; but even then a balance will be required to complete the hall and the upper story of the Institute. It is expected that enough revenue will be derived from the permanent income of

the Society to meet all interest charges, and to provide a sinking fund for this purpose. All work done has been done in the most thorough manner, and the Institute, when completed, will be an ornament to the city, and a worthy and enduring monument to the generosity of the donor.

#### PROVIDENT SCHEMES TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

With the completion of the Institute the Society hopes to enter upon many other provident schemes, long planned and long delayed. We trust that the ensuing year will witness the establishment of at least one Provident Dispensary. The basement of the Institute has been arranged for a laundry, the correlative scheme to the wood-yard for men. Here women will be taught how to properly wash; facilities for labor will be afforded to those lacking them at home, and labor will be given to women seeking for work. It is trusted that the Mechanics' Library and Free Reading Room will be soon properly equipped, and that a Penny Bank and Model Coffee Room will speedily follow.

#### CO-OPERATION.

While speaking of the future, the co-operation already received must not be forgotten. The Society gratefully acknowledges the very valuable co-operation of the police commissioners and many of the police captains. The help of the co-operative aid societies is yearly becoming more valuable as it becomes more experienced and efficient. Chief among these are the Unitarian Aid Society, the Trinity Co-operative Aid Society, the Guild of the Good Samaritan, the Ladies of Charity, and St. John's Guild, while many other churches and associations have aided in the work to a greater or less degree. It is believed that, as the understanding of the objects and methods of the Society increases, and the appreciation of its work extends, many others will be glad to join in the work for the elevation of humanity.

#### FINANCES.

The financial statement shows that all the funds have small balances on hand; but that much will be required to carry on the work during the year. It is hoped that the exhibit made of constantly decreasing administrative expenses, and of constantly widening fields of labor, will stimulate the community to a more extended support of the Society. As has been constantly emphasized, the Society has never, as yet, had one cent from its endowment to use for any purpose, except the erection of the Institute. It depends entirely upon the citizens of Buffalo for its support. It points to what it has accomplished, in money saved, in pauperism checked, in the building up of honest independence,

and asks for a cordial support. It hopes that a larger number of the citizens will each contribute a small amount, and thus lessen the burden of the few; and that the community, to which so much has been given by the Society, will see that it does not falter for want of means.

If those who wish for a business-like manner of meeting pauperism; if those to whom the blessed instincts of maternity most loudly appeal; if those who believe that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat; if those who would teach honest providence and thrift; if those who would wish to disseminate knowledge and good reading among the masses, will each contribute something to the part of the Society's work with which the greatest sympathy is felt, then all can go forward with success and cheer.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Society asks for more citizens to become actively interested in its work. Among so many objects pursued, every earnest man can find a place suited to his sympathies and tastes. In particular, the district committees, and many committees of the council, need strengthening. Here is a school for learning many of the duties of good citizenship, and for the study of humanity, that no one conscious of manly obligations to himself and the community, can afford to neglect. The eyes of all parts of the country are turned toward Buffalo; for here, first in the country, was established systematic and scientific charity on a broad and comprehensive basis. The munificence of one not dwelling here has put a great instrument for good within her borders. Let her citizens see to it, that the instrument is well used.

The following are the Tables submitted with the Report of the Council:

TABLE No. I.

Investigations and Decisions on cases during the year ending January 1, 1883:

Not Requiring Relief, . . . . .	601
Not Worthy, . . . . .	78
For Poor Law or otherwise ineligible . . . . .	55
Referred to Overseer of the Poor, . . . . .	382
Referred to Co-operating Societies, . . . . .	349
Referred to Private Persons, . . . . .	70
Assisted by Grants, . . . . .	12
Assisted by Loans, . . . . .	11
Assisted by Employment, . . . . .	399
Orders for Hospitals, . . . . .	3
Vagrants, . . . . .	173
Total, - - - - -	2633



TABLE No. 2.

Social State from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883:

	WITHOUT CHILDREN.	WITH CHILDREN.										TOTAL.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Married .....	147	107	142	116	96	84	54	53	19	6	6	830
Widows .....	138	87	80	79	59	36	20	9	6	..	..	514
Widowers .....	23	11	7	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	46
Deserted Wives.....	11	60	55	49	40	29	9	7	2	1	..	263
Deserted Husbands ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Single Men.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Single Women.....	25	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Orphans .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5
Total, . . . . .												1,713

TABLE No. 3.

Number and ages of Persons embraced in Families Investigated during the year ending January 1, 1883 :

Under 5 Years.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	Over 70	Total Persons.
1220	1403	1224	769	616	827	596	379	275	256	7565

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of Applicants during the year ending January, 1883 :

United States, . . . . .	312	Sweden, . . . . .	8
Canada, . . . . .	152	Wales, . . . . .	6
England, . . . . .	114	Prussia, . . . . .	5
Germany, . . . . .	470	Bohemia, . . . . .	5
Ireland, . . . . .	427	Denmark, . . . . .	5
Poland, . . . . .	145	Austria, . . . . .	2
France, . . . . .	15	Russia, . . . . .	2
Scotland, . . . . .	26	Holland, . . . . .	2
Italy, . . . . .	3	Bavaria, . . . . .	4
Switzerland, . . . . .	8	Norway, . . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .		1,713	

TABLE No. 5.

Causes of Destitution of Applicants during 1882:

Sickness, . . . . .	316	Imprisonment, . . . . .	52
Lack of Work, . . . . .	333	Crippled, . . . . .	27
No Male Support, . . . . .	271	Blindness, . . . . .	14
Old Age, . . . . .	213	Insanity, . . . . .	10
Desertion, . . . . .	212	Fire, . . . . .	5
No Cause, . . . . .	124	Immoral, . . . . .	7
Emigration, . . . . .	50	Large Families, . . . . .	11
Intemperance, . . . . .	68		
Total, . . . . .			1,713

Of the 1713 cases investigated by the Society, 876 were new records; 837 had been on the books previously.

TABLE No. 6.

Education Table of New Record Cases.

Read and Write, . . . . .	466
Cannot Read or Write, . . . . .	343
Can Read but not Write, . . . . .	64
Total, . . . . .	876

TABLE No. 7.

Applicants to whom City Aid was granted and Amount granted during 1882:

PRECINCTS.	CASES.	AMOUNT.
One . . . . .	199	\$4,738 17
Two . . . . .	159	4,429 94
Three . . . . .	79	2,146 29
Four . . . . .	199	5,189 11
Five . . . . .	80	2,577 70
Six . . . . .	27	704 34
Seven . . . . .	126	3,996 99
Eight . . . . .	189	5,070 06
	1 058	\$28,852 60

TABLE No. 8.

(A.)

Showing Expenditures of Overseer of Poor from 1877 to 1881 for temporary aid.

	Groceries.	Wood.	Coal.	Shoes.	Burials.	Sundries.	Total.	Hospitals.	Grand Total.
1877----	\$68,808 60	\$6,538 21	\$15,613 25	\$2,473 80	\$5,590 00	\$166 79	\$99,195 65	\$24,126 91	\$123,322 56
1878-----	42 171 50	2,870 14	8,046 97	3,064 44	5,510 00	34 25	61,697 30	24,250 41	85,947 71
1879-----	30,685 00	1,985 75	5,093 07	951 50	3,090 00	15 50	41,820 82	26,864 68	68,684 90
1880-----	28,319 00	1,157 85	4,158 94	1,086 90	3,130 00	15 50	37,868 19	18,500 53	56 368 72
1881-----	22,959 00	744 66	5,150 20	453 30	4,270 00	42 00	33,619 16	15,060 50	48,676 66
	\$192,943 10	\$13,296 61	\$38,067 43	\$3,029 94	\$21,590 00	\$274 04	\$274,201 12	\$108,802 43	\$383,003 55

Other expenses about \$10,000 per year.

(B.)

The amount expended by the Overseer for 1882 is as follows :

Groceries, Fuel and Sundries,	\$28,370 85
Burials,	4 530 00
Shoes,	481 75
Hospitals,	15,107 98
Total,	\$48,490 58

TABLE No. 9.

Disposal by the Committee of the Charity Organization Society of Applicants for City Relief in 1882 :

1,327 Families applied for city aid.

269 " were refused assistance by the investigators.

1,058 " received aid to the amount of \$28,852.60.

120 of these were considered unworthy by the Charity Organization Society,

but received . . . . . \$3,110 50

98 were non-residents and therefore not entitled to city relief, but received . . 1,284 67

Showing an unwise and illegal expenditure of . . . . . \$4,395 17

840 cases were thought worthy of assistance, and received \$24,457 43.

There is no question in the minds of the committee that this amount is much too large, owing to aid being continued beyond the time of immediate necessity, and that the amount to be expended for 1883, should not exceed \$20,000.

Of the burials, 161 were from the hospitals and asylums, including 63 from the Lying-in Asylum. 292 were from the city at large.

The expenditure for hospitals was divided as follows:

Buffalo General,	\$5,629 64
Sisters,	3,975 17
St. Francis Asylum,	3,823 71
St. Mary's Lying-in,	1,049 44
Homœopathic,	630 02
	\$15,107 98

On motion, the report of the Council, with accompanying tables, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

The annual report of the Treasurer was then submitted, and was referred to the Finance Committee for audit. It is as follows :



## TREASURER'S REPORT

(For the year ending January 10, 1883.)

## GENERAL FUND FOR RUNNING EXPENSE OF THE SOCIETY.

January 1, 1882, balance on hand, . . . . . \$93 78

## RECEIPTS.

Special Gift, Edward Bennett, . . . . .	\$ 110 00
Transferred for Dis. Com. No. 1, . . . . .	3 40
Proceeds Charity Ball, . . . . .	597 53
Subscriptions, . . . . .	3,443 00
Interest, . . . . .	42 25
Sale of Publications, . . . . .	63 40
Loans Repaid, . . . . .	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,260 58
	<hr/>
	\$4,354 36

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries, . . . . .	\$2,680 22
Rent, No. 10 Court St., . . . . .	200 03
Publications, . . . . .	220 61
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	136 88
Car Tickets, . . . . .	132 00
Postage, . . . . .	76 95
Telephone, . . . . .	57 28
Fuel and Light, . . . . .	17 95
Sundries, . . . . .	24 10
Grants, . . . . .	89 80
Loans, . . . . .	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,655 82
	<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .	\$ 698 54
Less transferred to Fitch Creche, . . . . .	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 98 54

The increase of about \$450 in the expenses over those of the previous year, appears in the items of salaries and publications. A reorganization of the offices, in November last, promises to show a reduction in salaries of about \$900 for 1883, leaving a larger surplus available for the loan and grant funds, which it is believed can be made an efficient help in the Society's work.

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

Jan 1, 1882, Balance on hand, . . . . . \$ 670 23

## RECEIPTS.

From sale of Fence, . . . . .	\$ 8 00	
" Children's Fees, . . . . .	198 50	
Proceeds Charity Ball, . . . . .	597 53	
Contributions, . . . . .	509 87	
General Fund Transferred, . . . . .	600 00	\$1,913 90
		<hr/>
		\$2,584 13

## EXPENSES, TWELVE MONTHS.

Salaries—Matron, Cook, Laundress and three Nurses, . . . . .	\$964 33	
Table, . . . . .	933 41	
Fuel and Light, . . . . .	192 70	
Furnishings, . . . . .	70 70	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	19 40	
Printing, etc., Donation Day, . . . . .	28 95	\$2,209 49
		<hr/>
Balance, Jan. 10, 1883, . . . . .		\$374 64

This branch of the Society's work calls loudly upon a generous public for support. There is no more direct way of giving to the poor without pauperizing them than by supplying care for the little ones while the mother is at work.

At least \$2,300 will be required for the Creche the coming year. That it has been so economically managed in the past, is largely owing to the efficient service of the Matron, Miss Caroline Sheppard.

## INCOME FROM THE FITCH PROPERTY.

Jan. 1, 1882, Balance to credit, . . . . . \$ 741 46

## RECEIPTS.

Interest on Mortgages and Bank acc't, . . . . .	\$ 946 28	
City for rebate taxes, . . . . .	328 70	
Gross Rents Inalienable Property, . . . . .	7,653 22	
" " Other Property, . . . . .	2,173 33	\$11,101 53
		<hr/>
		\$11,842 99

## PAYMENTS.

Balance Taxes 1881, . . . . .	\$ 999 21	
City Taxes, 1882, . . . . .	1,945 33	
County Taxes, 1882, . . . . .	514 26	
Local Assessments, . . . . .	606 91	
Insurance, . . . . .	371 75	
Repairs, . . . . .	586 35	
Extending Seneca St. Store, . . . . .	234 79	
Rent returned, . . . . .	75 00	
Water Tax, . . . . .	59 69	5,393 29
		<hr/>
		\$6,449 70

## PAYMENTS.

Benjamin Fitch, 13 months, . . . . .	\$3,900 00	
Administration Trust, 13 months, . . . . .	1,300 20	5,200 20
		<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .		\$1,249 20
January Rents due and Unpaid, . . . . .	\$277 00	
Unpaid Bills, . . . . .	None.	

Owing to sales of property, the taxes for 1882 show a reduction of nearly \$1,000 over those of 1881, and should be still further reduced in 1883.

Local Assessments promise to be \$200 less the coming year. Insurance, which has been increased through writing renewals at three years, will show a reduction of about \$200 the coming year.

Repairs in 1883 will be increased by the cost of a new roof on the Fitch Block.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. A. S. Merrill, the expense for administration promises a reduction of \$400 for 1883.

It is anticipated that the net income of the Fitch property the ensuing year will be about \$3,000, which will be available for interest on loans made for the erection of the Fitch Institute, pending the sale of real estate, available for that purpose.

## BUILDING FUND.

Received for Sales of Real Estate, . . . . .	\$47,870 32
Additional Gift from Mr. Fitch, . . . . .	15,000 00
Borrowed on Mortgage, . . . . .	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$82,870 32
Payments on Institute to date, . . . . .	\$76,474 06
	<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .	\$6,396 26

## TRIAL BALANCE.

Cash, . . . . .	\$ 7,685 24	Fitch Income, . . . . .	\$ 1,249 50
Bond and Mortgage, . . . . .	225 00	Sales, property, . . . . .	47,870 32
Personal Property, C. O. S., . . . . .	316 00	Permanent Fund, C. O. S. . . . .	316 00
Fitch Institute, . . . . .	76,474 06	Permanent Fitch Fund, . . . . .	15,000 00
First National Bank, . . . . .	375 00	Bills payable, . . . . .	20,000 00
Citizens Com., 1879, . . . . .	1,883 89	304 Michigan Street, . . . . .	58 25
		Fitch Creche, . . . . .	374 64
		General Fund, . . . . .	98 54
		Cook Trust, . . . . .	108 05
		J. Allen, Jr., . . . . .	1,388 37
		E. T. Evans, . . . . .	495 52
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$86,959 19		\$86,959 19

JOSIAH G. MUNRO,

January 10, 1883.

Treasurer.

It is hoped and expected that the Fitch Institute will be in readiness for renting after May 1st of this year, and that some of the provident schemes for which it is designed will be put in operation during the year.



The assets of the Society in real estate still unsold will be sufficient to complete the building, except in the finish of the lecture hall and upper story, which must rely on contributions or surplus revenue of the future.

It is very desirable to complete the hall, not only as a source of revenue, but that the feature of lectures upon scientific and other subjects may not be omitted.

The cottage, No. 304 Michigan Street, occupies the only property on the west side of Michigan Street, between Swan and Seneca Streets, not embraced in Mr. Fitch's deed to the Society.

Through the generosity of Mr. Jewett M. Richmond, this property has been purchased for \$4,800, and will be held by him until such time as the Society is in position to take it off his hands.

### ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The Chairman announced, as being in order, the election of five Trustees of the Society, to hold office for three years, in the places of Messrs. Edwin T. Evans, James H. Dormer, A. Altman, T. Guilford Smith, and Ansley Wilcox, whose terms of office expired on the 1st of January last. The above named gentlemen were then elected to be their own successors.

The report of the Creche Committee was read by Dr. Charles Cary, as here printed :

### CRECHE REPORT, JAN., 1883.

The Creche Committee again takes pleasure in calling the attention of the Charity Organization Society, and the public at large, to the admirable arrangements of the Fitch Creche, now in full operation.

The institution, as it now presents itself, is a model, and, as stated at our last meeting, has not its equal in the world—equal at least in point of neatness, cheerfulness, and the sanitary care bestowed upon the children.

The following table will show an increase in the patronage of the institution of about fifty per cent over last year :

	1880.	1881.	1882.		1880.	1881.	1882.
For January, . . .	68	262		For July, . . .	284	367	
" February, . . .	76	308		" August, . . .	411	391	
" March, . . .	71	365		" September, . . .	255	493	
" April, . . .	161	303		" October, . . .	376	522	
" May, . . .	321	422		" November, . . .	39	317	391
" June, . . .	325	357		" December, . . .	81	321	330

The register also shows that there have been 106 families who, through the instrumentality of the Creche, have been enabled to maintain themselves. Such figures as these certainly give the committee the greatest encouragement.

Other improvements have been noticed. Formerly, in many cases, no home care was bestowed upon the children by their mothers, but now the benefits of example are beginning to be felt; a most praiseworthy pride has been gradually developed, so that now we have the satisfaction of receiving the children into our institution in a much improved condition, both as to cleanliness and neatness in dress. Formerly, also, there was a very general inclination to defraud the Creche by withholding the charge of five cents per day. Last month all dues for the little ones were promptly paid. These facts speak for themselves.

The payments thus received come far from maintaining the Creche, but the following report shows that, through the aid given us by the charitably disposed and the economy of the management, our finances are in a good condition.

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

January 1, 1882. Balance on hand, . . . . . \$670.23

## RECEIPTS.

From sale of fence, . . . . .	\$8 00
" Children Fees, . . . . .	198 50
" Charity Ball, . . . . .	597 53
" Contributions, . . . . .	509 87
" General Fund transferred, . . . . .	600 00
	<hr/> \$1,913 90
	<hr/> \$2,584 13

## EXPENSES, TWELVE MONTHS.

Salaries—Matron, Cook, Laundress, and three Nurses, . . .	\$964 33
Table, . . . . .	933 41
Fuel and Light, . . . . .	192 70
Furnishings, . . . . .	70 70
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	19 40
Printing and Donation day, . . . . .	28 95
	<hr/> 2,209 49
Balance January 10, 1883, . . . . .	374 64
	<hr/> \$2,584 13

The Creche, however, still fails to excite as much public interest as we could desire. Although we invite inspection, and gladly throw open our doors, we do not receive as many visitors as the appealing nature of the charity seems to demand. The

children present a soul-stirring picture, and we are confident that should more of our warm-hearted citizens visit them occasionally, their sympathy would be enlisted, and a general desire to help the mothers maintain their children in such a wholesome and contented life would be the outcome. This aid can often be readily given by applying to the Charity Organization or the Creche, when cleaning or laundry work is required, as many worthy women, anxious for work, leave their names at these offices in case there may be a demand for them. By employing this class our sphere of usefulness is very materially increased.

### PROVIDENT WOOD-YARD.

The following is the report on the Provident Wood-Yard, made by the committee having that work in charge, and read by Mr. Thomas Cary :—

For a number of years it has been apparent to the District Committees that the city, during the winter, has furnished poor orders to a class of cases which a little co-operation on the part of the citizens of Buffalo would relieve; so, in February last, at a meeting of several gentlemen interested, a fund of \$525 was guaranteed to test the experiment of a wood yard which should furnish employment to able-bodied men seeking city poor-relief.

A notice of this project was placed in the papers, and without further solicitation fifty dollars were received as follows :

C. C. Van Deventer,	\$25.
Geo. S. Hazard,	10.
John T. Hudson,	10.
C. A. Rupp,	5.

Our efforts were at first confined to giving work to residents of the City, but with experience we were enabled to enlarge our sphere, and, now, tramps seeking lodging at police stations and elsewhere can be sent to our yard to earn the wherewithal to procure shelter for the night.

The enterprise has met with approval and support from the beginning. Our fellow-citizens are free in their orders for kindling; indeed, we have but one fault to find: The poormaster and police investigators Gundlach and Bidwell too frequently give aid to able-bodied men prior to sending them to us.

One of the guarantors advanced \$200 in March, which was repaid to him in August. With this and the \$50 subscribed we accomplished the following results to Dec. 1, 1882 :

Besides repaying \$200 borrowed money, we had \$63 on hand and a stock of wood worth at least \$10. We have purchased over 87 cords of wood, at a cost of \$304.87; we have filled over 400 orders for kindling, supplied over a hundred men with work, paying out \$121.30 in wages, mostly in groceries and coal orders.



The kindling is sold as low as at any retail dealer's and is delivered and piled up.

We bespeak the hearty co-operation of our fellow-citizens by sending orders.

JAS. H. DORMER,  
THOMAS CARY,  
J. G. MUNRO.

Mr. G. S. Hazard, from the Committee on Penny Bank, presented a report as follows:

### PENNY BANK.

The Penny Bank Committee again respectfully call attention to the importance of taking measures for establishing at an early day, after the completion of the building of the Fitch Institute, an office for the purpose of conducting the business of the Penny Bank on the basis suggested in their report submitted in April last.

Your committee cannot too strongly recommend this truly provident scheme of the Charity Organization Society to the encouragement and support of the public. The Penny Bank is not designed to take the place, or assume the business of an ordinary savings bank, but as auxilliary to those valuable institutions in receiving the small sums saved from the earnings of the laboring man, woman, boy or girl who may be disposed to lay by, from time to time, something for a "wet day," or the day when sickness or misfortune's heavy hand lies hard upon the family. The habit of saving and making the most of little things, a cent or two a day, or a dime or two a week, for the loss of which they would be none the worse, but perhaps much better, establishes good habits, happier households, and often leads on to fortune. During the present winter a few (about forty) worthy, hard working families, have been induced to deposit their spare money at the office of the Charity Organization Society on Court Street, for the purpose of availing themselves of a special arrangement for coal to be delivered at their doors at a saving of a dollar or more on each ton.

It is the intention of the C. O. S. to encourage deposits to a larger extent during the ensuing summer, for the purpose of furnishing fuel next winter at the lowest possible prices to those who are compelled to buy in small quantities.

The co-operative feature of this undertaking will be readily understood and we trust will result in diffusing its benefits to a large number of the worthy poor of the city. The walls of the Fitch Institute are now fairly inclosed and the work of the interior of this elegant structure rapidly progressing, and as soon as completed it is hoped that the Penny Bank will be

established in one of its convenient rooms on Swan Street, where small sums may be safely deposited and a pass book given with the amount specified therein.

The savings system commends itself to the laboring classes, and to all good citizens who feel an interest in their welfare ; but it is especially worthy the attention of employers and manufacturers whose interests so largely depend upon reliable and thrifty workmen, who will habitually infuse (in some degree) their daily labor with the carefulness and economy exercised in their personal affairs. A few encouraging words from the employer on pay days, suggesting a beginning in savings, be it ever so small, would have great influence with his employees, and the system once commenced good results would soon follow.

The co-operation of employers and manufacturers would materially assist in establishing and carrying out the object of the Penny Bank to successful results.

Respectfully submitted,

January, 18, '83,

G. S. HAZARD,

Chairman of Penny Bank Committee.

## MR. DORMER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. James H. Dormer was then introduced by the Chairman, and read the following paper on the

### ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LOCAL LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

No thoughtful citizen can view the startling proportions of the retail liquor traffic of the city and reach any other conclusion than that arrived at by our District Committees, and by all actively engaged with us in District Work, viz.:—that to the traffic and its consequences, with the poor and laboring classes, more than to all other ills which come with life in large communities, must be attributed, after a long period of very great commercial prosperity, with an active demand for skilled and unskilled labor, the fact, pregnant with misfortune and trouble for us, that for two years past the Society has been unable to secure such sensible diminution of official out-door aid as its previous experience gave it the legitimate right to expect.

Intemperance and its effects, in one aspect or the other, have been so often and variously discussed that the subject has become trite, worn out, "thread-bare," and, aside from the danger of intruding what may be called a purely moral and religious subject into a merely secular or humane society, composed, as the Charity Organization Society is, of business men of all shades of opinion, I take up the subject with considerable hesitation and diffidence. Generally speaking, outside of church circles and purely temperance organizations, it does not secure much attention. In the abstract it belongs to the domain of religion, and there only will receive its higher and better settlement. What God's churches, backed and sustained by wise human enactments and honest officials inspired by them, cannot do to eradicate it, "Prohibitionists,"



"Law and Order Societies," enthusiastic humanitarians and philanthropists had better "let out."

My own remarks are specially for the taxpayers, and all my application shall be local—for in its concrete or immediate relations to society, the evils and the burdens it entails upon a community, its effect upon public and private life, the dollar and cent effect upon the taxpayer's purse, it has an aspect which may legitimately permit me to bring it before you this evening, and secure more than a passing consideration from citizens who have little or no sympathy with the unwise, not to say fanatical, methods which are sometimes adopted by well-meaning temperance enthusiasts.

In its relations to the Society's special work—the material betterment of the poor and laboring classes, and the relief of the community from fraudulent, vicious and unnecessary pauperism, with the attendant train of evils—it is the one constant and ever present stumbling-block we meet in seventy-five per cent. of our work—as evidenced by the Society's records and the testimony of its agents and co-workers.

While the liquor traffic, in its various stages from manufacture to final sale, may be credited with all that its friends claim for it in the production of wealth to individuals, I know of no single industry—if I may give such an honest name to so pernicious a traffic—which brings so heavy bills upon a municipal purse, and none in which so little earnest, honest interest seems to be taken to wisely limit and properly control.

An examination of the relations of the traffic to the community, its extent, its cost, the excise system in force and the laws under which that system exists, present some very startling facts which will be apparent as I progress. They ought to secure careful attention. If I present them fairly and as I ought to do, I believe they will. My own experience in district work—when properly done, the pith and the marrow of all that is excellent in the Society, and with whose fascinating features the average member of the Charity Organization Society is not familiar; where one sees as all ought to see, and as all who do their whole duty must see, God's economy in giving us His poor—has very strongly convinced me that the well-to-do people of this prosperous and enterprising city cannot have the faintest conception of the incalculable disorders, ills, misery and suffering that come from the traffic so loosely governed, so badly systemized, and as a matter of fact so well fostered by their own officials. On no other grounds could it be allowed such proportions as to make Buffalo of all cities on the continent the liquor sellers' paradise.

## THE BUFFALO EXCISE SYSTEM.

Licenses in Buffalo, as classified by the Board of Commissioners of Excise for the city of Buffalo, are of three grades :

1st. That for the sale of beer and ale to be drank on the premises, the fee being ten dollars, and which I am informed by the Commissioners, is, for reasons hereafter indicated, seldom issued alone. They require from the licensee a bond of \$250 and obligation that he shall not allow his premises to be disorderly or suffer any gambling or keep any gambling table therein, or in any yard, outhouse or garden attached thereto.

2d. The "retailer's license," so called, costing thirty dollars, and permitting the "sale of strong and spirituous liquor, wines, ale and beer in quantities less than five gallons, not to be drank on the premises," requiring a bond of \$500 and in addition to the obligation mentioned in the "ale and beer" license, the endorsement of the captain of his police precinct that the licensee is "a proper person to have a license." This retailer's license, and the foregoing ale and beer license, the commissioners issue to one licensee, in nearly all cases keeping the "grocery," the deadliest and most pernicious channel the traffic has assumed, or can assume in or out of hell—that of the boss-shovelers' boarding-house possibly excepted.

3d. The "innkeeper's license," for which the applicant must present a petition signed by twenty citizens of good (and what a showing some of these petitions would make) repute ; make affidavit that he has sufficient ability to keep an inn, tavern or hotel, and the necessary accommodations to entertain travelers, that he has put up and intends to keep in readiness for travelers at all times three spare beds and the necessary bedding, and that he present his bond for \$250. The inn, tavern, or hotel is examined by the captain of the police precinct, and over the signatures of the Board of Excise of the city of Buffalo the applicant is certified to be of good moral character, and is permitted to sell ale, beer, wine and alcoholic liquors, to be drank on the premises. Under these three forms of license, the up-town club and the down-town dive and doggery, the sample room, the saloon, the bawd house, the gambler's den, the beer and the concert hall, the poor man's boarding-house, and last and worst and most baleful and illegal of all, the "grocery," all receive permission to engage in the business of piling up the taxes, filling the asylums and almshouses and prisons ; poisoning the fountains of public well-being, sapping the foundations of human society,

causing in a decade more woe, misery, desolation and death than the world's biggest war.

#### VILE PROTECTION TO CHURCH AND CHARITY FAIRS.

As if the terms were not liberal enough and the privileges as expressed not extensive enough, these licenses all seem, by official consent, to contain, as I am told and have reason to believe, a special (occult) but very comprehensive blanket clause by which the charitable and religious licensee can, at will as to time and place, in defiance of law, and with the cognizance of the authorities, I say with deep shame and sincere regret, throw vile protection over a grand charity ball, where, during the intervals of a merry dance, hundreds of dollars' worth of expensive wines may be consumed, or the church picnic or fair, where, night after night, less expensive and æsthetic taps may be doled out to thirsty patrons, secular enough to enjoy a *quid pro quo* for their very religious nickels.

#### PERSONAL INTERESTS OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

To an inquisitive public, if there were not larger issues than merely personal ones in this painful exhibit, it would be an interesting matter to know, after so many years of an anti-home-rule commission appointed at the other end of the state especially for the supposed monopoly by that form of administration of many of the cardinal virtues and freedom from home political accessibility, by whose and what influence, interest, or motive in or out of the board a license for the sale of beer or ale was fixed at the magnificent sum of ten dollars per year. It is the minimum allowed by the state excise laws, and as will hereinafter be shown the lowest sum charged by any municipality in the country with which our Society has had any correspondence. A political economist, for instance, might on a close hunt trace close connections between the small fee and certain large private interests in the antecedaneous materials composing these beverages.

#### A SATANIC SCHEME.

The utterly impractical conditions and provisions under which, unsustained by public opinion and with a police force generally believed to be adverse to interfering with the traffic, the excise commission have been issuing licenses for years, almost warrant one, when their work is examined, in characterizing their system as a Satanic scheme for the encouragement of perjury, intemperance, pauperism and crime. These words are very severe, and are not used thoughtlessly or lightly. Let us see if the facts warrant them.



## OFFICIAL PREMIUM FOR PERJURY.

If the issue of a license for the sale of beer and ale to be drank on the premises, jointly with a license for the sale of wines and spirituous liquors (called the "retailer's" license) not to be drank on the premises, can by any kind of logic, or by any good human reason, be tortured into permission to sell liquor by the glass for consumption on the "said premises," as I deliberately and advisably assert a majority of the police force—rank and file—know, or ought to know, is done in nearly all the so licensed "corner" and other "groceries" of this city, I am unfairly and unjustly characterizing it.

## A WEAK, POLITICAL POLICE.

And further, if the issue of an "innkeeper's license" to an applicant, who, over the signature of every member of the board (signed by the batch in *es-crow*), is stated to be of good moral character on the evidence of a political police, after having made solemn oath that he can keep a hotel, inn or tavern and has such intention, and has ready furnished and intends to keep ready at said place for the actual accommodation of travelers, the important adjuncts of hotel, inn or tavern, keeping three spare beds with the necessary bedding (and yet in a large majority of instances there is the gravest reasons to suspect there was no such intention), and beyond the temporary erection of some borrowed beds in other than said places, there were no such facts as would warrant the certificate of the police captain necessary to secure such license; if, I say, this system be not to a weak and avaricious applicant a temptation to fraud and perjury, I do not know what is.

## THE DISGRACEFUL RESULTS.

Such are the forms of and the conditions under which licenses for the sale of ale, beer and liquors have for many years been issued by the board of excise commissioners for the city of "Buffalo." Such are the terms under which the traffic is carried on in our community under 2,761 licenses issued to sixteen hundred and fifty-three different licensees during the year 1881, (the statistics for 1882 could not be obtained, but they will not materially differ.) Of these, 1,029 licenses represent the number of the ruinous duplex "grocery" licenses, already referred to, found flourishing in the districts occupied by the working classes.

## ▲AN APPALLING FEATURE.

This presents before us the saddest and most appalling features of the license system and the liquor traffic. Away beyond the ruin and

woe which come to us, our homes and society, from intemperance, is the official premium paid to fraud and perjury—the demoralization for years of a large number of citizens who would otherwise meet all the requirements of manhood. The conditions which can even suggest this public and official demoralization should be abolished if it is found that honest, fearless and firm officials cannot enforce them.

#### THE EXCISE BOARD UNSUSTAINED BY HONEST PUBLIC EFFORTS.

And here comes the pertinent question which our officials may ask, what have we done by individual or organized effort to sustain them in this and other matters, in positions so trying and so tempting that to know what they are we must “put ourselves in their places.”

#### THE STATE EXCISE LAWS.

The excise laws of the State of New York under which the commission came into existence and performs its functions, are known as chapter 175 of 1870, amended by chapters 249 and 549 of 1873, and other enactments up to and including 1879. They all seem to a mere layman, and one not over-enthusiastically in favor of mere sumptuary legislation on the subject, excellent in extent, fair in their provisions, and quite conducive to a wise and judicious regulation of the traffic in any community where honest commissions have, as they have not always had in Buffalo, public sentiment to back up their enforcement of the law's various provisions. They limit the excise fees at a minimum of ten dollars for the sale of beer and ale—Buffalo, as before stated, standing prominently alone at the bottom—to a maximum of \$250 in the larger cities for the sale of spirituous liquors.

The requirements for a license in Buffalo, and the terms under which it is issued are, it is simple justice to the Excise Board to say, in accord with the law, and almost word for word according to its provisions, the Commissioners simply having fixed the prices—and herein comes the cause and the root of all their and our disgrace—and at shamefully low figures, as will by comparison hereinafter be shown. They make, quite happily, no provision for the “grocery” as it generally exists in Buffalo, and in addition enact that while an “inn-keeper” may sell by the glass he cannot sell by the measure or gallon, a clause which I gravely suspect our “sample rooms” violate. They prescribe many penalties for infraction and contain some excellent civil damage claims (which should be more generally known) for the protection of wives, children, guardians, officials, communities, etc. They are quite fair enough in every way to meet the approbation of the average business

man, and temperance people and all good citizens should use all proper energies and influence to their practical enforcement at home, rather than in seeking further and what may be dubious legislation at Albany.

The excise system of the city, and the excise laws of the State having been examined, and I believe the chief characteristics fairly stated in two important particulars, the following table, which I have prepared with some care from official sources, and which will be found approximately correct, will show us in bald figures just where the system has landed us.

## OUR SHAME AND DISGRACE.

Table showing number of licenses in force, cost of same, ratio of licenses to population, gross revenue from and average cost of licenses in 1882 :

	Number of Licenses.	Cost of Beer License.	Cost of Liquor License.	Ratio of Licenses to Population.	Gross Revenue.	Average Cost of License.
Chicago, Ill.....	3,753	\$ 52 00	\$ 52 00	1 to 140	\$195,156 00	\$ 52 00
Boston.....	2,360	50 00	400 00	1 to 153	286,640 00	120 00
New York.....	9,129	30 00	250 00	1 to 135	531,755 00	58 00
Poughkeepsie.....	154	40 00	85 00	1 to 150	6,408 00	44 00
Newport.....	70	200 00	300 00	1 to 225	15,439 00	220 00
New Haven.....	330	50 00	.....	1 to 210	47,500 00	144 00
Brooklyn.....	2,758	50 00	100 00	1 to 210	218,450 00	79 00
Taunton, Mass.....	116	.....	.....	1 to 181	19,050 00	164 00
Lowell.....	100	150 00	400 00	1 to 600	28,700 00	287 00
Philadelphia (Est.).....	3,325	50 00	700 00	1 to 265	262,000 00	78 00
Detroit.....	561	200 00	300 00	1 to 225	147,600 00	265 00
Indianapolis.....	325	52 00	52 00	1 to 237	16,900 00	52 00
St. Paul, Minn.....	382	100 00	100 00	1 to 210	38,200 00	287 00
Milwaukee.....	1,000	50 00	50 00	1 to 140	50,000 00	50 00
Grand Rapids.....	142	200 00	300 00	1 to 280	44,000 00	300 00
Quincy, Ill.....	140	125 00	125 00	1 to 214	17,125 00	122 00
Washington.....	531	100 00	100 00	1 to 295	51,190 00	94 00
Buffalo.....	1,653	10 00	40 00	1 to 96	69,210 00	40 00

Our position comparatively is indeed shameful. It is just the place in which, from the excise fees charged, we could legitimately look for it—away down below New York, Brooklyn and Chicago—with all the greater dangers to public morals which come with larger population and their floating transient life.

## OUR EXCESS OF WIDOWS, ORPHANS AND DESOLATE HOMES.

Herein can we account for our community having a larger number of orphans and widows and desolate homes than any other outside the mining and fishing districts. Herein may in part be found the cause of an expenditure in one year by the city poor official, chiefly for out-door aid



to the families of the intemperate pauper classes, of \$165,000, in addition to over \$100,000 spent by the county, chiefly on its in-door service in good part to the same classes.

The table indicates one thing if it does anything, that cheap licenses increase the number of saloons if they do not the consumption of liquor. The very high ratio of saloons to population in Buffalo—contributing so little to the legitimate expenses which they bring to the community—suggests that a new schedule of rates should be adopted, looking if not to a decrease in number, at least to an increase in revenue ; in short, that the traffic return some compensation for what it costs us.

#### ITS COST.

Its cost in misery, woe, desolate homes, broken hearts and wasted lives in our community during its brief life can never be computed. In dollars and cents—the very lowest reason for regulating it which could be advanced to a Christian people—we can make an approximate estimate of what a burden it is to us. From higher and holier places our pastors have spoken against it, and spoken, I fear to indifferent hearers. Perhaps the pockets may be more sensitive than the hearts of the taxpayers, though with one saloon keeper to ten taxpayers at most, one of whose tenements may be occupied by a saloon paying quite as full rent as could be got from other business, one should not hope for too much.

#### THE ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED.

Less a small unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1882, and a small fund refunded into the treasury through the exertions of our agents, the city poor expenses, chiefly out-door, for ten years ending on the 1st inst., were \$1,071,783.48. Incidentally I may here state that during the four years that the Society has been in existence it has to its credit—whatever else it may have, and it has not half as much as it should—a pretty practical knowledge of the underlying causes of this immense outlay and a persistent and somewhat successful fight with them. It is, therefore, somewhat satisfactory to state, though it is by no means the Society's highest work, that while the overseer's expenditures for the past four years have been \$263,258.66, they were during the preceding four years \$568,680.59. I take no particular pleasure in parading these figures. The mission of this Society is higher and better than saving taxes. The result, however, may indicate our share of the fight with liquor and the effects of the political pauperism, largely the elimination of the intemperate and vicious classes from the official list.

City poor expenses for ten years, chiefly out-door.....	\$1,071,783.00
County poor expenses for ten years, chiefly in-door.....	2,000,000.00
Police expenses for ten years.....	2,110,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$5,181,783.00

Against which in fairness may be placed a credit as follows :

Ten years' receipts from licenses.....	\$546,433.00
Ten years' receipts from police court.....	35,510.00
Ten years' receipts from watchhouse justice courts.....	65,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$646,943.00
Balance .....	\$4,534,840.00

Competent authorities, such as officials of the poor, the police and excise commissioners in all communities, agree that three-fourths of all the expenses of police and law departments—of alms-houses, jails, asylums and public charities, etc., are chargeable to the effects of intemperance—effects of intemperance, immediate and remote. Under this apportionment the account against the traffic and in favor of the municipality would be for ten years, \$3,401,130—three hundred and forty thousand dollars yearly (\$340,000), equal to a contribution of more than \$20 per year or \$200 for the ten years from every man, woman and child in our municipal limits.

#### WHO PLEAD FOR A CHANGE.

The poor heart-broken wife and her helpless little ones, to whom, during the late gladsome holidays, as our daily papers have told us, the traffic "came home with bier and pall" of an honored citizen, when every other heart and hearthstone of the neighborhood were full of the joy that the holiest and happiest festival of the Christian year brings to us all, can, indeed, with bitter tears plead over a new made grave for some change as to the traffic in club or up-town palace saloons.

The poorer widow and children of the unfortunate scooper whose social standing secured for their loss—no less great—no publicity beyond the brief notice—with all its world of woe and sadness to that desolate household—and which we who hastily read it in our morning papers did not for a moment stop to measure—"Found drowned, leaves a wife and five young children"—who but a short time ago met an almost similar death, walking directly from the "boss's" less gilded bar to a watery grave; in their greater desolation and direr suffering, because the victim

had spent his all, and nothing of all the plenty in this broad world was left to them in the heartless cupidity of the traffic, which comes steadily to most engaged in it—they might plead, at least in humanity's sake that the traffic in the working districts and to poor men following occupations with hazards enough to life and health aside from the thirst which grain shoveling induces, should be entrusted to men who felt they had souls to save, or to "fit and proper" persons.

#### INHUMAN "BOSSSES" AND GREEDY CORPORATIONS.

From a thousand graves which, during the past twenty years, I believe I am within reason in saying, have been prematurely filled by saloons around the grain elevators, and particularly by the boarding-houses of the "boss shovelers," whose sloppy counters have been the Sunday pay desk of rich elevator owners and soulless corporations whose greed for grain—no less hungry, if less immediately transparent than that of the bosses themselves, whose preferences went to the hardest drinker—closed all their eyes and hands to the ruin and terrible misery and cost of life and wrong they brought to us, come a plea for a little humanity when all the conditions of life are so depressing and dangerous. And the pastors, particularly of the churches of the poor and working classes, who, having a higher and purer motive for all they do, and a keener pang for the greater and more frequent misery that the traffic brings to their knowledge, who see beyond the worldly wreck and ruin, the vice and crime, the misery and shame, the loss of immortal souls of generation and generation of their people, to whom the death of a drunkard, with all its attendant squalor and want and woe, is no infrequent sight. I am in a condition to know, appeal—nay, I am asked by them to heartily and earnestly appeal—to the officials in whose hands this traffic is placed to stop its growth, to regulate, to bring it to narrower and more easily controlled limits, as fortunately the law permits honest, courageous and conscientious officials to do, and, as I believe, without curtailing or interfering with the private right of any man, woman or child.

#### DEPRESSING LIVES OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

The visitors and benevolent societies co-operating with us in relieving distress and improving the condition of the poor and struggling, and knowing, as no one but those who happily and to their greater blessing come in kindly contact with the poor, the depraved and abandoned, something of the depressing and disheartening circumstances which surround the lives of many of the laboring people, and the temptation to the fatal



cup which comes to them, and which those in up-town modern homes who drink in merriment and in luxury cannot fathom and never stop to fathom—they all ask that the traffic which so flourishes and fattens upon the poor and their hard earnings shall in some way compensate for the greater cost it entails upon us all in caring for its victims.

#### SHORTER CHILDHOOD FOR LABORING MEN'S CHILDREN.

The Society's visitors, who, in their self-imposed duties, know that there are blocks after blocks in the city in which seven-tenths of the tenements are over saloons, and in which the families of laboring men, from high rents and precarious wages, are obliged to live; in front of whose doors the children take what little of sport their harder lots permit to their shorter childhood; from whose open doors or overhead whose bar wives, daughters and all hear not infrequently such language as no child can fail to be injuriously affected by, and as no chaste woman should ever know,—ask for less of them, that the honest poor man's family may have one full chance to grow up in virtue.

#### THE BALEFUL "GROCERY" WITH ITS BAR BEHIND THE SCREEN.

Our visitors know—nay, all honest thoughtful citizens know; nay, more than that, the police officials know, or ought to know—what a fatal stumbling block to all the laboring classes, what a curse to the community, what a blight upon the better life of the city and what a fraud upon the law, since only by some subterfuge of a double license, as already mentioned, does it exist, is the corner or "licensed grocery," flourishing more amidst the homes of the poor than elsewhere, into which so many of the poormaster's orders find their way; where the weekly earnings are often mortgaged for the current score at the bar behind the screen, for it is easier to secure credit for whisky than for bread; where tippling wives—as among the poor as well as the rich there are all too many—can secure credit, under the names of necessary articles, against a husband's orders; where no child can be sent, and into which they are constantly sent, without hearing from drunken lips in the rear language which should escape no man's tongue.

#### EIGHTY-NINE DESOLATE HOMES.

From eighty-nine families, with their 329 ill-fed and clothed children, which in three of the police precincts of the city, and they not those containing the largest number of drinking places, I find, during the year ending November 1st last, the poor official and the charitable of this city in whole or part supported at an expense of many thousand dollars; from the eleven children of drunken parents whom we sent to

asylums, and the score or more that our agent sent to country homes, there come such a wail for a change, for a wiser and more humane regulation of the traffic, as heart-broken wives and mothers and famished children alone can make.

With such sad features and episodes as these and a hundred others of similar character, but from the same cause, our police and excise authorities are familiar. To ameliorate these effects in one way or the other is the constant and almost discouraging duty of our District Committees.

#### WHO ARE OPPOSED TO CHANGE.

Certainly not the more respectable of the retail dealers themselves, for the dullest of them sees that with one drinking place to every thirty male adults, many of whom do not drink at all, the chance of individual profit and monetary success, which is the only thing aside from indisposition to honest work that keeps them in the traffic, is very slim.

The manufacturers and wholesale dealers—upon whom many of the vicious and lazy retailers are not infrequently a leach and a burden—know their chances of collection will be better and their losses fewer, when the business is eliminated from its baleful, irresponsible and reckless elements.

There is one class alone, and it, in this as in other civic and national matters, stands pre-eminent in all that is corrupt, vile and dangerous, who may possibly favor no change. I mean that of the “small politician,” one of the penalties of manhood suffrage in purely municipal matters; the ubiquitous and cheap caucus attendant and stuffer—the venal party worker, the parasite of the public purse and the office-seeker’s means, the blow-fly of the too frequent elections, the vile disburser of the viler rich candidate’s “campaign” corrupting funds. He and his class, and it seems to have been the ruling class, favor no change, for their camping ground and their constituents, the saloons, boarding-houses and “groceries,” and those who frequent them, being reduced, they will have to seek more honest and manly occupations, if not the workhouse, where many of them belong.

#### HIGHER LICENSES THE TAXPAYER’S RIGHT.

Bishop Ireland, one of the most earnest, practical and beautiful characters that ever formally identified himself with the temperance cause, the Father Matthew of America, and a very Joshua to his people, leading an organization of thirty-five thousand members, who are total abstainers from the holiest and highest of motives, the founder of half a dozen

happy, prosperous and contented colonies in his own great State Minnesota, the corner stone of all of which is temperance, speaks so clearly on the question of higher license that I cannot resist quoting his admirable plea in full:

“What is at once practicable, and would be most serviceable in diminishing the evils of intemperance, is to demand of liquor sellers high license fees. There are two grounds upon which we base our plea for high license. One is the economic ground: if a traffic of any kind puts unusual impediments in the wheels of government, state or municipal, and increases to an inordinate degree its expenses, the traffic should be made to bear its due proportion of those expenses. Before saloon-keepers have reason to complain of injustice, or harsh treatment, they should be made to pay over three-fourths of all sums spent annually in maintaining police forces, criminal courts, jails and public charities. In allowing them to pay but trifles of those sums, the state or city is guilty of deep injustice towards the sober citizen, who is taxed to repair the harm inflicted by liquor upon society. The second ground for high license is the moral consideration that it is the duty of the government to prevent as well as to punish wrong-doing, when no principle is violated by such prevention, and to put restrictions upon a traffic which is dangerous to public morals. Saloons are numerous beyond all justification, and in most cases are in the hands of reckless individuals. High license will reduce the number. Not many, who would be candidates for a bar, could pay \$1000, or \$500; nor would the wholesale dealer be anxious, as he is now, to advance the license fee. High license would drive saloons from the outlying districts into the more central portions of the city, where police control is more effective. It would end the unholy alliance between groceries and liquor, and the poor laborer or his wife could buy a pound of tea or sugar without being invited to buy also a glass of whisky or beer. The impecunious fellows, ashamed to beg and too idle to work, willing, however, to sell whisky, are often the men most careless of consequences: their idea is to make money. They would be kept out of the business. A salutary fear would rest upon all liquor dealers of violating city ordinances lest they lose their license, which has some value when it costs \$500 or \$1,000. Nor would so many drink, if we had high license. There are men who will seek out whisky or beer wherever it is and pay any money for it. There are many others, however, who will not drink when temptation is not thrust upon them. The poor working-man, after his day's work, will not walk



several blocks to find a saloon. If it is next door, and the selfish keeper, envying the dollar he has earned so hard, invites him with a sickly smile and a shake of his clammy hand to cross its threshold, the poor man will yield and get drunk. Diminish the saloons, and you diminish the number of drinkers. A low license fee is an open encouragement to the indefinite and irresponsible multiplication of rum-holes in every street and in every block of our cities."

Preserving—for, in a community composed as ours is, it will be of little practical use, I fear, to ask anything different—the proportion between licenses for the "sale of ale and beer" and those for the sale of "alcoholic liquors," that has been already established by the Excise Board, the license fee might and should be fixed at a sum not less than \$75 to \$100 per annum for the former, and \$250 for the latter—which is the maximum allowed by the state excise laws for this and other cities—Brooklyn and New York excepted. This schedule will pay nothing back to the community of what the traffic has cost it—neither will it pay more than a small share of what it will annually cost, but it will establish a business principle and strike one blow at the right spot—it will tax the traffic for some of its current consequences, and tend to make it respectable. In a saloon-keeper's view it will give better chances for a (bad) living.

Applications for licenses should be advertised for two weeks, the expense to be paid by the applicant, and no application be endorsed by another liquor dealer.

No liquor dealer should become bondsman for another, while his own, as principal, is in force.

No place, other than a bona fide hotel, should have a license, which is used for a dwelling house in whole or part.

No place of any kind which has not all means of access to every part of it closed effectually, except the part in actual use for the saloon or inn, should be licensed.

No "ale and beer" license should be granted to any one holding a "retailer's" license, and no "retailer's license" to any one holding an "ale and beer" license. This would divorce two traffics now unlawfully united, and effectually kill the "grocery," after the shovelers' and sailors' boarding-houses—the poor man's greatest stumbling block and the community's ignominy and blight.

The Hon. W. P. Letchworth, who was present, spoke upon the address, and said its statistics and its pathetic references

should reach the public attention. It dealt with a subject, or rather a traffic, which in the State of New York furnishes a big proportion of the 10,000 insane asylum inmates and of the \$10,000,000 expenditures for charity. Mr. Letchworth hoped the address would be widely circulated.

Mr. Cowing moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the excise board to urge an increase of the fees. The motion prevailed, and J. H. Dormer, J. H. Cowing and the Rev. H. G. Lord were appointed.

The following report of the committee on the sanitary condition of the homes of the poor was read by Mr. C. C. Vandeventer :

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

The previous reports of this committee have detailed the actual results of a personal examination of a large number of tenement houses. The condition therein stated made but a sorry picture, revolting alike to human nature and our better instincts—everywhere unhealthfulness, squalor and vice apparent.

This is a most opportune time for enquiring into the condition of the homes of the poor. Not only will the recent acquisitions of the several railroads now centering in this city render the destruction of a large number of buildings now used for tenements essential, but more especially will the rapid growth of the city of necessity be accompanied by the greater crowding together of people, as seen in all large cities. Already are tenements being built in anticipation of these requirements—some of them but poor apologies for dwelling places.

It is almost axiomatic that a permanent improvement in the condition of the poor can only be accomplished by a betterment of their surroundings, and as one of the objects of this Society is the restoration of manhood to a large class coming under these conditions, it is especially fitting that it should carefully consider the cause of this evil and the means to be employed for abating it. It is, however, a problem to be solved by the joint action of the physician, architect and sanitary engineer; a mixed problem of air and water supply, sewerage and sanitary watchfulness; a problem to be met only by justice, wisdom, courage and foresight.

The homes of the poor—and in this is included not only those of the pauper and vicious, but also of those striving honestly for self-support, the worthy poor—divide themselves into two classes: those occupied by a single family, the true home, and those inhabited by two or more families, the tenement.

In the former, the true home, the same conditions exist as in many of the homes of the wealthier classes, except perhaps in a more exaggerated degree; and when it is remembered how few houses, even the most modern and luxurious, answer to the requirements of health, it is easy to see the dangers surrounding those of the less fortunate, situated generally in the more undesirable portions of the city, oftentimes in close proximity to nuisances, frequently without any means of sewerage, with bad or no water supply; except a well in only too close contiguity to the privy; in such exist all the conditions favorable to disease. We need only point to the newspaper reports, and to the action of the Board of Health recently regarding certain portions our city, in illustration of the same.

We have no hesitation in saying that we regard both the city and the landlord or builder culpable, for we must remember that these people are not capable of appreciating their surroundings, even if, as is not often the case, free to chose their homes. The city, when not supplying the proper means of obtaining a good water supply, and an adequate system of sewerage; the landlord or builder, when neglecting to take advantage of the means the city has given, or in providing for what the city has neglected to do.

In the other class of houses, the tenement—there exists these same conditions of unhealthfulness, with others superadded. The number of tenements in this city is probably less in proportion to our population than in most of the other cities; the condition of its growth has not been such as compelled the herding together of so great a number of people, and consequently the tenement house system has been restrained within smaller limits. The "City of Homes," Philadelphia, has mainly escaped this evil by wise foresight and long custom. To the insufficiency of air and water supply, sewerage and ventilation, is added the crowding together of a large number of people; so far as privacy and isolation go, like one large family, all abusing the privileges they are forced to share in common, herded together, managed by the laws that govern brutes; and with children growing up in such conditions, we have no uncertain picture of the cause of so much disease, pauperism and crime everywhere apparent.

In this class, as in the other, the fault lies both with the city and the landlord; the city, in not enforcing the laws looking to the improvement of this class of buildings, and the landlord, whether from carelessness or avarice, doing nothing save to see that the rents are promptly paid.

The welfare of a city depends upon the money-producing power of its inhabitants, or what amounts to the same, their healthfulness. A city, therefore, if it would be prosperous, is bound to do all that is possible to render its sanitary condition



as perfect as may be. Any neglect is not only bad policy, but a just source of complaint against it. With the landlord there is a virtual contract, as well with the community as with the tenant, and as long as he receives the rental of his property he should likewise fulfill his duties to both. Property, whether real or personal, brings its responsibilities with it; and it is likewise the duty of the municipality and its inhabitant to see that the landlord shoulders them properly. The landlord is not necessarily a brute, he is much like the rest of mankind; he has been, however, so long asleep to his duties that he does not easily waken to the responsibilities either to his tenants or the community.

According to the charter and ordinances of this city, the Board of Health has power to "cleanse infected or unwholesome buildings or places." (Ord., Title 13 1-3). To declare that "unwholesome grounds, yards, cellars and other places, or unwholesome waters, filth, and unwholesome matter, and other matters injurious to the health are nuisances, and may be abated by the city by cleansing, filling, draining, removal and in any other way it shall deem expedient" (*ibid.*, § 4), and may cause the removal of persons from any building which in their judgment is so crowded by persons dwelling therein as to endanger the public health (*ibid.*, § 10), and also provides that in case any owner or occupant shall fail to keep his building in a healthy condition, the same may be done by the Board of Health. (Ord., Chap. 1, Sec. 3-7.)

For the carrying out of the duties of this Board of Health efficiently the ordinances direct that the District Physicians shall "keep themselves thoroughly informed as to the sanitary condition of their several districts," and to report to the Board of Health all violations of health ordinances, and all nuisances detrimental to public health.

There seems no question, therefore, but that the Board of Health has all the powers necessary for abating the tenement house nuisance, and has provided a means for the proper supervision of the city, but has there stopped. Its work has been spasmodic, and anything but efficient or systematic.

The plan of inspection adopted both in New York and Chicago would remedy such action. In the former city a system of inspection has been adopted which has the following points in view:

1st. The removal of all nuisances and causes of unhealthfulness in existing tenements.

2d. The repair of all existing tenements, the inspection and approval of the water, sewerage and ventilating systems.

3d. The inspection and approval of all plans for new tenements.

This system has been of great benefit wherever tried, and is essentially the same as that which has been applied in some of the English cities, notably Glasgow. Is it too much to expect

that it would be successful if applied to our city? Labor of this kind must needs be done by the municipality; no private individuals or corporations can cope with it; of its necessity there can not be the slightest doubt.

Not less important than the question of improving existing tenements is that of how to provide adequate accommodation for the constantly increasing demands for them, and the more so if any reforms in the present tenement houses should be carried out.

In the past the solution has been effective in three ways: First, by the efforts of individuals; second, by the efforts of corporations; and, third, by co-operative building associations.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the self-denying and noble efforts of Miss Octavia Hill. Her labors have proved that for London at least a good class of model tenement houses could be built and return an adequate interest on the capital invested. In this country likewise the experiment has been tried in both Boston and Brooklyn and New York with the most gratifying results; in the former city, the first year rendering a net interest of eleven per cent. The buildings in Brooklyn erected by Mr. A. T. White paid over eight per cent the first year on capital invested, at a rental of from \$1.40 to 2.70 per week for each suite of three or four rooms. In New York for similar accommodation the rents are from \$13 to \$15 per month, and are paying a large profit on the investment. These results should show our capitalists and business men that as a means of investment and for the purpose only of returning a fair interest for their money, the plan of building model tenements deserves their most careful consideration, to say nothing of the good to be accomplished among the worthy poor.

The various co-operative building societies have also devoted their labors to the same problem, investing many hundred thousand pounds, and in most cases returning a net interest of three and one-half to five per cent. Their capital has been employed mainly in building model tenements in the denser portions of the various cities, on sites which private enterprise would not be able to obtain. We believe they are entirely limited to England.

Improvements of this kind should be undertaken with but two objects in view: first, to provide proper habitations for the poorer classes, near their work; and, second, the commercial principle,—that is a fair return for the money invested.

Carried out on any other plan, the very agency which should be employed to enable the worthy poor to preserve their self respect will only become a stepping stone to pauperism; their self dependence would be attacked, and habits of self indulgence encouraged. Philanthropic agency in building should be limited, at least, to those who in some form or other would become objects of charitable relief.

Co-operative building associations have accomplished much good, both in engendering habits of thrift among the poor, and also by providing better homes than they could otherwise obtain. These societies have been in operation many years, both in England and Philadelphia, and are mainly successful.

In conclusion, therefore, the committee would suggest:

1st. The necessity of a competent investigator for the Board of Health, whose whole attention should be given to the examination of existing tenements and the correction of present abuses.

2d. The critical examination of the city charter and ordinances now governing the Board of Health, by a competent committee.

3d. The licensing of all plumbers by the Board of Health, and all plumbing to be subject to the inspection and approval of said Board.

4th. The importance of interesting our citizens in the building of model tenement houses.

LOUIS M. BROCK,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
C. C. VAN DEVENTER,  
Committee.

The following report of the Guild of the Good Samaritan was read by its honorary secretary, Mr. William Thurstone:

### GUILD OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The following statement is a condensation and is illustrative of the work done by the Guild of the Good Samaritan from February 23, 1882, to January 1, 1883, a period of about ten months. For the more efficiently carrying out of the objects of the Guild it was determined at the February meeting to appoint a young lady as assistant secretary, and that in addition to other duties she should attend at the rooms daily from 10 A. M. until noon. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily, and has enabled the society to accomplish a greater amount of good than had before been deemed possible from the limited number of its working members.

The several committees have been attentive to their duties. The ladies have been earnest workers, the attendance at the weekly meetings on Monday afternoons has uniformly been large, and the practical results can be seen by reference to the figures submitted below.

It will not, perhaps, be out of place to say here that the results of the appeals made to the public through the kindness of the newspaper press of our city, as well as by postal cards and circulars, have fallen far short of the expectations of the committees; the bulk of the donations, whether of food, money



or clothing, coming from the few annual members enrolled on its books. If the general public could only be educated up to a realization of the arduous work performed and the permanent good accomplished by the Guild, it would be unnecessary to make the frequent appeals which, although keeping the institution before our citizens, have proved nearly barren of the results anticipated.

From the books of the Guild, it appears that the Treasurer received and expended \$390.73; donations of orders for coal, dry goods, meat, bread and groceries, \$23; receipted bills for printing, laying matting, sprinkling street and removal of furniture from old to new quarters, \$16.

The following named articles were also received: 1,150 garments, 134 pairs boots, shoes and rubbers, 218 yards black alpaca, 95 yards black calico, 200 yards calico, 150 yards factory, 10 yards cotton flannel, 20 dozen buttons, 1 minute book, 1,000 paper bags, 1 bushel potatoes, 3 heads celery, 2 chickens, 1 turkey, 1 pound prunes, 1 glass jelly, 2 bottles pears, 4 cans tomatoes and corn, 36 pounds tea, 148 pounds sugar, 23 pounds coffee, 422 pounds flour, 20 loaves bread, 168 bread rolls, 6 pounds crackers, 132 pounds cornmeal, 258 pounds oatmeal, 10 pounds buckwheat, 60 pounds beans, 71 pounds rice, 24 pounds corn starch, 40 pounds gloss starch, 14 bars soap, 20 packages maccaroni, 2 pounds hominy and miscellaneous articles.

The donations to the poor were as follows: Cash \$1.25; 32 pounds tea, 134 pounds sugar, 35 pounds coffee, 135 pounds rice, 25 pounds corn starch, 3 pounds pearl barley, 3 pounds tapioca and sago, 8 bars soap, 2 pounds washing starch, 1 pound prunes, 14 pounds hominy,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  tons coal, 77 yards material for dresses, 362 pounds flour, 46 pounds crackers, 40 quarts beans, 200 pounds cornmeal, 344 pounds oatmeal, 20 pounds buckwheat, 138 pounds meat, 78 loaves bread, 168 bread rolls, 70 packages maccaroni, 4 cans vegetables, 3 comforters, 89 pairs old and new shoes, 1,070 old and new garments.

Six maternity cases have been visited and the necessary garments furnished for the mother and infants, together with medical attendance and food. All these cases were accompanied with very distressing circumstances, and the aid given was most gratefully received.

The number of cases on the books during the ten months were 105; of these 87 were new and 18 were from last report. The families represented 59 men, 97 women and 288 children; total, 444 persons. Included were 6 widowers with families; 1 man with wife in insane asylum and child in Buffalo orphan asylum; 26 widows; 13 deserted wives; 1 woman with 5 children and the husband in insane asylum, and 1 widow supporting her aged father and mother and her own child. Assist-

ance was rendered to 27 men, 25 women, 143 children; total, 195 persons; 148 received clothing and 139 provisions, etc.

Of the 105 cases on the books, 54 were relieved once, 21 twice, 9 three times, 7 four times, 3 five times, 1 six times, 2 seven times, 2 eight times, 4 nine times, 1 sixteen times, 1 twenty-one times. It will be seen from this statement that the greater portion of the work done by the Guild is in furnishing necessary food and clothing to the poor while the Charity Organization Society is investigating the cases, thereby filling an important mission by which applicants for relief need not suffer, as they have their immediate necessities supplied.

From material furnished by the patrons of the Guild, over 200 new garments were cut out and made by the ladies and given to deserving cases.

In conclusion, as the permanency of the Guild and its usefulness is dependent upon a liberal support from the public, it is to be hoped that the interest manifested by the few may be extended to the many, and that the treasury and supply rooms of the Guild of the Good Samaritan, especially as it is non-sectarian, will be remembered by our citizens, so that its store-rooms may never be empty of those articles which may prevent the starvation of and clothe the worthy poor whom misfortune has overtaken.

WILLIAM THURSTONE,  
Honorary Secretary.

Mr. J. G. Munro read the report of the Unitarian Aid Society, as follows:

### UNITARIAN AID SOCIETY.

During the past year the work of the Society has been pursued without interruption, and has been productive, it is believed, of beneficent results. Including the families in our charge at the beginning of the year, we have dealt with forty-four families. The work-room in the rear of the church has been open every Saturday afternoon since our last meeting, and one or more members of the Society have always been at hand, ready to receive and give out work, and in other ways to attend to the needs of the poor women on the Society's books.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will give you in detail the transactions and present condition of the work-room, and a statement of the Society's financial affairs. The report from the work-room shows that eighteen women have been materially assisted during the year, and that eight are now on the Society's books. The business of the year amounts to an aggregate of nearly 1,500 garments made, under the supervision of the Work-room Committee, of which 1,300 have been sold for the

sum of \$331.45, and 291 remain on hand. The net loss on these operations is about \$90. If human nature were only slightly different from what it is, the accounts would have exactly balanced, and the work-room would have cost nothing. As it is, it is satisfactory to know that the Treasurer's report shows a balance of nearly \$50 to the credit of the Society still in the bank. Another year it is expected that we shall do even better than this. The total cash receipts of the Society for the year, aside from sales of the work-room, amount to say \$225, on which capital it has done a business of nearly \$600.

There is only one feature of the Society's scheme for helping the poor to keep off the city poor-books and make themselves self-supporting that calls for special consideration, but that is a vital one. The working members unite in testifying that the weak spot in the Society's work is the unsystematic, inadequate and ineffective supervision of the people we try to befriend, in their homes. That is to say, the one great need is visitors, or rather visiting, of the right sort. It is not to be doubted that the Society could do treble the work it does, with far more permanent and satisfactory results, if the people who so gladly take work from the rooms could be followed up, encouraged, counseled and warned in some regular and intelligent way. If it is possible to find a healthy, intelligent, trustworthy woman, inside or outside of our church membership, who would be willing to answer these calls and to keep the run of the people on our books, it is my opinion that she should be engaged to do the work, provided the expense should not exceed \$100, or at the outside, \$150 per annum. It is thought by those most competent to judge, that no other investment of the same amount of money would produce equally substantial and really helpful results.

Looking forward to another year's work, I see no reason to fear that the Society's evident usefulness will not bring it such financial support as it needs and deserves.

The women assisted by us have made 1,350 garments for which the Society has paid :

Material, . . . . .	\$229 08	
Wages, . . . . .	236 60	
Printing and advertising, . . . . .	6 84	
	<hr/>	\$472 52
On hand at beginning of year, 190 garments, costing, . . . . .	83 65	
	<hr/>	\$556 17
1,158 Garments sold for . . . . .	\$331 45	
On hand 332 garments unsold, . . . . .	124 41	
50 Garments made gratuitously for . . . . .	10 00	
	<hr/>	465 86
Loss on 1,300 garments sold, . . . . .	\$90 31	

In other words, the Society has given assistance to the amount of \$236.60 at a net outlay of about \$90.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash on hand beginning of year, . . . . .	\$2 17
Received from membership dues, . . . . .	114 00
“ proceeds Unity Club entertainment, . . . . .	105 00
“ “ work-room sales, . . . . .	360 20
“ interest at Savings Bank, . . . . .	3 72
“ loans repaid, . . . . .	16 25
“ contributions, . . . . .	33 00
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	\$634 34

Expended in relief, . . . . .	\$77 12
“ loans, . . . . .	21 80
“ printing, . . . . .	6 45
“ work-room, . . . . .	483 29
<hr/>	
	\$588 66

Cash on hand in Savings Bank, . . . . . \$45 68

## Statement of work-room account:

Expenses of work-room for 1882, . . . . .	\$483 29
Receipts from “ “ . . . . .	360 20

Balance against work-room for 1882, . . . . .	\$123 09
Balance “ “ 1881, . . . . .	99 70

Balance now standing against work-room, . . . . . \$222 79

FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

## RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Owing to the Society's making employment the pre-requisite for all assistance, except in cases of illness, the work of the Relief Committee is of comparatively small amount, the cash outlay having been only \$77.12, which was spent on cases of illness requiring temporary assistance for a few weeks at a time; but in the expenditure of even this small sum we have had our former experience repeated, and found that a temporary grant very speedily became a source of injury if it was not entirely withdrawn as soon as the immediate necessity had passed.

It is pleasant to notice one case which came under the charge of this committee. A disabled soldier, who had wandered from Minnesota to Massachusetts, and back to Buffalo, was referred to the Charity Organization by a resident to whom he applied for work. By the exertions of one of our visitors he was supplied with employment, while the necessary papers were prepared which finally admitted him to a permanent settlement in the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee.

And that, also, of a most respectable family from the interior of the State, who found in the Charity Organization, and through them in this Society, the kind, wise friendship which, without the smallest offer of alms, placed each member in the place for which he was fitted, and did not leave them till they were in a position of permanent self-support.

We point with pride to the fact that the outlay for relief has been so small; that we have given away very little clothing, and that we have in every way discouraged the giving of anything without an equivalent, unless it be in cases of illness, as has been before stated.

The Society had in its charge, January, 1882, twenty-six families; received since, eighteen; total, forty-four. Of these there are thirty self-supporting; six receive city aid, but do not require it; two have been returned to the Charity Organization Society as beyond our help; six are still dependent. We are still actively visiting twenty-six families, with which number we begin the new year.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Trinity Co-operative Relief Society was read by Mr. H. H. Seymour:

### TRINITY CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

This Society has received during the year from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883, thirty-eight cases from the Charity Organization. Three of these cases were found to be unworthy, and three were returned, leaving thirty-two new cases, and nineteen on the Society's books from last year, making a total of fifty-one cases. During the past twelve months twenty-one families have become entirely self-supporting, leaving at this date thirty cases on the books. This makes, out of 111 cases, seventy-four families that since March, 1880, have been independent of any aid. Since January, 1882, twenty-three and one-half tons of coal have been ordered. Three and one-half tons have been paid for by the Society and given away; ten and three-fourth tons have been paid for by the cases; nine and one-fourth tons are being paid for in installments by different poor families.

The "Relief Rooms" have been open every Wednesday morning (except during the month of August) from 10 until 12 o'clock, and sewing has been given to the women.

Orders have been taken for sewing and garments to be made, and thus far satisfaction has been given.

The Society has received as donations 392 garments and 362 yards of material. There have been purchased 686½ yards of material, and 460 garments have been made by the cases. Thirty-six pairs of shoes have been purchased and given away. Grocery orders have also been given the women in payment for work, or extra in urgent circumstances.

Two hundred and twenty-eight dusters have been made, 366 iron-holders and 19 dish towels.

Two hundred and thirty-three garments have been sold and 315 given away, leaving at this date on hand 712 articles of wearing apparel, which number includes not only garments but bedding, hats, neckties, collars, old shoes, etc.

Eighty-seven dusters have been sold and 111 holders and 332¼ yards of material.

Respectfully submitted to the Committee of the Charity Organization Society by the Secretary of Trinity Co-operative Relief Society.

January 1st, 1883.

## OTHER RELIEVING SOCIETIES.

The subjoined reports from the relieving societies of several churches were also read:

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

This Society holds its meetings every Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Pastor's study, from November 1st to May 1st.

From January 1st, 1882 to January 1st, 1883, the following work has been done:

Fifteen families and the news boys have been assisted. One hundred and thirty-one garments distributed, 120 yards of new material given out, besides a good deal of second-hand clothing; also coal and provisions have been furnished by some of the members. Many families have been visited by the different ladies, and we cannot but feel some good has been done for the unfortunate.

MRS. FRANK MARTIN,  
Secretary.

### HEBREW BENOVELENT SOCIETIES.

*To the Committee of the Charity Organization Society, City:*

BUFFALO, January 10, 1883.

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to the delay in obtaining the required figures, I was detained from complying with your request of the 2d instant. I report now as follows:

Charity to home and traveling poor, given by the Hebrew Union Benevolent Association during 1882, \$1,126.21; charity given by the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association, \$562.12; by the Russian Refugees' Aid Committee at least \$2,800.

Respectfully,

S. FALK.



## CEDAR STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

364 SWAN STREET, January 9th, 1883.

*Charity Organization Society :*

DEAR BRETHREN:—In compliance with a recent request from you, I send herewith a report of work done among the poor and destitute the past year.

Our Treasurer of the Poor Fund, Deacon S. Dobbins, reports as follows :

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1882,	. . . . .	\$1 43
Collections and contributions,	. . . . .	108 75
		<hr/>
Total receipts,	. . . . .	\$110 18
Relief of needy,	. . . . .	\$94 22
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1883,	. . . . .	15 96
		<hr/>
Total disbursements,	. . . . .	\$110 18

In addition I might add that we have assisted about twenty or twenty-five persons. Our Ladies' Benevolent Society makes clothing for the poor and makes contributions in money. The Society has been re-organized and is in good working order. They have assisted to a considerable extent already, although but recently re-organized.

I have personally visited and helped about a dozen persons.

Truly thine,

GEORGE WHITMAN,  
Pastor Cedar Street Baptist Church.

## LADIES OF CHARITY.

During the year 1882, although the Ladies found no necessity for frequent meetings, there was almost the usual number of sick poor, the old and children to be cared for. Every visiting member had two or three families constantly on her list. The actual expenditure from the Society's funds, was \$162.90; the receipts were \$53.83. Besides this, demands for food, clothing and work were constant, and constantly supplied through individual exertions.

The Ladies of Charity beg here to acknowledge the invaluable aid which has been so frequently given them by the Charity Organization.

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

---

E. T. EVANS, *President.*

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *Vice-President.*

ANSLEY WILCOX, *Secretary.*

JOSIAH G. MUNRO, *Treasurer.*

## TRUSTEES.

E. T. EVANS,  
E. C. SPRAGUE,  
S. S. ROGERS,  
S. SCHEU,  
A. ALTMAN,

JAMES H. DORMER,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
EDWARD BENNETT,  
ANSLEY WILCOX,  
S. T. VIELE.

JOHN H. COWING,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
THOMAS CARY,  
J. N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—JAMES H. DORMER, EDW. BENNETT, T. GUILFORD SMITH, SOLOMON SCHEU, A. WILCOX.

*Finance*—S. T. VIELE, A. ALTMAN, THOMAS CARY.

## COUNCIL.

TIMOTHY COCHRANE, Chair'n Dist. No. 1. T. GUILFORD SMITH, Chair'n Dist. No. 3.  
R. R. BUCK, Secretary Dist. No. 1. THOMAS CARY, Secretary Dist. No. 3.  
C. J. MANN, Dist. No. 1. GEORGE P. SAWYER, Dist. No. 3.  
OSCAR COBB, Dist. No. 1. C. C. VANDEVENTER, Dist. No. 3.

*Members ex officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

## MEMBERS SPECIALLY ELECTED.

P. P. PRATT,	GEO. E. MATTHEWS.	F. S. BUELL,
THOS. F. ROCHESTER, M.D.,	H. M. KENT,	J. R. SMITH,
GEORGE S. HAZARD,	LOUIS M. BROCK,	CHARLES CARY, M. D.,
CYRUS CLARKE,	FRANK M. HOLLISTER,	H. W. SPRAGUE.
W. H. GRATWICK,	D. R. MORSE,	J. W. KEENE, M. D.,
R. R. HEFFORD,	J. A. PETTIT, M. D.,	J. G. MUNRO.
CYRUS P. LEE,		

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*On District Work*—T. GUILFORD SMITH, J. A. PETTIT, M. D., GEORGE P. SAWYER.

*Mendicity*—ANSLEY WILCOX, H. W. SPRAGUE, T. COCHRANE.

*Publication*—J. N. LARNED, F. M. HOLLISTER, GEO. E. MATTHEWS.

*Provident Dispensaries*—W. H. GRATWICK, J. W. KEENE, T. G. SMITH.

*Penny Banks*—CYRUS P. LEE, GEO. S. HAZARD, F. S. BUELL.

*Fitch Creche*—JAS. H. DORMER, CHAS. CARY, M. D., H. M. KENT.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—LOUIS M. BROCK, C. CLARKE VANDEVENTER, S. T. VIELE.

*Membership*—THOMAS CARY, ANSLEY WILCOX, JOHN H. COWING.

*Provident Wood - Yard*—J. G. MUNRO, T. CARY, J. H. DORMER.

## MEETINGS.

*Council and Board of Trustees*—First Thursday in the month, 8 P. M., at No. 10 Court Street.

*Committee District No. 1*—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at Fitch Creche, cor. Swan and Michigan Streets.

*Committee District No. 3*—Every Tuesday and Friday, 4 P. M., at No. 10 Court Street.

## OFFICES.

*Central Office and District No. 3*—No. 10 Court Street. GEO. F. PFEIFFER, JR. and MISS HATTIE W. HOTCHKISS, Agents.

*District No. 1*—No. 159 Swan Street. M. H. BURNS and MISS E. F. BIDWELL, Agents.

*Fitch Creche*—No. 159 Swan Street. MISS CAROLINE SHEPPARD, Matron.





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## PROCEEDINGS AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY  
OF BUFFALO,EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL, THE FITCH INSTITUTE,  
THE FITCH CRÈCHE AND VARIOUS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

HELD AT THE

*Office of the Society, No. 10 Court St., on Thursday Evening, March 6, 1884.*

The Charity Organization Society of Buffalo held its Sixth Annual Meeting at No. 10 Court street, on Thursday evening, March 6, 1884. The President of the Society, Mr. EDWIN T. EVANS, occupied the chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, his place was filled by the Treasurer, Mr. JOSIAH G. MUNRO.

The Annual Report of the Council of the Society was read by Mr. THOMAS CARY, as follows :

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

It is rather anomalous that a society with over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property should still be dependent upon individual subscriptions to carry on its good work, and it is still more curious that in a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, less than two hundred have sustained that good work by their voluntary subscriptions. But such is the case with the Charity Organization Society. With the year ending 1882, 190 persons donated \$3,443 in sums ranging from \$5 to \$100; and with the year 1883, 195 persons (of whom 71 had not given in 1882) donated \$3,131.75 in the same way. The expense of this work was \$2,738.05, a small amount when we compare it with the \$6,000 originally expended on the one branch of investigation, or when we consider what avenues it closes to fraud and opens to the charitable on the one hand and the unfortunate on the other.

## DISTRICT WORK.

The repressive side of the society's work, represented by the district committees, has continued during the year at the offices on Court and Swan streets. Each committee sits once a week and passes opinion on cases which have been sent to the society or have applied to the city poormaster. The annexed tables show the result of the year's work. The city aid granted this year shows an increase of \$1,658.59 over 1882, although there were 10 less families on the poor books; 92 families received aid from the city which the committees did not approve of, obtaining \$4,728.76, an increase of \$1,618.26 over the amount disapproved of in 1882. The society made an unsuccessful effort to

have the common council reduce the appropriation \$5,000 last March. Investigation and the decision of the committees have justified this attempt, and under the new poor-master it is to be hoped that another effort will be more availing.

At each office from ten to fifteen cases come up each week; new cases, for the most part, in winter, recurrent cases in the summer. When they are cases that have applied for city aid they are variously treated. Aid is approved for old people, singly or in couples, who would be committed to the poor-house if the city did not give outdoor relief. Sickly widows with large families, and immigrants laboring under temporary misfortune, who with their families have not been here long enough to have laid by anything, are also counted among the worthy recipients of this fund. We refer other cases to the

#### CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

Reports from these will be read to-night. St. Paul's Guild, the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church, the Hebrew Union Benevolent Society, the West Side Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Messiah, the Ladies of Charity, have all asked for cases or expressed willingness to take charge of certain classes of cases.

The Guild of the Good Samaritan stands ready to aid with life's necessities cases needing immediate relief whom we do not want to have learn the way to the poor-master. To the Unitarian Society we send women receiving a dollar a fortnight or a week who gladly take their names from the poor books, if sewing to the amount received from the poor-master is provided by it. To Trinity Co-operative Society are recommended cases for work, in addition to the city aid, and to it and other co-operating societies we recommend cases when we think that the kindly attentions of lady visitors may cause them to be self-supporting and provident.

The work drags in the third district. More gentlemen should be willing to devote an afternoon or an evening to discussing the various cases of want, fraud and abuse. More churches should organize corps of visitors to be called upon to relieve temporary distress by advice, aid and employment.

The provident side of the society is represented by the Fitch Crèche, the Fitch Institute and the numerous branches there established. The Fitch Crèche must be considered, as yet, the crowning glory of our provident department. In other cities crèches do not prove successes. To our district agencies must be attributed a great cause of the crèche being patronized. For years before it was opened the cases in charge of the visitors and co-operating societies were promised some institution where they could be assisted, and now, as new cases come up, helpless mothers are directed to leave their children there. Other cities in America have closed their day nurseries for want of patronage from the class for whom they were designed. Our tabular statement shows a gradual increase from year to year. With the new year we entertain hopes of establishing a kindergarten in connection with the crèche. It has cost \$2,292.97 to maintain.

#### THE FITCH INSTITUTE.

This is now completed, and, besides having stores on the ground floor, from which the society hopes to derive a substantial income after May next, and numerous rooms above, adapted for office purposes, it harbors under its roof the Guild of the Good Samaritan, the Emergency Hospital, the Provident Dispensary, the First District Office, the Mechanics Institute, with its free reading-room and rooms for the night classes in mechanical and free-hand drawing.

#### THE FREE READING ROOM.

This is open Sundays and week days and evenings, with a daily attendance of from 85 to 125. Thoughtful persons can assist in this work by regularly sending to the Fitch Institute periodicals for which they have no further use.

## THE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

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The dispensary has not been in operation long, but from the report, which will be read later, it will be perceived that an excellent staff of physicians has been procured, and, under the wholesome regulations which they have adopted, substantial benefits cannot fail to accrue to those taking advantage of the opportunities offered.

## THE COAL SAVINGS FUND.

This is a provident measure of which 55 different persons availed themselves during the winter of 1882-3, depositing \$235.25. The number and amount the present year will be much larger. This system is carried on by the ordering of several hundred tons of coal in the spring and allowing struggling heads of families to make deposits during the summer and winter, for which amounts they receive coal when desired at the spring rates.

## THE NIGHT CLASSES.

These show an attendance of 67 since November. They are managed under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society, and supply instruction in mechanical and free-hand drawing at the rate of ten cents per lesson to both sexes.

## THE PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

This still requires more co-operation on the part of the poormaster. Numerous applicants first receive an order for two dollars from him before being sent to the yard. Co-operation from our fellow-citizens in ordering kindling wood is also needed to increase the efficiency of the yard. During the winter an enormous stock of split wood accumulates and takes up room that might otherwise be used in providing space for work. Work orders have to be divided up among the applicants, assigning different days to men, who, in this way, can get, at least, two or three days work during the week. The scope of work has enlarged, however, as will be seen on comparing the following figures:

	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1883.
Cords of wood purchased.....	87	101
Cost       "       " .....	\$304.87	\$471.44
Wages paid men.....	\$121.30	\$281.54
Men supplied with work.....	100	275
Orders for kindling filled.....	400	700

## CONCLUSION.

In looking back over the annual reports, it will be found that each year there has been expressed the hope of the speedy realization of some scheme which the succeeding year has found accomplished. In 1880 it was the crèche and societies to co-operate with our district work. The Guild of the Good Samaritan, Trinity Co-operative Relief Society and the Unitarian Aid Society sprang up, and the crèche was opened in November, 1880. In 1882 it was the wood yard which was started in March of that year, and the Fitch Institute, which was completed during the past summer. In 1883 it was the Provident Dispensary, the free reading-room and night drawing classes, all of which we now see realized. Now we are hoping that during the coming year a lecture hall will be completed, the Emergency Hospital opened, a Penny Bank started, and in future years work is still left for the society to start in the way of a laundry school, a cooking school, and, above all, a model dwelling in the tenement districts.



The following are the tables submitted with the report of the Council :

TABLE NO. 1.

Investigations and decisions on cases during the year ending January 1, 1884 :

Not requiring relief.....	428
Not worthy.....	117
For poor law or otherwise ineligible.....	11
Referred to Overseer of the Poor.....	780
Referred to co-operating societies.....	325
Referred to private persons.....	34
Assisted by grants.....	18
Assisted by loans.....	6
Assisted by employment.....	3,799
Orders for hospitals.....	
Vagrants.....	261
Total.....	5,779

TABLE NO. 2.

Social state from Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884 :

	Without Children.											Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11		
Married.....	121	118	91	114	63	75	34	21	4	2	1	644
Widows.....	122	85	53	54	56	33	18	8	3			432
Widowers.....	20	5	1	3	5	3						37
Deserted wives.....	12	21	37	39	24	13	8	2				156
Deserted husbands.....	2	1	1	1								5
Single men.....	17											17
Single women.....	23	5	1	1								30
Total.....												1,321

TABLE NO. 3.

Number and ages of persons embraced in families investigated during the year ending January 1, 1884 :

Under 5 years.....	862
5 to 10 years.....	987
10 to 15 years.....	836
15 to 20 years.....	250
20 to 30 years.....	529
30 to 40 years.....	661
40 to 50 years.....	427
50 to 60 years.....	235
60 to 70 years.....	183
Over 70 years.....	169
Total.....	5,139

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of applicants during the year ending January 1, 1884 :

United States.....	313	West Indies.....	1
Canada.....	70	Alsace.....	1
England.....	64	Australia.....	1
Germany.....	389	St. Helena.....	1
Ireland.....	318	Norway.....	3
Poland.....	112	Sweden.....	1
France.....	7	Bohemia.....	2
Scotland.....	6	Denmark.....	1
Italy.....	7	Austria.....	2
Switzerland.....	12	Prussia.....	2
Bavaria.....	2	Holland.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	1	Belgium.....	1
Spain.....	1	Portugal.....	1
Total.....			1,321

TABLE NO. 5.

Causes of destitution of applicants during 1883 :

Sickness.....	334	Imprisonment.....	26
Lack of work.....	199	Crippled.....	22
No male support.....	226	Blindness.....	16
Old age.....	169	Insanity.....	14
Desertion.....	147	Immoral.....	13
No cause.....	58	Large families.....	13
Emigration.....	17	Orphans.....	1
Intemperance.....	66		
Total.....			1,321

TABLE NO. 6.

Education table for 1883 :

Read and write.....	667
Cannot read or write.....	396
Can read but not write.....	105
Total.....	1,168

TABLE NO. 7.

Applicants to whom city aid was granted and amount granted during 1883 :

PRECINCTS.	CASES.	AMOUNT.
One.....	202	\$4,842.78
Two.....	135	4,092.05
Three.....	86	2,340.86
Four.....	189	5,275.35
Five.....	60	2,196.43
Six.....	38	1,045.71
Seven.....	111	4,196.49
Eight.....	227	6,521.52
Total.....	1,048	\$30,511.19

TABLE NO. 9.

Disposal by the committee of the Charity Organization Society of applicants for city relief in 1883 :

Families applied for city aid...	1,206	
Families refused assistance by investigators.....	158	
Families received aid and amount received .....	1,048	\$30,511.19

Subdivision of above classes :

Families considered unworthy by C. O. S. but received aid and amount received .....	92	\$4,728.76
Non-residents and amount received, .....	58	1,843.74
Worthy cases and amount received .....	898	23,938.69
Total .....	1,048	\$30,511.19

TABLE NO. 10.

City aid cases treated by Charity Organization Society during 1883 :

Receiving aid January 1, 1883.....	534
Receiving aid since January 1, 1883 .....	317
Receiving aid prior to January 1st and again treated after January 1st, except those receiving treatment January 1, 1883.....	109
Total .....	960

Subdivision of above classes :

Self-supporting .....	390
Died or moved away.....	53
Condition improved .....	169
Chronic.....	348
Total .....	960

The Report of the Council, with accompanying tables, was, on motion, received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report, which was referred to the Finance Committee, the report being as follows :

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement, to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society, for the year beginning December 17, 1882, and ending December 3, 1883.

#### FITCH INCOME.

Balance to credit December 7, 1882.....	\$1,192.46
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#### RECEIPTS.

Interest at bank and discounts.....	\$ 544.02	
Gross rents inalienable property .....	7,814.06	
Gross rents other property.....	2,267.00	10,625.08
		<u>\$11,817.54</u>

#### PAYMENTS.

County taxes 1882, City taxes 1883.....	\$2,201.89	
Local assessments.....	360.90	
New roof Fitch block and cast iron conductors, etc...	504.00	
Ordinary repairs.....	423.82	
Crèche repairs.....	90.54	
Insurance .....	319.00	
Water taxes.....	93.25	
Rent refunded.....	2.00	3,995.40
		<u>\$7,822.14</u>

Paid Benjamin Fitch.....	\$3,000.00	
Administration: secretary, telephone 11 months, stationery, postage and printing.....	838.73	
J. H. Dormer and others, expenses to New York.....	248.50	
Deficiency Fitch Institute rents.....	230.02	
Paid interest on money borrowed for Fitch Institute..	2,515.07	6,832.32
Net Fitch income .....		<u>\$989.82</u>

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

## BUILDING FUND.

Sales of real estate as per last account.....		\$43,519.32
Sale of Broadway lot.....		4,387.50
		<u>\$47,906.82</u>
Less discount on bond and mortgage on Canal street, sold and foreclosed by purchaser.....	225.00	
Bought old buildings and fences, 214 Seneca street....	50.00	
Advertising and expenses of auction.....	213.19	488.19
		<u>\$47,418.63</u>
Gift from Mr. Benjamin Fitch as per last account....	15,000	
Money borrowed as per last account.....	30,000	
Additional loan for building.....	41,500	
Notes issued for sidewalk at Institute.....	7,033	83,533.00
		<u>\$130,951.63</u>
Payments on Fitch Institute as per last account.....	76,407.11	
Paid during the year.....	53,332.05	129,739.16
		<u>\$1,212.47</u>
Balance Building Fund.....		<u><u></u></u>

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand December 7, 1882, including proceeds of Charity ball 1882.....		\$609.64
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## RECEIPTS.

Contributions .....	\$2,918.75	
Sale of publications.....	30.40	
Interest on investments.....	90.00	
Loans repaid.....	4.00	3,043.15
		<u>\$3,712.79</u>
Less transferred to Fitch Crèche account.....		925.00
		<u>\$2,787.79</u>
Add for received especially for grants.....		70.00
		<u>\$2,857.79</u>

## PAYMENTS TWELVE MONTHS.

Salaries .....	\$2,042.01	
Rent, No. 10 Court street.....	200.04	
Stationery and printing.....	76.82	
Car tickets .....	72.00	
Postage .....	53.50	
Publications.....	90.61	
Telephone .....	37.50	
Miscellaneous.....	24.28	
Deficiency expense, Coal Savings Fund.....	22.77	
Fuel and light.....	14.78	
Directories .....	6.00	
Grants .....	80.99	
Loans .....	16.75	\$2,738.05
		<u>\$119.74</u>
Balance available.....		<u><u></u></u>

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

December 7, 1882, balance to credit.....	\$158.42
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RECEIPTS.

Proceeds from Doll Party.....	\$801.69	
Transferred from General Fund.....	925.00	
Contributions .....	106.98	
Children's fees.....	311.50	\$2,145.17
		<u>\$2,303.59</u>

PAYMENTS TWELVE MONTHS.

Salaries .....	\$1,017.10	
Table .....	957.28	
Fuel and light.....	216.54	
Furnishings .....	89.46	
Miscellaneous.....	12.59	2,292.97
		<u>\$10.62</u>
Balance available.....		<u><u>\$10.62</u></u>

NO. 304 MICHIGAN STREET.

December 6, 1882, balance to credit.....	\$ 38.25
Received rents during the year.....	278.00
	<u>\$316.25</u>
Less repairs .....	4.45
	<u>\$311.80</u>
Balance to credit.....	<u><u>\$311.80</u></u>

TRIAL BALANCE DECEMBER 3, 1883.

Cash .....	\$ 2,389.20	Fitch Income.....	\$ 989.82
Personal C. O. S.....	316.00	Sales Property.....	47,418.63
Fitch Institute.....	129,739.16	Income Fund C. O. S.....	316.00
First National Bank.....	335.00	Permanent Fitch Fund.....	15,000.00
Citizens' Committee of 1879.....	1,883.89	Bills Payable.....	68,533.00
		Fitch Dispensary.....	78.00
		304 Michigan Street.....	311.80
		Fitch Crèche Fund.....	10.62
		General Fund.....	119.74
		Edward Penton.....	1.75
		John Allen, Jr.....	1,388.37
		E. T. Evans.....	495.52
	<u>\$134,663.25</u>		<u>\$134,663.25</u>

The income from the Fitch property has been slightly increased during the year, although no income of consequence has been received from the Fitch Institute, which was not available for renting until September first.

It is believed that the rents from property, exclusive of the Institute, will be sufficient the coming year to meet all charges for taxes, repairs, insurance, and the interest on money borrowed to complete the building.

Any income from the Institute itself can be used toward a reduction of the debt pending a sale of the alienable property.

The real estate which the society can sell should realize enough to retire the notes now outstanding.

The running expenses of the society have been reduced nearly \$1,100 during the year. Standing at \$2,738 for 1883, as against \$3,793 for the previous twelve months.

The expenses of the Crèche have been increased about \$300, in consequence of the large increase in the number of children received during the year, but the new comers have contributed \$175 of the additional expense.

The running expenses of the society, and the support of the Crèche, must still be secured by contributions, as there is no probability that any income from the Fitch property will be available for these funds during the year.

I would recommend the appropriation of the following sums for the expenses of the ensuing year: \$4,300 for payment of interest as it matures; \$1,800 for repairs, insurance and local assessment; \$1,000 for administration of the trust; \$1,500 for heating and care of Institute, including salary of engineer. All of these sums to be paid out of the income from the Fitch property; \$2,800 for running expenses of the society; \$2,300 for running expenses of the Crèche. These sums to be provided by subscriptions for these purposes.

JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
Treasurer.

Buffalo, N. Y., December 3, 1883.

BUFFALO, December 29, 1883.

We certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and approve thereof.

SHELDON T. VIELE,  
THOMAS CARY,  
Of Finance Committee.

BUFFALO, February 13, 1884.

The foregoing report was prepared as a basis for the annual statement to the legislature, which, under Mr. Fitch's deed of trust, the society must make in December of each year.

It has been thought best to use this statement for our annual report, and this will hereafter be done.

The balances, therefore, with which this account begins, are brought forward from the report to the legislature in 1882, and not from the figures in our last printed annual report.

JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
Treasurer.  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
Finance Committee.

Mr. DORMER moved the adoption of the following:

#### MEMORIAL OF MR. CYRUS CLARKE.

It is fitting that at this meeting of the members of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, we stop for a moment to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Cyrus Clarke. A man full of years and of honor as a merchant and as a citizen, he has recently passed from our midst, followed by the admiration and esteem of the entire community. He was one of the small number of persons who first grasped the idea of the organization and regulation of charities which is the basis of the work of this society, and who zealously labored for the establishment of a society to carry out that idea at a time when its friends were few and the difficulties to be overcome were great. To the end of his days and in the midst of all his physical feebleness, he never lost interest in our work, and was always ready to aid with counsel and with financial assistance. In him this society has lost a highly valued friend, and the city has lost a most worthy and estimable citizen.

The memorial was unanimously adopted and ordered printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

## ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The election of five trustees of the society, to fill certain vacancies caused by expiration of term, being called for by the President, Messrs. Sherman S. Rogers, E. Carlton Sprague, Thomas Cary, Edward Bennett and George P. Sawyer, were elected to be their own successors, for the term of three years from the first of January last.

Mr. JAMES H. DORMER then read the report of the Crèche Committee as follows:

## REPORT OF THE CRECHE COMMITTEE.

The financial story, for the year just closed, of the Fitch Crèche, the first of the purely benevolent and provident schemes of the Charity Organization Society, will be found in detail in the annual report of the society's treasurer submitted to you this evening. It is not an altogether satisfactory or creditable exhibit of the generosity of this large and wealthy community to this beautiful and not over well-known charity, which, from the fact that it aids without demoralizing by an alms or a dole, may justly be called the complement and the perfection of the many noble benevolent agencies of the city.

It is fair to say, however, that this lack of financial assistance and interest may largely proceed from the natural misapprehension that, under the princely bequest of the deceased benefactor whose name it bears, its administration expenses have been provided for. There can be no better time than the present to remove this impression, and state frankly, that from the beginning, including the extensive alterations and furnishings, none of the outlay whatever has been borne by the Fitch bequest, and, under an implied arrangement with Mr. Fitch before his death, until the structure of the Fitch Institute is completed and paid for, none of the crèche's administration expenses are to be paid from his munificent gift.

While the financial history of the past year has not been satisfactory, the beneficent work done actually and comparatively is quite otherwise, and is very encouraging to the friends of the crèche, to the society and to all interested in the great work of aiding and bettering the condition of the working classes and their children.

In Continental and English cities, where crèches have been established, the fees charged for daily service per child averages about a tenth of the wages earned daily by the mothers using them. In the Fitch Crèche it amounts to about a twentieth the average wages earned by the mothers, who are chiefly washing and charwomen. This fee of five cents, it will do no harm to repeat, is scrupulously exacted, and it is pleasant to state, except in a rare instance, cheerfully paid. The service, no matter what its cost to the society, is thus secured by the working classes only as a right and a prerogative—not as an alms. Added hereto is another inexorable rule: None but the children of married working mothers can secure the excellent care of the crèche; thus are encouraged self-dependence and self-respect, two important factors in the elevation and betterment of the poor and struggling.

A comparison in the treasurer's statement of the amount received from admission fees and the expenses of administration shows a wide difference. Yet experience suggests no change in the former, and but little, if any, deduction can be made in the latter. An attendance up to the full capacity of the Fitch Crèche (40 to 50 children) would, of course, make the *per capita* expenses relatively lighter, and add but little to the aggregate sum. It is confidently expected the coming summer will find the crèche's capacity fairly utilized, a better knowledge of the crèche's work, an examination of the happy effects upon the children for any length of time frequenting it, whose blood, by



generous food, and morals and deportment, by watchful care and supervision, are both improved; upon the homes, into which the little ones carry back notions of cleanliness and order, would, it is believed, increase the number and the interest of our friends. This examination and investigation is earnestly desired. No human being can visit the children in the crèche and then visit the homes from which some of the poor little ones come without feeling that this excellent institution merits, nay, challenges, the commendation of every thoughtful citizen.

During the year just closed the high ratio of increase in the admissions has been nearly preserved, which is a fact of particular significance and pleasure to the friends of the crèche idea. Our registry shows the following as the result of three years work. The admissions to the Fitch Crèche were: First year, January, 1881, to January, 1882, 3,077; second year, January, 1882, to January, 1883, 4,730—ratio of increase over 50 per cent; third year, January, 1883, to January, 1884, 6,578—ratio of increase nearly 50 per cent; total admissions in three years, to January 1, 1884, 14,385.

Caring for the little ones of the honest poor and working classes does not comprise all the work done. It becomes, as already mentioned, a missionary through the children of order and cleanliness and health. In addition thereto, it has furnished, as the accompanying table will show, the means by which one hundred and twenty homes have, in part, been sustained. The very competent matron in charge of the crèche since its opening furnishes us with the following instructive and suggestive figures, showing in detail the attendance of children, and the days work secured from application at the crèche by months during the year 1883.

	Attendance.	Days work furnished to 120 mothers.
January .....	360	256
February .....	317	228
March .....	375	281
April .....	460	400
May .....	740	544
June .....	725	561
July .....	700	506
August .....	660	453
September .....	673	484
October .....	700	497
November .....	463	358
December .....	404	362
Total attendance .....	6,578	4,930

This table indicates two things: that plenty of work goes hand in hand with large attendance, and that fortunately during the summer months, when children's complaints are most prevalent, the crèche, with all its sanitary safeguards and its airy quarters, has providentially been more frequently their home. This table also indicates that a large and successful crèche can but be carried on by and through the agency of a society having, as this society has, a labor bureau to supplement it. This opinion is further strengthened by the fact that, in nearly all cases, the admissions are to the children of washing charwomen, janitresses and others depending upon desultory and chance work, and following unskilled and unsteady occupations.

Every one of these nearly five thousand days' work means a dollar to the mother, less the twentieth part at the crèche for the care of the child. It means a healthy, happy day for her little one, a consciousness of duty done, and her way paid in independence, and with the minimum break in the natural relations of mother and children

(nowhere kindlier or stronger than among the poor), and the satisfaction that comes from paying one's way, which is greater with the working classes than is generally credited.

These figures are very pregnant—very suggestive, and, your committee think, give ample evidence that the underlying principle of the Charity Organization Society, as it was of Frederick Ozanam's beginning of the St. Vincent de Paul Society—as it should be of all relieving agencies, that of “helping the poor to help themselves,” is the better and the wiser form of aid. They furnish a complete answer to those who feared the new system, and justify what appeared at the beginning as a too large expenditure for a mere experiment.

To supply information frequently asked by correspondents of the society, the rules and regulations governing the Fitch Crèche—the model Crèche, and not least useful, of the world—are appended.

During the coming year—the generosity of the public increasing and funds sustaining your committee—two important projects will be inaugurated, viz.: The opening of a kindergarten in the present Crèche, by which its usefulness may be extended to children of greater age than six years, our present limit, and the establishment of a branch crèche in another neighborhood of the working classes, by renting an inexpensive cottage, furnishing it and attending it from the present crèche.

#### RULES FOR THE FITCH CRECHE OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

No person employed in the Institution, in any capacity whatsoever, shall use his or her position for purposes of proselytism or spiritual instruction.—*Art. XXXIV of the Constitution of the Charity Organization Society.*

1. Nurses must be ready to receive children at a quarter to seven each morning.
2. Each infant shall be provided with two feeding-bottles, the one not in use to be kept in clean, cold water, after having been thoroughly cleansed.
3. Each child shall be provided with separate towel, sponge and comb ; also with bowl, mug, plate and spoon.
4. Each child, on its admission, shall be thoroughly washed, and dressed in clothes belonging to the Institution, its own clothes being placed in a bag provided and hung in the air clothes shaft.
5. The greatest care shall be exercised in receiving children, each day, so that no case of ophthalmia or infectious skin disease shall be admitted.
6. If, during the day, any child shall be found with any symptoms of measles, fever or whooping-cough, or other infectious disease, the nurse shall instantly communicate with the Matron, who will prepare a room for its reception, after which the cot, with the bedding and clothing, shall be sent to the laundry to be disinfected.
7. Soiled linen and everything offensive shall be removed immediately, and a solution of carbolic acid shall be used freely on the floors ; also for purposes of cleansing and purification. The carbolic acid to be in the charge of nurse, and to be used by her only.
8. No child shall be allowed to sleep anywhere except in its cot, great care being always taken that the safety-belt is securely fastened.
9. No servant shall occupy herself with working or reading during the hours of attendance, as the children require all care and attention possible.
10. The nurse is requested to see that the food sent up is sufficient, and if any child is unable to eat the food provided to at once send down for what she deems suitable.
11. All are requested to speak kindly and lovingly to the children, and to make the place bright and home-like.

It is the duty of the Matron to see that these rules are strictly carried out.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

The Committee on the Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor would report that very little has been done by the committee this year. On examination of the Charter and By-laws of this city it was found that they were not sufficient for the purposes desired, and at the suggestion of the committee the Board of Health had an amendment drawn to the City Ordinances, similar to that now existing in New York and Brooklyn, which passed both houses of the Legislature, but because of an unfortunate error in engrossing was vetoed by the governor. The committee understand that the present Board of Health are now considering a similar action, and the committee trust that before spring they will have received sufficient authority to carry out the reforms desired both by the Board of Health and this committee.

The committee cannot but express their appreciation of the kindly manner this Board of Health have received and acted on its suggestions, and believe that the Board have carried out all the desired reforms as far as was in their power.

The several railroads which are now entering the city have done much in helping along the reforms deemed necessary by the destruction of many of the eye-sores formerly existing. Respectfully submitted.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROVIDENT DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society :*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee desire to present the following report of what has thus far been accomplished in regard to the Fitch Provident Dispensary.

In response to an invitation issued to those physicians whose co-operation and services it was hoped to secure, thirty-four members of the medical profession met at the residence of Dr. Cary, Sept. 18, 1883. The plans of the committee were submitted and met with very general approval. The following resolution was adopted as the sense of the meeting :

*Resolved*, That the plan of organization of the Fitch Dispensary, as now arranged, meets with our approval, and that the committee be requested to go on and perfect their arrangements.

A motion was carried unanimously that each member of the active and consulting staffs contribute ten dollars to supply the necessary funds. One hundred and forty dollars were received at the meeting. The co-operation of the medical profession being thus assured and sufficient money provided to ensure success, measures were taken to adapt the rooms offered by the society to the requirements of the Dispensary and Accident Ward. These rooms were divided into smaller ones to secure the necessary consulting rooms, surgical dressing-room and pharmacy.

The required furniture and equipments were provided and the Dispensary was opened on January 1st, 1884, for the treatment of patients. On that date one patient presented himself. The number of cases during January was small but is increasing satisfactorily. The following statement will show the amount of work done by the Dispensary during the month :

Whole number of patients treated .....	13
Whole number of visits.....	27
Whole number of prescriptions dispensed .....	19
Reported undeserving.....	1
Recommended to institutions .....	1



The financial condition is as follows :

Amount received from subscriptions.....	\$270.00
Cost of partitions.....	\$182.00
Cost of painting and glazing.....	37.50
Cost of record books.....	42.50
Cost of furniture.....	79.55
Cost of printing, towels, cleaning.....	9.10
Subscription returned.....	10.00—360.65
Leaving the Dispensary in debt.....	\$90.65

There are enough subscriptions unpaid to liquidate this indebtedness.

The Emergency Ward is not yet in readiness, but it is the hope of your committee that means may be devised to raise the money needed for its equipment.

It has been proposed by the ladies through whose enterprise two very successful courses of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" were given, that the money raised thereby now in the hands of the treasurer of this society be expended under the direction of the Dispensary Committee in carrying out the giving of free lectures of this character to the laboring classes. The committee, by a resolution adopted at its last meeting, voted to accept the proposition, the Council concurring, and to purchase the necessary furniture and appliances forthwith.

T. GUILFORD SMITH.

J. W. KEENE, M. D.

CHARLES CARY.

The following gentlemen are connected with the Dispensary in the capacity indicated :

Consulting Surgeons—Doctors John Boardman, C. Diehl, John Cronyn, L. P. Day-ton, E. T. Dorland, J. D. Hill, C. C. F. Gay, Wm. C. Phelps.

Consulting Physicians—Doctors Geo. N. Burwell, J. C. Greene, John Hauenstein, H. R. Hopkins, Thos. F. Rochester, E. Storek, Edw. Tobie, C. C. Wyckoff.

#### ACTIVE STAFF.

General Surgery—Doctors W. S. Tremaine, Herman Mynter, Roswell Park, D. W. Harrington, W. H. Slacer.

General Practice—Doctors A. H. Briggs, S. G. Dorr, J. H. Pryor, J. W. Keene.

Diseases of the Throat and Chest—Doctors C. A. Wall, Charles Cary, Frederick Peterson.

Diseases of Children—Doctors A. M. Barker, Joseph Fowler, J. B. Coakley.

Diseases of Women—Doctors M. D. Mann, C. C. Frederick, W. W. Potter, R. L. Banta.

Orthopedic Surgery—Doctors B. Bartow, M. Hartwig, Wm. A. D. Montgomery.

Diseases of the Skin—Doctors M. B. Folwell, D. MacNiel.

Diseases of the Nervous System—Doctors C. R. Jewett, J. D. Putnam.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear—Doctors L. Howe, B. H. Grove, F. W. Abbott.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs—Doctors B. H. Daggett, W. H. Heath, H. E. Hayd.

#### HOME SERVICE.

1st Ward, Dr. W. D. Greene ; 2d Ward, Dr. E. Clark ; 3d Ward, Dr. De W. C. Greene ; 4th Ward, Dr. B. P. Hoyer ; 5th Ward, Dr. .... ; 6th Ward, Dr. .... ; 7th Ward, Dr. .... ; 8th Ward, Dr. F. R. Campbell ; 9th Ward, Dr. .... ; 10th Ward, Dr. F. H. Potter ; 11th Ward, Dr. B. G. Long ; 12th Ward, Dr. J. A. Hoffmeyer ; 13th Ward, Dr. ....

The general plan on which the Fitch Dispensary is conducted is as follows :

1. No case to be treated more than once without investigation by the C. O. S.
2. No case to be treated free which is able to pay any fee, even the smallest.
3. Visiting physicians to be furnished by the Dispensary to C. O. S. cases for such remuneration as the C. O. S. is able to collect.
4. The C. O. S. incurs no financial liability for the Dispensary, but offers its rooms, including heat, rent free.
5. The fees paid to be collected at the Dispensary by the C. O. S. and applied to the expenses of the Dispensary, including the purchase of medicines. Any surplus over the amount needed for the immediate expenses of the Dispensary to be paid to the visiting physicians.
6. There shall also be an Emergency Hospital in connection with the Dispensary.

Reports from Auxilliary Societies were presented as follows :

#### MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

BUFFALO, March 1, 1884.

ANSLEY WILCOX, Esq., Secretary Charity Organization Society :

*Dear Sir,*—Your valued favor of the 11th ult. came duly to the President of this Institute, who has referred it to me for reply. In conformity therewith I beg to submit to your society the following report in behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute:

Since the occupancy of rooms in the Fitch Institute Building by our Library, the attendance of members has been materially increased and accessions have been made to all classes of membership. We have the following list of members: Annual, 405; life, 22.

The scope of our work has been enlarged by the removal to the light, cheerful and commodious quarters furnished us by your society. The Library is open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. during all seasons, and on Sundays during the same hours, excepting from 12 to 1 and from 6 to 7. We thus offer the only Library open after 9 o'clock P. M., and on the Sabbath Day. We have supplied a separate apartment for men where smoking is permitted, and another one for the exclusive use of women. We have maintained complete files of leading magazines and newspapers upon technical and scientific as well as general subjects. The Library has been opened to the general public for reading, but members only are permitted to take books to their homes.

Early in the present winter, classes in mechanical and free-hand drawing were opened under the general charge of Mr. Chichester, and the attendance at both has been so large that we feel they will both be continued as permanent features.

The privileges thus offered have been largely used by non-members, chiefly idle working people during the dull months of the past winter. The Sunday attendance has been especially large.

The monthly attendance has been as follows: Nov. 14th to 30th, 994; Dec. 1st to 31st, 1,750; Jan. 1st to 31st, 1,800; Feb. 1st to 29th, 1,000.

The wear and tear upon our books, incident to the free admittance of the general public, has been quite serious. Our Board has, however, felt that in view of the good thus afforded we are not warranted in receding from our position. We have endeavored to make up the extra expense from the sale of life and honorary memberships at \$25.00 and \$5.00 respectively, but the heavy drain made upon the community of late for kindred purposes has retarded sales. We think, however, there are many people who,

while they cannot help us in these ways, can and will help us by donations of books laid aside and periodicals that have been read. Works of fiction are especially interesting to these floating readers who merely seek amusement during enforced idleness. The loss of such books will entail no privation to the donor, while to our Library they become attractive features.

Many people take the current magazines and after once reading cast them aside. If persons disposed to donate such regularly will give us a date for so doing, we will send periodically for them. Books on any subject will be gratefully received.

I wish to express to your society in behalf of our Board sincere thanks for the many benefits accorded us in our work and for the valuable advice which your members have tendered us. I am, sir,

Yours with respect,

CHAS. CLIFTON, Secretary.

#### GUILD OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The results of the labors of the earnest workers of the Guild of the Good Samaritan for the year 1883 are presented below: Considering the limited means at the disposal of the various committees much good has been accomplished. The institution has proved a real blessing to hundreds of persons. Many worthy poor have been raised by its assistance from a state of pauperism to a condition of honorable self-dependency. This fact alone is conclusive evidence of its sphere of usefulness, and shows how desirable it is that the Guild should be sustained by our citizens.

It is a source of deep regret that the general public does not support this institution as it should. Its objects are evidently not thoroughly understood, or else our citizens would have answered in a more liberal manner the calls for aid by donations of money, clothing, food, coal, etc. Several times during the year the responses to the urgent appeals issued by the Guild did not produce sufficient returns in value to pay the cost of postage.

The good effected by the society in nearly every instance was permanent; the recipients of the timely aid furnished by the Guild can be found in all parts of the city earning an honest livelihood and blessing those that helped them in their hour of need.

The ladies of the Guild have been earnest workers, prompt in their attendance at the daily and weekly meetings, and liberal donors at the monthly "pound or giving days," besides doubling their annual subscriptions. To the few gentlemen who have borne the bulk of the burden of providing funds when the exchequer was empty, many thanks are due.

The kindness of the press on all occasions, in giving publicity to the calls for assistance without any remuneration, is worthy of notice, and is thankfully appreciated.

At the request of the members of the Guild I am directed to report that the arrangement made with Miss Octavia Thurstone to attend the rooms daily, to relieve all urgent cases of distress, find employment for women, and act as assistant secretary, has proved very satisfactory from the conscientious and zealous way in which she has performed her duties and kept the statistical records, thereby enabling the Guild to accomplish a greater amount of good by such assistance than could otherwise have been effected, in consequence of the limited number of working members.

An institution carried on with the grand aim of helping the Charity Organization in the noble work they have undertaken—filling the important office of care-taker of the needy poor whilst their claims of relief are being investigated, and afterwards taking care of such of them as are found worthy until they become self-supporting—should, on



economical grounds alone, leaving out the phase of charity, be sustained by the liberality of our citizens. Every person or family taken from the ranks of pauperism relieves the taxpayer. The comparatively small outlay required to do this, in consequence of the kindly labors of the ladies of the Guild, should be freely given and not grudgingly doled out or entirely withheld. The results of the year's work shows how much can be done with a small outlay. How much more might be done if the Guild were supported as it deserves to be and the ladies relieved from the constant anxiety attendant upon an empty treasury and store-room !

The rooms of the Guild are now in the Fitch Institute building, and are open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until noon, and every Monday from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., thereby giving every opportunity to the benevolent to exercise the greatest of all virtues, "Charity," whilst the poor can have their immediate wants promptly administered to.

Referring to the meagre results of a "pound or giving party," held in October last, the *Times* says :

"When it is considered that the Guild is doing a noble work of charity, of which the city should be proud, it must be said that the complaint of want of sympathy is not unwarranted. The Guild consists of a comparatively few ladies and gentlemen, who devote not a little of their means and very much of their time to this work of benevolence, and of the donations enumerated above, all, with the exception of five or six, were made by them. That such an organization is needed, and should receive hearty and generous co-operation from our citizens, all may assure themselves by calling at the office and examining the records. The system of administering relief is conducted on that high principle of true Christian charity—the need and deserving character of the recipients without question as to creed or color. That other essential element of true charity—promptness—is also observed, as, while every care is taken that none but really needy and deserving cases shall be relieved, all unnecessary delay is avoided, and there is abundant evidence that this prompt generosity has been the means, in the last three years during which the work has been carried on, of saving many an unfortunate man and woman from becoming permanent paupers or sinking into vice and crime. That the efforts of the society are appreciated by those whose attention has been called to it, is shown by the number of letters received by the officers. The following is an extract from one received yesterday from a gentleman well known in the city, who loves to do good by stealth:

"I know something of the excellent work your Guild is doing, and how well it sustains its right to the name it bears—making real distress and misfortune, not color, creed, or nationality, the touchstone of its large and wise benevolence. I have therefore much pleasure in sending my mite to its annual donation (\$5.00). Some courage and a stern look at a slender purse, with many calls upon it, alone prevents me making it materially larger.

Very truly yours,

\_\_\_\_\_,"

This article tells the whole story, briefly and tersely ; and, emanating from an outside party, is it not conclusive evidence of the worth of the Guild as a factor of great good?

The following is a summary statement of the receipts, expenses and work of the Guild from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884:

From the books of the Guild it appears that the treasurer received and expended \$375.85, less \$11.22 balance carried over to 1884. The value of the donations of orders

for coal, dry goods, meat, bread and groceries, was \$8.00, and on account of moving to new quarters, \$3.00. The outstanding liabilities aggregate \$53.22.

The following named articles were also received : 1,134 garments; 138 pairs boots, shoes and rubbers; 32 yards calico; 57 yards factory; 10 yards gingham; box buttons; 1,000 paper bags;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels potatoes; 6 glasses jelly; 9 lbs. tea; 96 lbs. sugar; 12 lbs. coffee; 392 lbs. flour; 4 loaves bread; 6 dozen biscuits; 1 barrel crackers; 159 lbs. cornmeal; 197 lbs. oatmeal; 20 lbs. rye flour; 9 quarts beans;  $42\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. rice; 9 lbs. cornstarch; and sundry miscellaneous items.

The donations to the poor were as follows: 325 lbs. oatmeal; 245 lbs. cornmeal;  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. tea;  $16\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. coffee; 78 lbs. rice; 122 lbs. sugar; 453 lbs. flour; 1 barrel crackers; 3 bushels potatoes; 175 lbs. meat; 20 lbs. rye flour; 11 lbs. corn starch; 38 loaves bread; 6 dozen biscuits; 15 quarts beans; 2 jars fruit; 11 packages maccaroni; 10 lbs. buckwheat; 3 glasses jelly; 3 bars soap;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint wine;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. butter; 3 cans vegetables; 1 nursing bottle; 3 tons coal; 15 bushels coke; 101 pair old boots and shoes; 10 pair new shoes; 749 old garments; 198 new garments and 56 yards of new cloth.

Three maternity cases were attended to, and all necessary garments provided.

The number of cases on the books during the year was 173; of these 138 were new and 35 from last report. The families represented 119 men, 132 women and 364 children—total, 615 persons. Included were 2 widowers with families, and 1, without any children, who had been blind for 15 years; 42 widows; 15 deserted wives, 33 single men and 1 unmarried woman. Three special cases of note were: The one a woman with 8 children, her husband serving a 7 years' term of imprisonment; the other a widow with 7 children, the oldest only 13 years of age; and the third a woman with 4 children, her husband in prison for horse stealing. Some of the cases, in which wives had been deserted by their husbands, were of a very distressing character. Of the 173 cases mentioned, 104 received clothing, 59 provisions and 10 clothing and provisions. Seven families had coal provided them.

Of the 173 cases on the books 127 were relieved once, 20 twice, 5 three times, 5 four times, 8 five times, 7 six times and 1 thirteen times. The number of children to each family was as follows: 31 families with 1 child each; 27 with 2; 18 with 3; 19 with 4; 10 with 5; 10 with 6; 5 with 7, and 3 with 8 each.

From material furnished, 218 new garments were cut out and made up by the ladies of the Guild and given to the deserving poor.

In conclusion, the last sentence of the report of 1882 is submitted as a fitting termination for the report of 1883, as follows: "As the permanency of the Guild and its usefulness is dependent upon a liberal support from the public, it is to be hoped that the interest manifested by the few may be extended to the many, and that the treasury and supply room of the Guild of The Good Samaritan will be remembered by our citizens." See to it that the ladies have always at their disposal ample means to help the unfortunate, and thereby encourage them in their labors.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM THURSTONE,

Honorary Secretary.

#### THE UNITARIAN AID SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Unitarian Aid Society was held at the house of Frank Williams, Esq., Jan. 10, 1884.

Brief remarks concerning the work of the year were made by the president, Mr. Hollister, showing that 18 families had been on the society's books during the year past. The experiment of engaging a regular visitor at a small salary to visit the cases sent to the society, and to follow them up until they became self-supporting, which was

adopted in 1883, was pronounced a decided success. Mrs. Carrell, the visitor thus employed, proved a useful and intelligent agent, well qualified for the delicate nature of the work given her to do. The principal work of the year was done in the work-room, but in the coming year many more cases will be received from the Charity Organization Society for visiting, counsel and general encouragement. In concluding her report to the aid society, Mrs. C. said: "Regarding the improvement in this class of people since I began visiting four years ago, I think it is quite marked. Their rooms, in many instances, look cleaner and fresher; the people themselves are more civil and less improvident than before. Most of them now make their own bread, having learned why it is better that they should do so. There is still much room for improvement in their housekeeping, however, and in their methods of governing and training their children in habits of industry and frugality. The families looked after by our society's volunteer visitors in 1881 and '82 are now mostly self-supporting. Those visitors did a good work, and although they may not have seen the results at the time, their quiet influence was felt and their counsel not wasted."

#### THE WORK-ROOM.

The ladies in charge of the work-room during the year reported the following transactions: 1,257 new garments made by assisted women at cost of \$547.84; 337 garments on hand Jan. 1, 1883, \$124.41; total, \$672.25. Stock on hand, garments and material, \$168.53; 1,203 garments sold, \$448.57; 9 garments given away, \$2.85; total, \$619.95. Debtor to profit and loss, \$52.30; creditor by gifts, etc., \$4.65; loss on work-room during year, \$47.65.

#### TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The following is a summarized statement of the treasurer of the society, Mr. F. F. Williams, for the year ending Jan. 10, 1884.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
From work-room sales.....	\$475.76
“ other sources.....	221.15
Total receipts.....	\$696.91
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Paid society visitor.....	\$101.50
“ for relief, etc.....	56.32
“ work-room.....	534.62
Total disbursements.....	\$692.44
1881—Cost of work-room above receipts.....	\$ 99.70
1882— “ “ “ “ .....	123.09
1883— “ “ “ “ .....	122.61
Advanced work-room to date.....	\$345.40

#### TRINITY CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The yearly report of the Co-operative Relief Society shows a steady increase in its growth since January 1st, 1883, when thirty cases remained on the society's books. There have been received seventeen new cases, making a total of 47 families to be provided for.

Out of this number thirteen families have become entirely self-supporting; five receive occasional aid, fourteen regular assistance and nine were returned to the Charity Organization Society, making a total of cases received since March, 1880, of one hundred and twenty-nine, eighty-seven of whom are to-day taking care of themselves.



During the year forty tons of coal have been ordered,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  tons have been paid for by the cases,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  tons are in process of being paid for and 6 tons have been given away.

The society's rooms have been open at 41 East Mohawk street every Wednesday morning from 10 until 12 o'clock, except during the months of July and August. From November 1st the day was changed to Friday morning from 10 until 12 o'clock, at which time sewing is given out to the women, garments returned and orders taken for fine sewing, and garments sold to purchasers.

The society have received 190 garments as donations, 116 yards of material have been purchased.

Orders for groceries are given in payment for work if so desired.

The proceeds of sales made by the relief committee during the year have rendered that department self-supporting.

The society depends upon donations of cash or material and annual membership fees of \$1.00, with which to carry on its work.

Blanket dressing-gowns are made to suit the purchaser, and all ordered garments are carefully inspected before being sent to the owners. It is the intention of the society to keep on hand a stock of under-clothing suitable for poor families, or such as could be sent in "poor-boxes" out of town; thus giving all persons who are desirous of supplying the needs of destitute families quickly the opportunity of finding ready-made garments of all sizes at moderate prices, instead of waiting to make them.

This report therefore shows that the Co-operative Relief Society's results during the year 1883 have been productive of great good in the work that has been undertaken, more so than during any period since its organization.

Respectfully submitted by the Secretary of Trinity Co-operative Relief Society.

January 1, 1884.

#### DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY.

The Decorative Art Society's evening classes in mechanical and free-hand drawing were opened on November 5th, 1883, at the Fitch Institute, in rooms Nos. 23 and 24, which were furnished by the Charity Organization Society. The total number of pupils in mechanical drawing to this date is forty-seven; the largest attendance twenty-three; the smallest attendance six; the average attendance twelve. The total number of pupils in the free-hand drawing class is twenty; the largest attendance ten; the smallest attendance one; the average attendance three and a half. The total number in both classes is sixty-seven. The class in mechanical drawing is now taught by Mr. C. F. Wickson, on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week; that in free-hand drawing is taught by Mr. E. C. Cramen, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The price of tuition is ten cents per lesson, and the classes are open to both sexes.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. E. B. SEYMOUR,

Sec. and Treas. Dec. Art Society.

#### CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School children of the Church of the Messiah, desiring to make Christmas happy for some of the worthy poor of our city, applied to the "Charity Organization Society" and obtained the names and addresses of sixteen families, containing ninety-one children, to all of whom visits were made the day before Christmas. In addition to the bountiful Christmas dinners, comfortable clothing, provisions, etc., and, in one or two cases, fuel was supplied. The scholars manifested a lively interest in

the good work, in many instances going with the teacher to deliver the gifts. In one case where the distance was great, Mr. Charles W. Miller, with his usual generosity, kindly furnished a conveyance for teacher and class.

The usual discouragements were encountered ; four of the families were found in a very filthy condition, so that it seemed almost wrong to leave the substantial clothing, so carefully collected by the interested children, when there was so little promise of its being wisely used ; but when we consider that so few out of the number remembered were found unfit to receive it seems remarkable.

The old "problem of the poor," so hard to solve: born to an inheritance of dirt and constantly fighting "the wolf at the door," how can we expect better results ?

In two cases, the statements given did not exactly agree with the condition of the families visited in regard to ages, sex of children, etc. Perfect accuracy in such matters (as far as possible) is important, as it will tend to increase confidence in your work.

This Christmas work in Sunday Schools, if rightly managed, might be made a powerful ally of the Charity Organization. The work is not intended to take the place of permanent relief, but these lessons of charity actively illustrated and taught to so many children, must bear more than a passing fruit. The influence cannot be measured, reaching out as it does to so many and interesting, here one and there another, in the work of your organization.

If the women in these destitute homes, through the beneficent workings of the Fitch Institute, could be trained and elevated to better ideals of life, a most important step in the regeneration of our lower classes would be accomplished. It has been truly said "that one woman who has learned to order her own home and life aright will be more a power with those among whom her life is passed, than a dozen ordinary preachers."

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#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

My report will necessarily be a short one, as my time is almost entirely devoted to church work, which has no direct connection with general relief work. Many of the recipients of our church charity funds are persons who could in no way become pensioners upon the Charity Organization, and who are only known to the rector and myself. As the organization sent to us persons from all the distant parts of the city, claiming to be connected with St. Paul's Church merely (as I discovered upon questioning them) from having attended church there a few times, often only once or twice, it was thought advisable to mark out definite boundaries for our Charity Organization work, embracing the city west from Main street and south of Mohawk, desiring it to be distinctly understood that those persons represented to us should be persons belonging to our own communion, or the English Church. Of the cases reported to me, all of them, with one or two exceptions, have been upon the east side of the city; and of the ten cases that I have reported, within the last three months, all of them, with one exception, have been upon that side; but the necessity of the case seemed to demand immediate relief, which I gave them in clothing, etc. During the last year, fifty-six families have been relieved, many of these families not being immediately connected with our parish, but the children attending our Sunday-school. Two hundred and sixty-five garments have been distributed, and necessary bedding given to several families.

Respectfully submitted.

SISTER HARRIET,

Deaconess of St. Paul's Church.

## HEBREW UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*To Ansley Wilcox, Esq., Secretary Charity Organization Society:*

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit the following report of our society for the year ending October 28, 1883:

Balance on hand October, 1882, \$705.16; dues collected, \$769.50; net proceeds from charity entertainment, \$400.75; donations, etc., \$28.50; total resources, \$1,903.91. Expenditures and disbursements—For relief of home and transient poor, \$1,494.47; balance on hand, \$409.44. Our membership on October 28, 1883, was 76; new members 12; total, 88; lost by death, 1, resignation and removal, 4, total, 5; present membership, 83.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society have disbursed during the past year \$800.00 among home poor. This society is independent of the Gentlemen's Society.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WARNER,

Secretary H. U. B. S.

## WEST SIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

I would say in behalf of "West Side": We are a small church, with limited means and few workers, but willing to do what we can to relieve the wants of the really deserving. Three families have been placed in our care during the past year by your committee, two of these in the early spring. One, upon investigation, proved unworthy. The other, together with city aid and what assistance we were able to give, was made comfortable until removed from the city by friends. The family recently assigned us has been provided with coal, food and clothing, and, with what work we can give the mother, is made more comfortable.

Mrs. G. I. SEYMOUR,

President West Side Church Department of City Work.

## LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Since our last report to January 8, 1883, we have given as follows: Nineteen dollars cash; two hundred and five yards of new material to be made up; ninety new garments; eighty-three second-hand garments; two comforters; assisted twenty families, besides giving Mrs. McPherson sixty-two pieces to be distributed by her. We also did work for the newsboys, making for them sheets, pillow-cases and shirts.

MRS. FRANK MARTIN,

Secretary.



## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE C. O. S.

## DECEMBER, 1882.

Flint & Kent	\$ 25.00
H. Exstein	5.00
B. Rumsey	5.00
Barnes, Bancroft & Co.	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Williams	10.00
Geo. S. Hazard	10.00
Henry Kip	10.00
H. M. Watson	5.00
E. H. Howard	30.00
L. M. Brock	5.00
Brock & Weiner	10.00
John Michael	25.00
Fuchs Bros.	5.00
G. R. Potter	10.00
T. D. Barnum	5.00
Myron P. Bush	100.00
Miss E. H. Gates	25.00
R. K. Noye	25.00
E. F. Georger	5.00
H. W. Box	5.00
Mrs. S. A. Skinner	20.00
Mrs. L. H. Austin	25.00
Hon. L. L. Lewis	25.00

\$440.00

## JANUARY, 1883.

F. L. A. Cady	\$ 5.00
M. A. Ripley	5.00
Wm. D. Lewis	5.00
J. Ferguson	5.00
C. A. Slater	5.00
Mrs. T. F. Rochester	25.00
Mrs. A. P. Nichols	5.00
Thomas Cary	5.00
Edward Bennett	5.00

\$ 65.00

## FEBRUARY.

E. L. Parker	\$ 5.00
J. P. Willard	5.00
O. H. Marshall	10.00
Mrs. J. W. Ward	5.00
G. E. Mathews	25.00
Worthington & Sill	10.00
L. Marcus	5.00
C. J. North	11.25
J. C. Forbush	10.00

\$ 86.25

## MARCH.

C. M. Harvey	\$ 5.00
F. H. Root	100.00
Miss Kimberly, fr. C. M. S.	15.00
H. R. Hopkins, M. D.	5.00
Henry Benson	5.00
L. Doty	25.00
B. B. Glenny	10.00
T. Guilford Smith	5.00
R. R. Buck	5.00
D. S. Bennett	5.00
R. H. Williams	5.00
P. J. Ferris	5.00
Kimball & Gibson	5.00
Geo. E. Laverack	5.00
A. Haines	12.50
M. H. Birge	25.00
Oscar Cobb	5.00
Edw. C. Warner	5.00

Alex. Meldrum	15.00
Jas. R. Smith	50.00
Rev. Wm. Gleason	5.00
Emanuel Levi	5.00
C. G. Curtis	5.00
E. G. Spaulding	50.00

\$377.50

## APRIL.

A. C. Moore	\$ 5.00
W. H. Walker	10.00
C. P. Lee	5.00
G. A. Scroggs	5.00
C. A. Sweet	5.00
H. A. Richmond	5.00
W. F. Kip	5.00
Thomas F. Rochester	25.00
George Gorham	10.00
Hon. J. M. Smith	10.00
J. C. Jewett & Sons	25.00
R. L. Howard	25.00
Robert B. Adam	50.00
Junius S. Smith	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Sicard	10.00
William Meadows	10.00
Eliz. V. F. Sawyer	5.00
Ida O. Sawyer	5.00
H. G. Walter	5.00
Porter Norton	5.00

\$230.00

## MAY.

E. H. Movius	5.00
H. H. Koch	5.00
C. H. Utley	5.00
J. McCredie	5.00
W. H. H. Newman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dann	10.00
M. P. Fillmore	5.00
Lautz Bros. & Co	15.00
G. H. Thornton	5.00
G. E. Newman	5.00
Ellis Webster	5.00
W. H. Watson	5.00
D. C. Beard	5.00
O. W. Clark	5.00
E. B. Smith	5.00
C. C. Vandeventer	5.00
J. A. Lockwood	5.00
J. C. Adams	5.00
W. Bullard	10.00
Dr. W. Shelton	10.00
C. H. Williams	5.00
T. C. Becker	5.00
Ansley Wilcox	10.00

\$150.00

## JUNE.

Mrs. Sarah A. Gates	\$ 25.00
C. W. M'Cune	25.00
F. A. Bell	25.00
F. M. Hollister	5.00
S. T. Viele	5.00
C. W. Evans	5.00
E. C. Sprague	25.00
Irish & English	5.00
John M. Bedford	5.00
J. C. Glenny	5.00
Altman & Co.	10.00

Warner Bros. & Co.....	10.00
S. O. Barnum.....	5.00
E. R. Jewett.....	5.00
Wm. Flemming.....	5.00

\$165.00

JULY.

Gibson T. Williams.....	\$100.00
B. C. Rumsey.....	100.00
W. W. Hammond.....	5.00
E. P. Beals.....	10.00
Frauk Williams.....	5.00
H. H. Seymour.....	5.00
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	50.00

\$275.00

AUGUST.

Simon Bergman.....	5.00
F. W. Tracy.....	50.00
F. S. Pease.....	5.00
R. V. Pierce.....	25.00
B. F. Sherman.....	10.00
W. S. Bissell.....	10.00

\$105.00

SEPTEMBER.

Charles A. Gould.....	5.00
J. P. White.....	10.00
W. H. Gratwick.....	50.00
J. B. Manning.....	25.00
J. M. Richmond.....	50.00
Mrs. C. A. Glenny.....	50.00
W. H. Glenny.....	10.00
E. N. Cook.....	20.00
W. Woltge.....	10.00
Leopold Warner.....	5.00
Farrar & Trefts.....	100.00
Carlton Sprague.....	5.00

\$340.00

OCTOBER.

J. H. Cowing.....	\$ 10.00
H. W. Sprague.....	25.00
George Beals.....	5.00
George B. Matthew.....	25.00
Charles Cary.....	5.00
Dexter P. Rumsey.....	100.00
F. Aug. Georger.....	5.00
A. Altman.....	5.00
W. H. Peabody.....	5.00
C. C. Wyckoff.....	5.00
E. G. Grey.....	5.00
G. I. Letchworth.....	25.00
H. Montgomery.....	5.00
E. F. Metcalf, Ex'r.....	5.00
W. W. Tyler.....	10.00
George P. Sawyer.....	25.00
R. P. Wilson.....	5.00
G. Reed Wilson.....	5.00
Gustavus Bassett.....	5.00
Donald Bain.....	25.00
J. Auchinvole.....	5.00
Robert Keating.....	15.00
C. H. Woodworth.....	5.00
John Hauenstein, M. D.....	5.00
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10.00

\$345.00

NOVEMBER.

F. F. Williams.....	\$ 5.00
A. Simson.....	5.00
J. G. Munro.....	25.00
F. Sidway.....	10.00
W. T. Jebb.....	25.00
Flint & Kent.....	25.00
G. H. Lewis.....	10.00
R. Ferguson.....	5.00
Central Bridge Works.....	50.00
William Anderson.....	5.00
L. P. Adolf.....	5.00
Edward Michael.....	20.00
Mrs. M. A. Brayley.....	10.00
Thomas Brown.....	25.00
C. F. Bishop.....	5.00
J. M. Bemis.....	10.00
D. W. Hodge.....	5.00
George J. White.....	5.00
C. B. Wheeler.....	5.00
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	10.00
M. J. Meyers.....	5.00
J. H. Dormer.....	10.00
R. J. Sherman.....	10.00
L. D. Rumsey.....	5.00
L. Dahlman.....	5.00
R. Denton.....	5.00
W. T. Wilson.....	5.00
R. R. Heford.....	5.00
W. W. Brown.....	5.00
L. Schwartz.....	10.00
E. J. Hall.....	10.00

\$340.00

Total.....\$2,918.75

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FITCH CRECHE.

J. O'Connor.....	\$ 4.15
R. O. Meldrum.....	10.00
J. P. Willard.....	5.00
Mrs. Weinert.....	10.00
Mary Smith.....	.50
S. S. Rogers.....	25.00
J. A. Campbell.....	1.00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10.00
C. C. Vandeverter.....	25.00
Mrs. Charles Cary.....	5.00
F. A. Hodge.....	1.00
George Meacham.....	2.00
H. Becker.....	1.00
J. P. Benninger.....	1.00
M. M. Love.....	5.00
Contents of box at Creche.....	1.33

\$106.98

CONTRIBUTORS TO GRANT FUND.

Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Rochester.....	\$ 40.00
John T. Hudson.....	20.00
H. A. Richmond.....	10.00

\$70.00

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

E. T. EVANS, *President.*  
ANSLEY WILCOX, *Secretary.*

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *Vice-President.*  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO, *Treasurer.*

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S. S. ROGERS,  
S. SCHEU,  
A. ALTMAN,

JAMES H. DORMER,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
EDWARD BENNETT,  
ANSLEY WILCOX,  
S. T. VIELE,

JOHN H. COWING,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
THOMAS CARY,  
J. N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND.

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*Finance*—S. T. VIELE, A. ALTMAN, THOMAS CARY.

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R. R. BUCK, Secretary Dist. No. 1.  
C. J. MANN, Dist. No. 1.  
OSCAR COBB, Dist. No. 1.

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THOMAS CARY, Secretary Dist. No. 3.  
GEORGE P. SAWYER, Dist. No. 3.  
C. C. VANDEVENTER, Dist. No. 3.

*Members ex officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

## MEMBERS SPECIALLY ELECTED.

P. P. Pratt,  
Thos. F. Rochester, M. D.,  
George S. Hazard,  
W. H. Gratwick,  
R. R. Hefford,  
Cyrus P. Lee,  
George E. Matthews,

H. M. Kent,  
Louis M. Brock,  
Frank M. Hollister,  
D. R. Morse,  
J. A. Pettit, M. D.,  
D. C. Beard,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,

H. W. Sprague,  
J. W. Keene, M. D.,  
J. G. Munro,  
Dr. Bernard Bartow,  
Charles Clifton,  
C. A. Delaney,  
H. H. Seymour.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*On District Work*—Timothy Cochrane, George P. Sawyer, J. G. Munro.

*Mendicity*—Ansley Wilcox, H. W. Sprague, T. Cochrane.

*Publication*—J. N. Larned, F. M. Hollister, George E. Matthews.

*Provident Dispensaries*—W. H. Gratwick, J. W. Keene, T. G. Smith, C. Cary, G. P. Sawyer.

*Penny Banks*—George S. Hazard, D. C. Beard, S. T. Viele.

*Fitch Creche*—James H. Dormer, Charles Cary, M. D., H. M. Kent.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—C. Clarke Vandeventer, R. R. Hefford, Dr. J. W. Keene.

*Membership*—Thomas Cary, Ansley Wilcox, John H. Cowing.

*Provident Wood-Yard*—J. G. Munro, T. Cary, J. H. Dormer.

*Coal-Savings Fund*—S. Scheu, J. H. Dormer, G. S. Hazard.

*Reading Room*—C. A. Delaney, J. N. Larned, F. M. Hollister.

*Instruction*—T. Guilford Smith, C. Clifton, H. W. Sprague.

*Cooking School*—J. W. Keene, M. D., B. Bartow, M. D., T. G. Smith.

*Home for Aged Couples*—(Not appointed.)

## MEETINGS.

*Council and Board of Trustees*—First Thursday in the month, 8 P. M., at No. 10 Court Street.

*Committee District No. 1*—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at Fitch Creche, cor. Swan and Michigan Streets.

*Committee District No. 3*—Every Tuesday and Friday, 4 P. M., at No. 10 Court Street.

## OFFICES.

*Central Office and District No. 3*—No. 10 Court Street. J. F. Haberstro and Miss Hattie W. Hotchkiss, Agents.

*District No. 1*—Fitch Institute. M. H. Burns and Miss E. F. Bidwell, Agents.

*Fitch Creche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Caroline Sheppard, Matron.

*Fitch Institute*—Corner of Swan and Michigan Streets, Edward Dorr, Janitor.



NOV 1 1916

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY  
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

---

Embracing the Reports of the Council, the Treasurer, the  
various Committees, and of Co-operating Societies.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council herewith respectfully submits its report for the year ending December 31, 1884:

The seventh year of the existence of the Charity Organization Society is as full of the measure of good accomplished as the six which have preceded it. If the society has developed no new scheme to relieve the distressed, it has maintained the battle against pauperism, and has succeeded in aiding some few, at least, of our population to become self-respecting citizens.

The society has lacked the full coöperation of our citizens, both financially and in its work. In the former respect it may be said that "enough is as good as a feast," and, that since sufficient was raised to defray the expenses of the society, no more should be asked. But let it be remembered, also, that of the less than two hundred contributors to our funds, most have been giving liberally since the society entered into existence, and that the benefits of its work, of whose good results a question no longer exists, extend alike to every member of our community. The few thousands of dollars needed annually is but a small sum. When, however, the same people are called upon year in and year out, giving may become irksome. It must not be forgotten, also, that the growth of our city will demand soon, if it does not now, the opening of another district office, and that our contributed funds must warrant the necessary outlay before it can be incurred.

While gratefully acknowledging the coöperation of a number of societies, the Charity Organization Society can hardly consider itself as being properly supported until it is made use of by every relieving society in Buffalo. Imposition is practiced daily and upon those who least believe it, and if they would but accept the disinterested investigation which we offer them, they would soon learn to value and support us. The society, too, needs the coöperation of ladies as friendly visitors. There is

little doubt that the best work in overcoming incipient pauperism can be accomplished by visitation, and we regret, therefore, that we are obliged to report the society weak in its corps of visitors.

As heretofore, the practical work of the society has been carried on by two district committees meeting at the Fitch Institute and at No. 10 Court street. Each committee employs an investigating agent, a lady clerk and an errand boy. The committees deserve the thanks of the community, as well as of the society, for tireless devotion to their duties during a year of trying and arduous labors.

The Fitch Crèche has been successfully conducted during the year and has again proved to be a valuable factor in our work. We look forward anxiously to the time when it will be possible to establish similar institutions in other parts of the city which will be conveniently near to many now unable to take advantage of the one we have.

During the fall of 1884, through the efforts of a well known lady, a kindergarten was established in connection with the Crèche, and, though much hampered by irregular attendance, it has proved itself a necessity. An effort should be made so to fix the attendance that it will be regular always, regardless of the occupation of the parents.

The Provident Dispensary has been in comparatively successful operation. The high standing of the physicians who compose its staff and their disinterested labors give assurance that this one of our provident schemes will become a useful and necessary aid to the work of the society. The provident feature has not been developed extensively as yet, but it is hoped to make the dispensary provident in fact during the coming year and, in connection with it, to develop a home service of physicians.

A mechanical drawing class was opened in the fall which has had an attendance of about twenty students. For the small fee of ten cents a lesson, each of these secured a course of instruction under a competent teacher.

The Coal-Savings Fund has not had the patronage that it merits and that a large body of friendly visitors could create for it; but most of the lack of patronage, doubtless, is attributable to the fact that many families obtain their fuel by gleaning from the coal yards of the city.

The new charter, framed by a commission appointed by the Mayor, contains a provision regarding our city poor department in which every friend of charity reform must take a deep interest. It provides for an overseer of the poor to be appointed by the Mayor. This is a long step toward removing the department from the influence of politics, and will undoubtedly aid the work of the society by stopping the giving of public alms to the solicitation of ward politicians. Besides, it will afford the society an opportunity to influence the selection of a competent and intelligent official to expend the large fund annually appropriated for the poor department. Unfortunately, the legislature of 1885 did not pass the charter, but we hope that it will become a law next year. In this connection it is due to the present overseer of the poor to say that he has intelligently and willingly coöperated with the society to a very large extent.

The society again appeals to the public for a larger interest in its work. The society is always ready to investigate cases whom individuals desire to assist, and to report on their worthiness. Meanwhile, if utterly destitute, the cases will be supplied with the necessities of life, pending investigation. The sympathetic heart is always anxious to relieve distress without a question, but the sympathetic heart does not think, and the Charity Organization Society exists as a mentor to it, saying: "Give not lest ye be deceived; give not lest ye create a pauper."

In conclusion, it may not be amiss to quote this extract from a paper read by the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild before the Eleventh Annual Conference of Charities and Correction :

"Charity organization would divide enough property for adequate relief: more would not be relief at all. Charity organization would divide and diffuse character, knowledge, experience and benevolence. We can divide and give away all that we have of these, and do no harm; while, in dividing, we but increase them. After giving all, we have more to give than before we gave; and yet we have given the means to gain happiness, wealth, friends, high station, honor, all that makes life worth living. We have done our best to create a true commune."

The following are the tables submitted with the report of the Council:

TABLE NO. 1.

Investigations and decisions on cases during the year ending January 1, 1885:

Not requiring relief.....	331
Not worthy.....	76
For poor law or otherwise ineligible	18
Referred to Overseer of the Poor...	704
Referred to coöperating societies...	377
Referred to private persons.....	37
Assisted by grants.....	11
Assisted by loans.....	5
Assisted by employment.....	2,187
Orders for hospitals.....	6
Vagrants.....	134
Total.....	3,886

TABLE NO. 2.

Social state from January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885:

	Without children.		With children.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Married.....	136	123	133	124	95	82	46	14	10	4	1		768
Widows.....	107	80	50	57	57	29	14	4	4				402
Widowers.....	23	3	3	4			1	1					35
Deserted wives	7	32	41	19	16	19	9	5	2				150
Deserted husbands.....													
Single men.....	17												17
Single women.....	13	4		1									18
Total.....													1,390

TABLE NO. 3.

Number and ages of persons embraced in families investigated during the year ending January 1, 1885:

Under 5 years.....	887
5 to 10 years.....	1,077
10 to 15 ".....	805
15 to 20 ".....	422
20 to 30 ".....	542
30 to 40 ".....	709
40 to 50 ".....	459
50 to 60 ".....	259
60 to 70 ".....	180
Over 70 ".....	171
Total No. persons.....	5,511

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of applicants during the year ending January 1, 1885:

United States.....	339	West Indies.....	1
Canada.....	69	Norway.....	2
England.....	85	Denmark.....	3
Germany.....	439	Austria.....	2
Ireland.....	301	Russia.....	2
Poland.....	92	Holland.....	6
France.....	9	Belgium.....	1
Scotland.....	19	Portugal.....	1
Italy.....	5	Australia.....	1
Switzerland.....	12	Holland.....	
Wales.....	1		
Total.....			1,390



TABLE No. 5.

Causes of destitution of applicants during 1884:

No male support.....	245	Immoral.....	10
Sickness.....	286	Accident.....	24
No work.....	392	Orphan.....	1
Old age.....	151	Large families.....	7
Desertion.....	143	Laziness.....	3
No cause.....	12	Crippled.....	8
Emigration.....	9	Blindness.....	22
Intemperance.....	32	Insanity.....	11
Husbands in prison.	34		

Total.....1,390

TABLE No. 6.

Education table for 1884:

Read and write.....	804
Can read but not write.....	71
Cannot read or write.....	494
Not ascertained.....	21

Total.....1,390

TABLE No. 7.

Applicants to whom city aid was granted and amount granted during 1884:

PRECINCTS.	CASES.	AMOUNTS.
One.....	211	\$ 4,679 65
Two.....	177	4,310 14
Three.....	87	2,006 65
Four.....	234	5,940 99
Five.....	87	2,396 65
Six.....	48	1,447 80
Seven.....	160	4,456 51
Eight.....	345	8,196 55
Nine.....	10	506 62
Ten.....	36	899 63
Total.....	1,395	\$34,841 19

TABLE No. 8.

City aid cases treated by Charity Organization Society during 1884:

Receiving aid January 1, 1884.....	471
Receiving aid since January 1, 1884.....	428
Receiving aid prior to January 1st, and again treated after January 1st, except those receiving treatment January 1st.....	181
Total.....	1,080

Subdivision of above classes:

Self-supporting.....	307
Died or moved away.....	38
Condition improved.....	237
Chronic.....	498

Total.....1,080

TABLE No. 9.

Disposal by the Committees of the Charity Organization Society of applicants for city relief in 1884:

Families applied for city aid.....	1,298
Families refused assistance by investigators.....	121
Families received aid and amount received.....	1,177 \$34,841 19

Subdivision of above classes:

Families considered unworthy by C. O. S. but received aid, and amount received.....	171	4,272 39
Non-residents, and amount rec'd.....	40	2,351 78
Worthy cases, and amount rec'd.....	966	28,217 02
Total.....	1,177	\$34,841 19

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 3, 1883, and ending November 30, 1884:

## FITCH INCOME.

Balance to credit December 3, 1883.... \$ 989 82

## RECEIPTS.

Interest at bank and discounts.....	\$ 169 41
Gross rents, Fitch Institute.....	2,943 80
“ “ inalienable property.....	8,583 09
“ “ alienable “ .....	2,952 13
	<u>14,648 43</u>
	\$15,638 25

## PAYMENTS.

County taxes, 1883.....	\$	545	26	
City taxes, 1884. ....		1,844	12	
Local assessments.....		408	55	
Repairs and improvements.....		1,325	20	
Water rates.....		33	65	
Insurance.....		145	25	
Crèche repairs.....		25	43	
Water rate refunded tenant.....		3	47	
Rent refunded tenant.....		20	00	
Cost of maintaining Institute, as follows:				
Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$	525		
Fuel .....		541	15	
Repairs.....		129	38	
Cleaning.....		48	40	
Water rates.....		114	11	
Assessments.....		40	96	
Gas bills.....		115	25	
Incidentals.....		135	67	
			1,649	92
			6,000	85
Net income.....				\$9,637 40
Payments on account of income:				
Administration of trust.....	\$	1,007	17	
Interest on mortgages and notes.....		4,153	94	
Incidentals.....		20	13	
Paid J. M. Richmond on acc't of purchase of No. 304 Michigan St.....		156	59	
Purchase of Pratt lot, charged to building fund, and now refunded by this acc't		500	00	
Paid on principal of notes and mortgages		2,533	00	
			8,370	83
Balance of income available.....				<u>\$1,266 57</u>

## BUILDING FUND.

Sales of real estate as per last acc't. . .		\$47,418	63	
Gift from Mr. Fitch as per last acc't. . .	\$15,000	00		
Additional gift from Mr. Fitch.....	6,039	54		
Ref'nd'd from inc. ac't purchase Pratt lot	500	00		
Loans on this acc't—notes.....	\$31,000			
“ “ mortgages.....	35,000	66,000	00	
Cash paid on loans of this account....	2,533	00	90,072	54
			\$137,491	17
Payment on Fitch Inst. as per last acc't.	\$129,739	16		
Paid during the year.....	7,052	61	136,791	77
Balance building fund.....			\$	699 40

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand Dec. 3, 1884.....		\$ 119 74
RECEIPTS.		
Contributions.....	\$2,877 50	
Union Hotel Co. Fund .....	44 56	
Proceeds of Charity Ball.....	387 00	
Dividends and interest.....	92 75	
Loan repaid. ....	1 09	
Received from Coal Savings Fund .....	4 36	
Sale of publications.....	8 50	3,415 76
		<hr/>
		\$3,535 50
Less transferred to Crèche.....	\$ 850 00	
And to Grant Fund .....	3 28	853 28
		<hr/>
		\$2,682 22

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$2,107 89	
Rent, No. 10 Court.....	166 66	
Postage.....	62 08	
Publications.....	51 25	
Stationery and printing.....	86 50	
Car tickets.....	72 10	
Grants.....	1 00	
Loan.....	1 09	
Gas.....	3 67	
Telephone.....	37 75	
Miscellaneous.....	13 60	2,603 59
		<hr/>
Balance to credit .....		\$ 78 63

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

Balance on hand December 3, 1884.....		\$ 10 62
RECEIPTS.		
Contributions... ..	\$ 457 81	
Proceeds of Charity Ball.. ..	387 00	
“ “ Amateur Theatricals.....	251 84	
Sales of dolls, etc.....	48 60	
Children's Fees.....	306 50	
General Fund.....	850 00	2,301 75
		<hr/>
		\$2,312 37
PAYMENTS.		
Wages of attendants, etc.....	\$1,115 71	
Provisions for table.....	897 20	
Fuel and light.....	198 84	
Furnishing.....	60 82	
Incidentals .....	15 25	2,287 82
		<hr/>
Balance to credit.....		\$ 24 55



# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

### RECEIVED.

Contributions.....	\$	21 07	
General Fund.....		3 28	\$ 24 35
Payments.....			24 35

### FUNDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bond and mortgage to Benj. Fitch, deceased.....	\$20,000 00
“ “ “ Gibson T. Williams.....	11,000 00
Two bonds and mortgages to Henrietta Bennett.....	4,000 00
Bond and mortgage to Jewett M. Richmond.....	4,800 00
Note to Manufacturers & Traders' Bank.....	30,000 00
“ “ Henry Hellriegel.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$70,800 00

### TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1884.

Cash.....	\$	1,749 30	Fitch Income.....	\$	4,456 16
Purchase of Real Estate....		5,456 59	Sales of Property..		47,418 63
Personal Property.....		316 00	Income Fund.....		316 00
Fitch Institute.....		130,342 37	Permanent Fitch Fund....		15,090 14
First National Bank.....		335 00	Bills Payable.....		70,800 00
Citizens' Committee, 1879..		1,683 89	Crèche Fund.....		24 55
			General Fund.....		78 63
			Jacob Heeman.....		15 15
			John Allen, Jr.....		1,388 37
			E. T. Evans.....		295 52
		<u>\$139,883 15</u>			<u>\$139,883 15</u>

The property of the society is comparatively well rented, the only vacant parts of it being two single stores and one double store, and a number of offices in the Fitch Institute.

It will be seen from the tabulated statement that the income during the year was not only sufficient to meet the charges of the trust, but that, beyond this, a considerable sum was expended on the Institute. Twenty-five hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$2,533) of the indebtedness was paid off, and an important cash balance remains. There are still a number of bills on account of the construction of the Institute to be paid, but if the property remains rented as at present, we shall be able during 1885, to apply a considerable sum to reducing the indebtedness of the society.

The real estate held for sale will realize sufficient to wipe out the debt of the society, but there seems to be no market for it at present. The 100-ft. lot on Seneca street costs the society about \$2,000 per year above the income it produces, while the other alienable property about pays the expense of holding, but the buildings standings on it are old and it is only a question of a short time when extensive repairs must be made.

The estimated running expenses of the society, as per the last report, were \$2,800, and of the Crèche, \$2,300. The actual expenses for 1884 were, of the society, \$2,603.59, and of the Crèche, \$2,287.82.

As the society and the Crèche must still be supported by contributions, the present seems to be a good time for an effort to so increase the membership of the society that the income from dues will be sufficient to pay the expenses. We received from one hundred and eighty contributors during the year, the sum of \$2,877.50 for the general fund, and from fifty-four contributors, the sum of \$457.81 for the Crèche. There should be little difficulty in a city so large as Buffalo in securing seven hundred members willing to pay the annual dues of \$5.00, and such a membership would realize a sum which, with the donations received from entertainments, would be sufficient for our running expenses.

I recommend the appropriation of the following sums to meet the expenses of the coming year:

From the Fitch income:	
For payment of interest as it matures.....	\$4,300 00
For taxes, assessments, repairs and insurance.....	1,800 00
For heating and care of the Institute.....	1,500 00
For administration of trust.....	1,500 00
For seating and furnishing Fitch Hall.....	650 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,750 00
From donations and membership fees:	
For the expenses of the society.....	\$3,000 00
“ “ “ Crèche.....	2,300 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,300 00

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

Treasurer.

We certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and approve thereof.

THOMAS CARY,

SHELDON T. VIELE,

Auditing Committee.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FITCH CRECHE.

Admissions during the year:

January.....	310
February.....	330
March.....	403
April.....	533
May.....	684
June.....	719
July.....	720
August.....	713
September.....	713
October.....	600
November.....	470
December.....	424
	<hr/>
Total.....	6,619

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

This committee takes pleasure in reporting a very gratifying advance in the matter of tenement-house reform. The Board of Health of our city in former years has found itself hampered in attempts to improve the houses of the poor by the lack of power invested in that body. This difficulty has been in a measure overcome. The ordinances passed by the board and to be incorporated into the new charter will increase still further the powers and efficiency of the board. In view of a probable visitation of cholera a special effort has been made to render the general sanitation of the city as perfect as possible. To this end the Board of Health has appointed a Sanitary Engineer and a corps of six Special Sanitary Inspectors to examine into and report to the board all nuisances coming under their observation, together with recommendations for the abatement of them. The Health Physician has assigned certain districts to each inspector, and already much has been done to better the sanitation of the city. A very considerable part of the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors is to investigate tenement-houses. In this direction some startling facts have come to light. Some tenements have been found in a most deplorable condition. Leaky roofs, broken ceilings, wet cellars, deficient light and air, have been common among the lesser evils; while choked or untrapped drains, overflowing privy vaults, and the use of polluted well-water for domestic purposes, have been found threatening the health of tenants, and in some cases apparently causing typhoid fever, diphtheria and other filth diseases. In several tenement-houses the waste water escaped directly into the cellar. In one large and crowded building the general water-closet was without water but still in use. Two or three families occupying one small room, is not uncommon; yet, in the opinion of your committee, overcrowding is not so general as a few years ago.

In some of the worst cases, neither owner nor agent was aware of the condition of things, and at once took measures for its correction without waiting for the action of the Board of Health. Indeed, as a rule, owners have heartily seconded the efforts of the board. Some places unfit for abode have been closed; in others, ventilating flues have been ordered in close, unventilated halls; wet cellars have been filled; sewers have been cleared and house drains trapped; polluted wells have been filled and city water introduced; foul vaults have been cleared and disinfected or filled, while water-closets have been directed wherever practicable; the number of occupants has been reduced in crowded tenements and the coöperation of the Police Department has been secured to prevent the deposit of swill and garbage upon the streets. Such is the work entered upon by the Board of Health so far as it touches the sanitary condition of the houses of the poor. The board is endeavoring to protect the poor against the consequences of their own ignorance or carelessness on the one hand, and on the other against the avarice or indifference of landlords. Although the work of the Sanitary Inspectors has but just begun, it has already accomplished results which argue strongly for its continuance and are full of beneficent augury for the future.

There is much to be done. Especial vigilance and activity will be required as the season advances, when many sanitary measures at present impracticable can be carried out, and when neglect of proper sanitation will be more dangerous than in winter.

The destruction by the railroads recently entering the city of many of the worst



class of tenement-houses, is a blessing to our tenant population. Others equally bad remain. Some can be rendered fairly safe and comfortable by very radical improvements in drainage, lighting and ventilation; but others are so defective in construction, so old and dilapidated, that there is no adequate remedy except to close or demolish them.

The houses of many C. O. S. cases have much improved in cleanliness and general neatness. The quiet influence of the Crèche upon both children and mothers is far-reaching for good. The oversight of these homes by the visitors of this society and of other coöperating organizations has certainly been beneficial to the inmates and most gratifying in its results.

By invitation of the society, Prof. Felix Adler, last fall, delivered an able and eloquent lecture on the subject of "Tenement-House Reform" to a large audience at Concert Hall. This is a topic on which he is preëminently qualified to speak; and it is to be hoped that his earnest words may speedily bear fruit and induce some of our capitalists to do for the tenement population of Buffalo what he and others have done for New York and Brooklyn. Here is a field for idle capital which offers not only a fair rate of interest on the investment, but justly entitles the investor to rank as a philanthropist in the best sense of the word. The poor do not become pensioners on his bounty, but pay him for what they get. He "helps the poor to help themselves," the most beneficent form of charity. What has been done in New York and Brooklyn can be done in Buffalo. We have already a tenement-house problem to solve. The evil is less in degree but the same in kind as in the older eastern cities. It is certainly pronounced enough to apply the remedy. For this remedy we must look to our capitalists. Shall we look in vain?

The sanitary condition of the home of the poor man is by no means a matter of indifference to his richer neighbor. In times of threatened pestilence the attention of all is turned with anxious solicitude to the condition of the homes of the poor, for it is there that the conditions exist which give to epidemics their greatest power and to contagion the greatest number of its victims; and it is from such centers, also, that pestilence having once obtained a foothold radiates in every direction, making havoc among the poor and not sparing the rich. In order, then, to successfully combat a pestilence or to ward off its threatened approach, we must secure to the poor the means of preserving to themselves a high degree of health. Disease deprived of the strong vantage-ground afforded by the average condition of the homes of the poor, will be materially reduced as compared with the ordinary ratio of sickness and mortality. Give the poor more space, more air, better drainage, freer water supply; give them every facility to keep themselves and their homes in a cleanly condition, and, above all, begin at the beginning by teaching their children in the public schools the elements of hygiene.

C. C. VAN DEVENTER,  
R. R. HEFFORD,  
J. W. KEENE.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROVIDENT DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society:*

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Provident Dispensary and Emergency Hospital submits the following report:

The first year's work of the Provident Dispensary has been eminently satisfactory. Opening on January 1, 1884, with a single patient, the number of worthy poor desirous of sharing in its benefits has steadily increased. During the earlier months of its existence the attendance was small, but has increased during the fall and winter to a very considerable extent. The system of investigation has been adhered to. Most of the patients were C. O. S. cases whose record was already on the books. Other cases after the first application have been investigated, and but very few have been found not entitled to treatment.

The home service has been employed in but a few cases, the system of district physicians employed by the city covering most cases needing treatment at home. The readiness with which the gentlemen of the staff have contributed of their means, besides giving their time and skill to further the interests of the Dispensary, has been most gratifying. At the same time, the absurdity of paying for the privilege of treating the poor gratuitously must be patent to all. It is, therefore, deemed inexpedient to further tax the staff to carry on the work of the Dispensary; and it is recommended that the society relieve the physicians of this financial burden by assuming control of the Dispensary fund. The sum already in the hands of the committee, together with subscriptions not paid in, will probably suffice to meet the current expenses during the coming year. To increase its efficiency, however, there is urgent need of certain instruments and appliances, and the committee ask the society to appropriate one hundred dollars for the purchase of the same or to meet any deficit. This will place the dispensary on a good working basis during 1885. The probable annual expense of carrying on the work hereafter will be about \$300, chiefly for drugs; or, allowing for a very considerable increase in attendance, \$400.

The distribution in the shape of medicine of this comparatively small sum among the worthy poor, effects a saving of thousands of dollars to the Poor Department and to the community. The visit to the Overseer of the Poor for an order for the services of a district physician is often the first step toward pauperism. This first step it is the province of the Dispensary to check. The sick restored to health become self-supporting, and our citizens are relieved of the burden of their support.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended by your committee that the society hereafter provide the necessary funds to carry on the Dispensary as a legitimate and important feature of its work.

C. CARY,  
J. W. KEENE, M. D.

The following is a statement of the work done by the Dispensary during 1884:

No. of patients treated.....	269
Total No. of visits at Dispensary.....	1,176
"    "    prescriptions dispensed.....	982
Native.....	191
Foreign.....	78
German.....	42
Canadian.....	19
Irish.....	16
Polish.....	1
Males.....	142
Females.....	127
Recommended to hospitals.....	14
Not worthy.....	3

The following statement shows the financial condition of the Dispensary:

#### RECEIPTS.

Amount received from first subscription.....	\$355 00
"    "    "    second ".....	170 00
Total receipts.....	<u>\$525 00</u>

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Building partitions.....	\$182 00
Printing.....	8 65
Cleaning rooms.....	6 00
Record books.....	42 50
Chairs.....	11 00
Towels.....	3 60
Labor (carpenter).....	17 37
Lumber.....	8 00
Drugs.....	108 86
Hardware.....	8 04
Painting.....	37 00
Gas-fitting.....	3 95
Gas.....	7 50
Advertising.....	3 00
Sundries.....	8 41
	<u>\$455 88</u>
Balance on hand.....	\$ 69 12



## Contributors to Dispensary Fund:

## FIRST SUBSCRIPTION—1883-4.

Dr. T. F. Rochester.....	\$ 10 00
“ Geo. N. Burwell.....	10 00
“ H. R. Hopkins.....	10 00
“ C. Cary.....	10 00
“ R. L. Banta.....	10 00
“ C. C. Wyckoff.....	10 00
“ L. Howe.....	10 00
“ C. R. Jewett.....	10 00
“ W. H. Heath.....	10 00
“ H. E. Hayd.....	10 00
“ M. Hartwig.....	10 00
“ W. H. Slacer.....	10 00
“ Roswell Park.....	10 00
“ D. W. Harrington.....	10 00
“ J. B. Coakley.....	10 00
“ S. G. Dorr.....	10 00
“ John Hauenstein.....	10 00
“ B. Bartow.....	10 00
“ C. A. Wall.....	10 00
“ M. B. Folwell.....	10 00
“ A. M. Barker.....	10 00
“ B. H. Daggett.....	10 00
“ W. S. Tremaine.....	10 00
“ C. Diehl.....	10 00
“ M. D. Mann.....	10 00
“ J. C. Greene.....	10 00
“ F. W. Abbott.....	10 00
“ L. P. Dayton.....	10 00
“ Joseph Fowler.....	10 00
“ J. W. Putnam.....	10 00
“ H. Mynter.....	5 00
“ F. Peterson.....	10 00
“ W. C. Phelps.....	10 00
“ B. H. Grove.....	10 00
“ J. H. Pryor.....	10 00
“ J. W. Keene.....	10 00

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 \$355 00

## SECOND SUBSCRIPTION—1884-5.

Dr. T. F. Rochester.....	\$ 10 00
“ Chas. Cary.....	10 00
“ E. Tobie.....	10 00
“ Geo. N. Burwell.....	10 00
Mr. Jacob Davis.....	5 00
Dr. A. M. Barker.....	10 00
“ D. W. Harrington.....	10 00
“ Roswell Park.....	10 00
“ R. L. Banta.....	10 00
Mr. Geo. Jaynes.....	5 00
Dr. H. R. Hopkins.....	10 00
“ J. W. Putnam.....	10 00
“ L. Howe.....	10 00
“ W. C. Phelps.....	10 00
“ John Hauenstein.....	10 00
“ F. W. Abbott.....	10 00
“ M. B. Folwell.....	10 00
“ C. Diehl.....	10 00

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 \$170 00

## DISPENSARY STAFF.

Consulting Surgeons—Drs. L. P. Dayton, C. Diehl, J. D. Hill, C. C. F. Gay, Wm. C. Phelps, E. Tobie.

Consulting Physicians—Drs. Geo. N. Burwell, J. C. Greene, John Hauenstein, H. R. Hopkins, T. F. Rochester, C. C. Wyckoff.

## ACTIVE STAFF.

General Surgery—Drs. W. S. Tremaine, Roswell Park, Herman Mynter, D. W. Harrington, W. H. Slacer.

General Practice—Drs. S. G. Dorr, J. W. Keene.

Diseases of the Throat and Chest—Drs. Chas. Cary, J. H. Pryor.

Diseases of Children—Drs. A. M. Barker, Joseph Fowler, J. B. Coakley.

Diseases of Women—Drs. M. D. Mann, C. C. Frederick, W. W. Potter, R. L. Banta.

Orthopædic Surgery—Dr. B. Bartow.

Diseases of the Skin—Drs. M. B. Folwell, D. MacNeil.

Diseases of the Nervous System—Drs. C. R. Jewett, J. W. Putnam.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear—Drs. L. Howe, B. H. Grove, F. W. Abbott.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System—Drs. W. H. Heath, H. E. Hayd, D. F. MacPherson.

## HOME SERVICE.

First Ward, Dr. W. D. Greene; Second Ward, Dr. E. Clark; Third Ward, Dr. W. C. Greene; Fourth Ward, Dr. B. P. Hayer; Fifth Ward, Dr. W. C. Callanan; Sixth Ward, Dr. ———; Seventh Ward, Dr. ———; Eighth Ward, Dr. F. R. Campbell; Ninth Ward, Dr. ———; Tenth Ward, Dr. F. H. Potter; Eleventh Ward, Dr. B. G. Long; Twelfth Ward, Dr. J. A. Hoffmeyer; Thirteenth Ward, Dr. ———.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROVIDENT WOOD-YARD.

For the year ending December 31, 1884:

Sales of kindling.....	\$1,976 22
Increase.....	893 97
Cords of wood cut.....	225 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase.....	124
Orders for work given.....	495
Decrease .....	99
366 orders for groceries paid.....	\$ 467 97

## GUILD OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo:*

GENTLEMEN: The following statement contains brief but interesting particulars relative to the work done by the Guild of the Good Samaritan during the year 1884, and is duly submitted for record in your annual report:

The Guild of the Good Samaritan during 1884 continued its work in aiding with life's necessities, clothing, etc., individuals and families whose cases were referred to it by the Charity Organization Society, as far as the limited means at its disposal warranted. The benefits effected by the timely aid afforded were very noticeable, and the persons thus relieved were kept from the books of the Poormaster, and cared for until they were placed in positions to earn their living, and bless the Guild for helping them in their time of trouble.

The ladies of the several committees of the Guild proved themselves earnest workers in the cause. The gentlemen connected with it, as in past years, when urgent need required, ungrudgingly replenished the treasury with the necessary funds. The kindness of "the Press" in giving publicity to calls for assistance is worthy of commendation.

The change of location of the rooms of the society to its present quarters in the Fitch Institute building was a great advantage, inasmuch as the amount of money formerly required for rent of suitable rooms and fuel has been used for the purchase of all kinds of supplies by the Relief Committee. The rooms are open daily from 10 A. M. until noon (Sunday excepted), thereby giving opportunity to the benevolent to send in donations, and to the poor to have their immediate wants promptly administered to by the Assistant Secretary.

To those friends outside of the Guild's members who have helped the worthy poor during the year, many thanks are due; but as "charity ever finds in the act reward, and needs no trumpet in the receiver," enough has been said on the subject.

The many public appeals for aid made during the year up to December 1, were practically unsuccessful, for with the exception of donations of old clothing, very little was contributed—in value not covering the amount expended for printing and postage. The *food store-rooms* on these "donation" and "giving" days were mainly filled by the few regular subscribing members of the Guild (in addition to the payment of their annual dues of \$2.00 each). A novel mode of applying for donations was tried during the month of December. The result was very satisfactory, enabling the society to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and correspondingly benefiting the worthy poor during the inclement winter.

Each succeeding year shows the great good accomplished by and the urgent need for the Guild of the Good Samaritan. It is, without doubt, the most valuable of the societies working in coöperation with the Charity Organization Society, and should be well and liberally supported by the general public by contributions of food and clothing to enable it to continue its sphere of usefulness, so that it may aid those who are temporarily subject to the pressure of poverty. It is perhaps superfluous at this time to state why our citizens should be interested in the peculiar field of charity which this institution fills in its relation to the C. O. S.; but it is well to specify very briefly but emphatically the leading motive for its continued existence and claims for help, viz: The caretaking of the worthy poor during temporary trouble, thereby preventing the sufferers from honest poverty becoming chronic paupers, with the attendant loss of self-respect on the one hand and avoidance of a permanent tax upon the thrifty citizens on the other.

The following is a summary statement of the receipts, expenditures and work of the Guild from January 1, 1884, to January 6, 1885:

From the books of the Guild it appears that the Treasurer received \$457.22 and expended \$451.88 during the year, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$5.34.

The donations to the poor were as follows: 837 lbs. flour, 466 lbs. oatmeal, 623 lbs. cornmeal, 144½ lbs. rice, 41¼ lbs. tea, 196½ lbs. sugar, 33½ lbs. coffee, 27 lbs. cornstarch, 2 lbs. cracked wheat, 3 lbs. graham flour, 118 loaves bread, 19¾ bushels potatoes, 30 eggs, 2½ pints pickles, 2½ tons coal, 23 lbs. buckwheat, 29 lbs. beans, 2¾ bushels apples, 263¼ lbs. meat, 2 bushels vegetables, 34 lbs. salt, 6 bars soap, 23 lbs. crackers, 2 lbs. butter, 6 lbs. hominy, 1 can tomatoes, 1 pint whisky, 3 pints jelly, 1 lb. dried apples, 3 pints pickled pears, 8 doz. biscuits, 1 quart milk, 50c. grocery



order, 26 yards new factory, 1,004 old garments, 298 new garments, 15 pairs new shoes, 138 pairs old shoes.

Four maternity cases were cared for, the mothers and infants provided with medical attendance and necessary clothing and comforts.

The number of cases on the books during the year was 220 (largely in excess of 1883); of these, 189 were new, and 31 from last report. The families represented 137 men, 204 women, and 545 children; total, 886 persons. Included were 5 widowers, (one having four children) 28 deserted wives, 53 widows, 116 married people, 1 deserted husband, and 22 miscellaneous. Of the cases mentioned, 85 received clothing, 105 provisions, and 30 clothing and provisions. Five families had coal provided them. The relief given to these cases aggregated 414, viz: 131 once, 40 twice, 27 three times, 6 four times, 7 five times, 5 six times, 2 seven times, 1 eight times, and 1 eleven times. The number of children to each family was as follows: 41 families with one child each, 32 with two, 35 with three, 35 with four, 12 with five, 13 with six, 2 with seven, 2 with eight, and 3 with nine each.

From material furnished, 167 new garments were cut out; these were made up by the ladies of the Guild and given to the deserving poor, making a total of 1,464 since 1880.

In conclusion, it may be well to state, although partially alluded to in a preceding sentence, that the object of the Guild is to assist the Charity Organization Society in its efforts to inculcate among the poor habits of self-dependence, self-respect and industry; to abolish indiscriminate alms-giving, which tends to promote dependency and pauperism, and the complete severance of the relief given from all considerations of religion, politics and nationality. These are features which should commend themselves to the community at large and be answered by liberal gifts, so as to encourage the workers of the Guild in their efforts "to repress pauperism and help on the moral elevation of our poor."

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM THURSTONE,

Treasurer and Secretary.

## REPORT OF THE UNITARIAN AID SOCIETY FOR 1884.

The work of the society has gone on quietly and steadily during the past year, and has been conducted on two distinct yet coöperating lines. Our visitor, Mrs. Carrell, has attended to the duties of her position with fidelity and patience. We have received seventeen new cases from the Charity Organization Society, which, together with seven on our books at the beginning of the year, have all been regularly visited by Mrs. Carrell. The needs of the individual families have been investigated, and it is gratifying to report that almost without exception they have been found worthy of help and encouragement. The persons assisted have been chiefly widows or deserted wives with families of children. Work suited to their capabilities has been found for them, and all but five of the cases are now self-supporting and receive no aid from the city. These five cases seem to be in absolute need of assistance from the city, on account of sickness or other causes. The duties of the visitor are not confined to the obtaining of work for the women, but she is able to render much assistance of a valuable nature in the way of counsel and advice as to methods of economical housekeeping, proper care of children, ventilation of houses, and the numerous

matters in regard to which so many of the poor are ignorant and incapable. By systematic visiting it is found that a great deal of good can be done.

Our visitor reports a surprising lack of knowledge of wholesome modes of cookery even on the part of the housekeepers of many years experience, but that wise counseling produces very satisfactory results. It is found, also, that the question of what to do with the children is an exceedingly troublesome one. Anything to keep them out of the way, is the object of many of the mothers, and it seems as if there should be industrial schools or kindergartens where some proper training might be given to the younger children which the public schools cannot render.

On the whole, the report of the visitor is encouraging and proves that this branch of our work is of great value.

#### THE WORK-ROOM.

We have continued to keep our work-room open at the parlors of our church, where we have furnished sewing weekly to women referred to us by the Charity Organization Society. By this help these women, with what they have been able to earn outside, have been rendered self-supporting. Many times we find applicants almost destitute of even a rudimentary knowledge of sewing, and then instruction must be given; and often work must be paid for which has little or no intrinsic value. Moreover, the women must have the employment regularly and steadily, or the object of the society is not accomplished, so that a very considerable amount of work is given out, and hence a market for the product of their labor must be found, and it is only by the strenuous efforts of the ladies in charge, and especially on the part of Miss Truscott, our devoted and efficient Secretary, that this has been accomplished. Four hundred and twenty-eight garments have been made since the last annual report, at a cost of \$228.68. The amount of work done is less than that of last year, yet the results are very satisfactory.

During the year we have had fifteen women on the books of the work-room, to six of whom we still furnish employment. As to the remainder, the report is encouraging, since they are now mainly self-supporting. One instance may well be given of a woman who came to us more than three years ago and could do nothing in the way of sewing, never having even made her own clothes. She was taught to sew; the society advanced money to her for a sewing-machine, work was given to her, and such progress made that now she has received a position in the cloak-room of one of our dry-goods houses, where she receives compensation ample for her support. Such cases as this reward us for our labors and inspire us with new zeal for future work. It is pleasant to be able to add that the Unitarian Aid Society is prepared to do a larger and better work than ever before.

Below is given the Treasurer's report:

	DR.
Cash on hand January 4, 1884.....	\$ 4 39
Dues collected from members.....	24
Proceeds of Readings by Cable and Twain.....	366 52
Deduction from bill of H. Bordwell.....	32
Contribution of J. G. Munro.....	25
“ “ Peter Paul & Bro.....	5
Repayment for loan of coal.....	5 20
Proceeds of Work-Room sales.....	231 11
Total receipts.....	\$661 54

	CR.	
Paid visitor.....	\$150 00	
“ loan of coal.....	5 20	
“ printing.....	3 50	
“ Provident Wood Yard (wood loaned).....	10 00	
“ expenses of Work-Room.....	291 69	460 39
		<hr/>
Cash on hand.....		\$201 15

Dated, January 28, 1884.

FRANK F. WILLIAMS,  
Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. M. HOLLISTER,  
President.

### TRINITY CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

#### REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Trinity Coöperative Relief Society during the past year has ministered in various degrees to the needs of thirty-one families, fifteen of which are now self-supporting. Work has been given out to all of these cases, and they have been paid in food, fuel, clothing or money as desired. Clothing, old and new, has been largely distributed. Since September, 1883, fifty-four and one-half tons of coal have been supplied by the society to families under its charge. The price of twenty-six and one-half tons has been refunded to the society by the cases. Several tons have been partially paid for, and some payments will yet be made. Groceries to the amount of \$53.36 have been supplied, as necessity demanded. A part of this has also been refunded by the cases.

The society is dependent for funds upon the annual subscriptions of its members, upon donations and the sale of such garments as are made by cases under the direction of the Relief Committee. The greatest difficulty the society has to meet is that of procuring permanent employment for its deserving cases, and assistance from the public in this direction would be greatly appreciated. The society is and has been able to supply all demands for heavy service, such as washerwomen, assistants in house-cleaning, etc., etc., and the women thus recommended have generally given satisfaction.

Several new and efficient working members have been lately added to the various committees, and it is hoped that the coming year will find the society in a more prosperous condition than ever. The officers for the year 1885 are:

*President*—Rev. A. Sidney Dealey.

*Vice-President*—Mrs. H. M. Watson.

*Secretary*—Mrs. Bainbridge Folwell.

*Treasurer*—Mr. Walter Cary.

*Chairman Executive Committee*—Miss Love.

*Chairman Ways and Means Committee*—Mrs. Rounds.

*Chairman Relief Committee*—Mrs. E. B. Smith.

*Secretary Relief Committee*—Miss E. C. Rochester.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. BAINBRIDGE FOLWELL,

Secretary.



### CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The Sunday-school of the Church of the Messiah (Universalist) respectfully submits the following report of "Ten times one is ten" work for Christmas, 1884:

The number of families whose names and addresses were obtained from the Charity Organization Society, was sixteen. Number of persons contributing, according to the Harry Wadsworth calculation, were five hundred and fifty-six; adding those who received, "ten times one," in this instance, equals five hundred and thirty-five.

The Sunday-school children entered into the work with loving enthusiasm, and in many cases went with the teacher to deliver the gifts. Clothing, food, toys, were gathered in abundance, and sixty-two children were made happy by a visit from "Santa Claus."

In nearly all the cases the families were found in the exact condition described by the C. O. S. Great care had been taken to recommend only those who were worthy of assistance. All the visitors bear witness to the neatness of the homes and gratitude of the inmates.

The class who originated this work were for the second time, through the kindness of Mr. Chas. W. Miller, furnished an omnibus to convey themselves and their gifts to the families assigned them.

The superintendent, teachers and scholars are glad of having had the privilege of assisting in your good work and hope another year to be able to show even a better practical illustration of the glorious motto:

"Look up, and not down;  
Look out, and not in;  
Look forward and not back,  
And lend a hand."

### REPORT OF THE WEST-SIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the past year two families have been assigned to us—the first one on April 1. The husband and wife were both sick, and after caring for them six weeks with an expenditure of \$40.00, we found the demand upon us so great and constantly increasing that it became necessary to give them back to your society.

The second family was assigned to us June 5. The husband being sick at the time, died late in November. We cared for them until January 1, expending for rent, fuel, and towards burial, \$83.40, besides private donations of money and provisions. They are now able to care for themselves and need no further aid.

MRS. G. I. SEYMOUR,  
Pres't Dep't of City Work.

Buffalo, January 26, 1885:

### HEBREW UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BUFFALO, January 26, 1885.

Report of the H. B. A. of money expended for poor during the last year for strangers and home:

Cash.....	\$1,300 00
Ladies H. B. A.....	800 00

Cash expended.....	\$2,100 00
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Yours respectfully,

H. HAENLEIN, Secretary.

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Our report will necessarily be a very brief one, as it can only be a statistical account of the work. I have visited fifty-two families, many of them many times, and have distributed from the Guild House six hundred and eighteen garments, and from a special appeal made by the rector for the poor and donations of smaller sums by individuals \$169.37 in money has been given out. Of course this does not include our monthly offertory, which is distinctively a private church charity. From the substantials sent in to the Guild House at Xmas time, eight Xmas dinners were sent out to poor families. We can furnish the poor with clothing, but we feel that the larger families who are forced to ask for assistance from the impossibility of obtaining employment are entitled to city aid as much as any one else as to food and fuel. We do what we can for them, but can not do it all. Many families have applied to us for assistance this winter who have never asked it before, and others to whom we have offered clothing have accepted it most gratefully. During the last cold weather, with all our care, many deserving persons must have suffered.

Very respectfully,

SISTER HARRIET,

Deaconess of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

### REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Thirty-five ladies responded to the first call for those interested in a "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union," and were addressed by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, of Boston, who urged the necessity of such an institution in every city. From the first meeting steady interest was shown, and in due time officers were appointed, a constitution was adopted and the "Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo" was founded.

Through the kindness of the Charity Organization Society, rooms 19 and 20 Fitch Institute were secured free of charge. These were tastefully furnished (every article of furniture, rugs, pictures, curtains and books being donated) and opened with a reception Tuesday, April 15, 1884, upon which occasion there was a registry of seventy-five members and one hundred and sixteen visitors.

According to Article VII., Sec. 3, of the By-Laws, six standing committees were constituted, namely: Finance, Social Affairs, Industries and Employment, Hygiene and Physical Culture, Education and Protection. Social Affairs Committee appointed sub-committees on Practical Philanthropy, Agency of Direction and Hospitality. These committees have given entertainments of a musical and literary character, which were well attended and much enjoyed; have visited the sick and needy, and given them relief; have found employment for applicants desiring work, and during the summer months sent many feeble persons to the country to recruit. The Hygiene and Physical Culture Committee organized a class in physiology, which opened with sixty-six members, and now numbers about a hundred. Weekly lectures by Dr. Sarah H. Morris have been given, in which interest has steadily increased. There have also been given lectures on:

"Sanitary Plumbing of Our Homes."

"Exercise as a Necessity to Good Health."

"Ventilation of Dwelling-Houses."

"Physical Culture."

"Alcohol and Its Effects on the Physical Organism."

"Qualifications of a Nurse for the Sick."

Educational Department began work during the month of May, 1884. On the 15th of the month a class numbering twenty-three was opened in type-writing; on the 16th one in penmanship with twelve pupils; and on the 27th one in book-keeping with ten. These classes were all free to members, and were continued until about the beginning of August. During the week beginning October 20, these classes were resumed and others were opened in arithmetic, stenography, free-hand drawing, French and German conversation, and dress-making. For these, with the exception of arithmetic, a charge of ten cents per lesson is made. The total number of pupils in these classes has been: in book-keeping, forty; type-writing, twenty-five; stenography, twenty-seven; drawing, nineteen; French, twenty-seven; German, twenty-two. The dress-making class, which closed at the end of the year, had given a full course of instruction to forty-five pupils.

Eighty-seven cases were brought before the Protective Department from March, 1884 to January 13, 1885. Twenty-two were settled; two referred to the Philanthropic Committee; one desired to wait until the debtor attained his majority; thirteen letters were written—nothing more heard from complainants, supposed settled satisfactorily; seventeen found unworthy upon investigation; ten new cases; seven cases withdrawn. Remainder still in progress of investigation and settlement.

Two additional rooms were generously offered by the C. O. S. for the use of the Educational Department.

Although the "Union" has not yet completed its first year, there is every indication of a successful future. It was instituted to help humanity, it is entirely non-sectarian, and being conducted on the broadest plans, has met with hearty approval.

This report covers only from April 15, 1884 to January 1, 1885. Since the holidays, the classes have all been resumed with increased attendance, and day classes in water-colors and book-keeping have been opened. After the annual meeting, a detailed report will be given to the public.

The membership list now numbers six hundred and sixteen.

HATTIE CALDWELL,  
Recording Secretary.



## CONTRIBUTORS TO RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE C. O. S.

## DECEMBER, 1883.

M. R. Eames.....	\$ 20 00
Nelson Holland.....	20 00
Barnes, Bancroft & Co.....	50 00
Lucien Howe, M. D.....	5 00
Mrs. John B. Skinner.....	15 00
Hingston & Woods.....	5 00
Miss E. H. Gates.....	25 00
J. F. Schoellkopf.....	50 00
J. L. Moore.....	5 00
D. C. Beard.....	10 00
W. M. Bloomer.....	5 00
S. S. Jewett & Co.....	100 00

\$ 310 00

## JANUARY, 1884.

John T. Hudson.....	\$ 25 00
E. H. Howard.....	25 00
Geo. S. Hazard.....	25 00
H. M. Watson.....	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Williams.....	10 00
Mrs. Mary Rochester.....	25 00
Pascal P. Pratt.....	50 00
J. & N. C. Scoville.....	100 00
Miss Mary A. Ripley.....	5 00
Henry W. Box.....	5 00
Rev. Edward Kelley.....	5 00
J. Ferguson.....	5 00
R. K. Noye.....	25 00
Geo. R. Potter.....	10 00
L. M. Brock.....	5 00
Brock & Wiener.....	10 00
Burch & Curtis.....	5 00
Andrew Langdon.....	10 00
Leon F. Harvey.....	5 00
Edward Bennett.....	5 00

\$ 360 00

## FEBRUARY, 1884.

Thomas Cary.....	\$ 5 00
Ansley Wilcox.....	5 00
L. Marcus & Son.....	5 00
J. C. Forbush.....	10 00
Geo. Howard.....	100 00
J. S. Lytle & Son.....	5 00
E. H. Movius.....	5 00

Worthington & Sill.....	\$ 10 00
D. E. Newhall.....	5 00
J. T. Budd.....	5 00
Geo. E. Matthews.....	25 00
W. H. Davis.....	5 00
S. S. Spaulding.....	5 00
C. D. Marshall.....	5 00
Col. J. P. Willard.....	5 00
Jon. Sidway.....	25 00
C. A. Slater.....	5 00
Burt. Rumsey.....	5 00
James N. Matthews.....	5 00
A. D. A. Miller.....	5 00

\$ 245 00

## MARCH, 1884.

John M. Hutchinson.....	25 00
Holmes & Adams.....	10 00
Atlas Refining Co.....	5 00
Kimball & Gibson.....	5 00
Dr. C. W. Harvey.....	5 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
Emanuel Levy.....	5 00
R. H. Williams.....	5 00
Oscar Cobb.....	5 00
Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5 00
C. M. Underhill.....	5 00
M. H. Birge & Sons.....	25 00
R. Forsyth.....	5 00
F. H. Root.....	100 00
Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Sicard.....	10 00
C. P. Lee.....	5 00
G. A. Scroggs.....	5 00

\$ 230 00

## APRIL, 1884.

J. C. Jewett & Son.....	\$ 25 00
Geo. Gorham.....	10 00
Ida O. Sawyer.....	5 00
E. V. F. Sawyer.....	5 00
James M. Smith.....	10 00
Thos. F. Rochester, M. D ...	25 00
James R. Smith.....	50 00
Junius S. Smith.....	5 00
W. H. Walker.....	5 00

\$ 140 00

## MAY, 1884.

H. G. Wolter.....	\$ 5 00
Wm. F. Kip.....	5 00
M. P. Fillmore.....	10 00
C. A. Sweet.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 25 00

## JUNE, 1884.

H. A. Richmond.....	\$ 5 00
C. H. Utley.....	5 00
F. A. Bell.....	25 00
Wm. Meadows.....	10 00
Alfred Haines.....	12 50
E. C. Sprague.....	25 00
W. H. H. Newman & Co.....	10 00
Irish & English.....	5 00
Lautz Bro's & Co.....	15 00
C. W. McCune.....	25 00
Geo. E. Laverack.....	5 00
John Glenny.....	5 00
Bryant B. Glenny.....	25 00
Sarah A. Gates.....	25 00
Porter Norton.....	5 00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10 00
C. W. Evans.....	5 00
D. S. Bennett.....	5 00
H. H. Koch.....	5 00
C. P. Lee.....	5 00
C. C. VanDeventer.....	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dann.....	10 00
C. W. Williams.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 257 50

## JULY, 1884.

T. C. Becker.....	5 00
O. W. Clark.....	5 00
C. J. North.....	5 00
E. B. Smith.....	5 00
Gibson T. Williams.....	100 00
F. M. Hollister.....	5 00
E. P. Beals.....	10 00
Warner Bros. & Co.....	10 00
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	50 00
F. Williams.....	5 00
F. L. A. Cady.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 205 00

## AUGUST, 1884.

S. T. Viele.....	5 00
Jno. M. Bedford.....	5 00
Ray V. Pierce.....	25 00
J. P. Willard.....	5 00

B. C. Rumsey.....	\$ 100 00
Solomon Scheu.....	10 00
G. H. Lewis.....	20 00
Geo. B. Mathews.....	25 00
Frank Sidway.....	10 00
J. H. Cowing.....	10 00
S. O. Barnum.....	5 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
W. D. Olmstead.....	5 00
Barnes, Bancroft & Co.....	50 00
Peter Paul & Bro.....	10 00
Altman & Co.....	10 00
F. A. Bell.....	25 00
Mrs. L. P. Viele.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 330 00

## SEPTEMBER, 1884.

J. P. White.....	\$ 10 00
W. Woltge.....	10 00
Mrs. E. A. Glenny.....	50 00
S. Bergman.....	5 00
W. H. Glenny.....	10 00
D. R. Morse.....	20 00
E. G. Spaulding.....	50 00
W. H. Gratwick.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 205 00

## OCTOBER, 1884.

Dr. John Hauenstein.....	\$ 5 00
Dr. Chas. Cary.....	5 00
Henry W. Sprague.....	25 00
John Auchinvole.....	10 00
A. Altman.....	5 00
E. G. Grey.....	5 00
W. W. Tyler.....	10 00
Wm. H. Peabody.....	5 00
Geo. B. Mathews.....	25 00
E. N. Cook & Co.....	20 00
Robert B. Adam.....	5 00
F. Aug. Georger.....	5 00
Hon. Wm. W. Hammond.....	5 00
Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	5 00
Miss Morris.....	5 00
C. C. Wyckoff, M. D.....	5 00
G. I. Letchworth.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 170 00

## NOVEMBER, 1884.

F. F. Williams.....	\$ 5 00
R. R. Hefford.....	5 00

F. A. Hodge.....	10 00
J. G. Munro.....	25 00
Henry Montgomery.....	5 00
Wm. Anderson.....	5 00
Robert Denton.....	5 00
D. P. Rumsey.....	100 00
Flint & Kent.....	25 00
G. Bassett.....	5 00
L. Dahlman.....	5 00
S. S. Rogers.....	25 00
M. McNamara.....	5 00
Ferguson & Roth.....	5 00
Walter T. Wilson.....	5 00
Geo. I. White.....	5 00
Jewett M. Richmond.....	75 00
Russian Refugee Relief Com..	75 00
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 400 00
Total.....	\$2,877 50

*Contributors to Fitch Creche Fund.*

JANUARY, 1884.	
Cash.....	\$ 50
FEBRUARY, 1884.	
H. C. Curtis.....	\$3 00
Poulson & Eger.....	12 95
Cash.....	2 00
Col. J. P. Willard.....	5 00
F. H. Cutter.....	2 00
H. H. Seymour.....	10 00
J. T. Hudson.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 44 95
MARCH, 1884.	
J. B. Sweet & Son.....	\$ 7 00
Cash.....	2 00
Mrs. H. L. Meech.....	5 00
Mrs. F. Dellenbaugh.....	10 00
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	5 00
Mrs. W. F. Miller.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 34 00
APRIL, 1884.	
Cash.....	\$ 1 25
Dr. W. C. Barrett.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2 25
MAY, 1884.	
Cash.....	\$ 1 00
JUNE, 1884.	
Mrs. J. W. Ward.....	\$ 3 00

AUGUST, 1884.	
Cash.....	\$ 10 00
Col. J. P. Willard.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 15 00

SEPTEMBER, 1884.	
Evelyn Rumsey.....	\$ 1 00
Mrs. Coit.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2 00

OCTOBER, 1884.	
Mrs. J. D. Hill.....	\$ 5 00
" Emslie.....	3 00
" Watson.....	5 00
Mr. J. H. McPherson.....	1 00
Mrs. Cath. W. Meyer.....	6 11
" Wm. Laverack.....	1 00
" Wm. Meadows.....	5 00
" Frank Williams.....	5 00
" E. Cary.....	5 00
Dr. S. N. Brayton.....	5 00
Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell.....	5 00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10 00
Mrs. Seth Grosvenor.....	5 00
" John Horton.....	5 00
" L. D. Rumsey.....	10 00
Mr. L. D. Rumsey.....	5 00
Mrs. E. P. Beals.....	5 00
" H. L. Meech.....	3 00
" R. L. Howard.....	10 00
" G. C. White.....	10 00
" John Ganson.....	5 00
Miss M. M. Love.....	7 00

	<hr/>	\$121 11
NOVEMBER, 1884.		
Mrs. G. K. Birge.....	\$ 5 00	
Miss M. M. Love.....	25 00	
Mrs. Cary.....	25 00	
Mrs. B. C. Rumsey.....	10 00	
Cash.....	1 00	
Peter Paul & Bro.....	10 00	
Mrs. E. T. Evans.....	10 00	
Mrs. Geo. Fargo.....	5 00	
F. M. Hollister.....	3 00	
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.....	140 00	
	<hr/>	\$234 00

Total.....	\$457 81
<i>Contributors to Grant Fund.</i>	
H. A. Richmond.....	\$ 19 07
Cash.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 21 70



# EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting

OF THE

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

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*Held at Fitch Hall, Thursday Evening, March 4, 1886.*

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**Embracing the Reports of the Council, the Board of Trustees,  
the Treasurer, the Various Committees, and of  
Co-operating Societies, etc., etc.**

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The Charity Organization Society held its Eighth Annual Meeting at Fitch Hall on Thursday, March 4, 1886. The President of the society, Mr. Edwin T. Evans, presided, and Mr. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, the Secretary, occupied his place.

The annual report of the Council was read by the Secretary, as was also the report of the Board of Trustees.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon T. Viele, the reading of the remainder of the reports was dispensed with, and the same were ordered printed.

The President then introduced Mr. Ansley Wilcox, who delivered an interesting address on "The Charity Organization Idea."

Mr. Wilcox was followed by Mr. Henry R. Howland, who spoke ably on the "Business Aspects of Charity Organization."

Rev. S. R. Fuller then delivered an address on "The Relations of the Church and Charity Organization."

On motion of Mr. R. R. Hefford, a committee consisting of Mr. Hefford, Mr. Henry M. Kent and Mr. John C. Glenney was appointed by the President to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

While the committee was preparing its report, Mr. T. Guilford Smith moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the speakers for the able and interesting addresses which they had delivered. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Secretary read the following letter of regret from His Honor, the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }  
BUFFALO, March 4, 1886. }

*N. S. Rosenau, Secretary, etc., Charity Organization, City:*

DEAR SIR: I regret that I shall be unable to attend the annual meeting of your society at Fitch Hall this evening, as other engagements will occupy my time.

You have my best wishes, however, and full appreciation of the great benefits of organized charity.

Very respectfully,

PHILIP BECKER,  
Mayor.

Also the following letter of regret from Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, Chairman of the State Board of Charities:

GLEN IRIS, PORTAGEVILLE P. O., }  
March 1, 1886. }

*Secretary Charity Organization Society:*

DEAR SIR: It is with much regret I find myself unable to attend your annual meeting on Thursday evening next. I have made it a point to attend these gatherings for a number of years, and have been greatly interested in them. I am sorry I cannot be with you at the next meeting, especially in view of the papers to be presented, which, from their authors, promise to be of much interest.

Wishing your important organization continued success, I am

Very respectfully yours,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH.

Also letters of regret from the President of the Associated Charities of Sandusky, Ohio; the Superintendent of the Union for Home Work, of Pittsfield, Mass.; the Secretary and Treasurer of the Associated Charities of Taunton, Mass.

The Committee on Nominations then made the following report:

*Trustees for two years*—James H. Dormer, Edwin T. Evans, Josiah G. Munro, T. Guilford Smith, Ansley Wilcox.

*Trustees for three years*—John H. Cowing, Josephus N. Larned, Jewett M. Richmond, Solomon Scheu, Sheldon T. Viele.

*Members of the Central Council*—Pascal P. Pratt, Thos. F. Rochester, M. D., George S. Hazard, W. H. Gratwick, R. R. Hefford, Cyrus P. Lee, George E. Matthews, Henry M. Kent, Louis M. Brock, Frank M. Hollister, David R. Morse, D. C. Beard, Charles Cary, M. D., Henry W. Sprague, J. W. Keene, M. D., Henry R. Howland, Roswell Park, M. D., James Crate, George L. Williams, John H. Pryor, M. D., Rev. Herbert G. Lord, Rev. C. Scadding, George W. Townsend, James F. Gluck, Henry A. Richmond, C. M. Underhill, E. Corning Townsend.

On motion of Mr. Hefford, the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the society in favor of the nominees presented.

The Secretary cast the ballot as directed, and the President declared the gentlemen whose names were reported by the committee duly elected to the respective offices for which they were nominated.

The meeting then adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,  
Secretary.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council respectfully presents its annual report, covering the year beginning January 1, 1885, and ending December 31, 1885:

The phenomenal growth of the City of Buffalo during the past few years has been no less a source of wonder than of pride to our citizens. But it has brought with it the attendant evils which accompany a large increase of population, and, among these, the growth of the dependent class. For centuries the countries of the Old World have struggled, seemingly in vain, to reduce if they could not eradicate pauperism. America may meet the evil in its infancy, and how to meet it successfully is a question of the hour. When our society was organized it was prepared to do battle for the welfare of the community. Persistently was the war waged, and the society has undoubtedly succeeded in diminishing the pauperism and destitution of the city to a remarkable degree.

#### POPULAR SUPPORT.

But with success lack of interest always comes. The society seemed to be doing good work; the needs which called it into existence disappeared through its efforts, and the call upon the public seemed less urgent. For these reasons, while we do not mean to assert that popular interest in the success of the Charity Organization Society has fallen off to any great extent, that active support which must always be its very life has become largely dormant.

During the year we have carried on our work with steady perseverance in the attempt to suppress, at least, if we could not prevent pauperism. But the increase in the number of families to be dealt with made it impossible to accomplish everything aimed at with the resources at our disposal. The Fitch trust is still encumbered by a heavy debt of \$55,800. Though this is \$15,000 less than last year, it is sufficient to make it unwise to look for monetary help from this source at present. Consequently, popular support must be asked for the society. To meet the needs of a city of 225,000 inhabitants, our treasury should be large enough to enable us to employ adequate help. During the year ending November 30, 1885, but \$2,369.30 was received from contributors, which sum, without money received from other sources, would have been insufficient to meet our expenses for the same period, which amounted to \$2,531.12. We need, for the coming year, at least \$3,500, not a very large sum for a city like Buffalo; a small sum, indeed, as compared with the expenditures of similar societies in other cities; and an insignificant sum beside the amount our work saves the city each year, both directly in the matter of taxation and indirectly by the detection and exposure of fraudulent alms-seekers.



## DISTRICT WORK.

The arduous labor of our district committees will be better understood from the statistics accompanying this report than from any words of laudation. A reasonable doubt may be entertained that but two committees, employing only two investigating agents, could have examined into, carefully considered and tried to deal with 1,773 heads of families who represented 7,288 individuals, in the course of twelve months. Yet this much work has been done, not so well, it is true, as if we had possessed larger resources, but as well as possible under the circumstances.

## CO-OPERATION.

The committees have been aided in their work by a number of the benevolent societies and by many of the churches of the city. All have been doing good work in the cause of true charity. But we must not be contented until the society is made use of by every charitable agency in Buffalo. It must become, in fact, a "clearing-house of charity"; but it will not until all recognize in it an impartial medium for exchanging information and providing charitable relief. Its growth in this direction has been marked during the year, and it is hoped that the coming year will see another long step forward.

One new charity deserves mention because Buffalo is one of a very few cities where such a benevolence exists, and because so much has been accomplished in a quiet way that few know anything of one of the most important of our charities. This is District Nursing. Two trained nurses, graduates of the training school of the General Hospital, are now at work. The expenses of one are defrayed by the First Presbyterian Church, and of the other by those who are interested in the undertaking outside this church. The nurses visit the sick poor at their homes, whenever and by whoever asked to do so. They carry with them medicines and delicacies, minister to the wants of the invalids, instruct the families how to care for them, and leave behind them a sense of comfort that must conduce greatly to recovery. The nurses have been an important aid to the work of the society, and we have endeavored by every means in our power to help them. They have been provided with a room in the Institute, free of rent, and have unrestricted use of the facilities of our Provident Dispensary, including its drugs and medicines. As their work extends, we look for powerful coöperation from them, and we trust that the efforts of the benevolent people who have undertaken this praiseworthy enterprise will so commend them to the public that they will receive a support sufficient to enable them to increase the service to an extent that every poor invalid may have the care of an experienced nurse.

Owing to various causes, the Guild of the Good Samaritan, on which the society relied for relief to the poor pending investigation, was obliged to disband. Its work has been assumed and ably and satisfactorily carried on by the Philanthropic Committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, to whom the thanks of the society are due.

## PROVIDENT SCHEMES.

The various provident schemes of the society are referred to at length in the reports of the committees having them in charge. The Fitch Crèche continues in its career of usefulness. The kindergarten connected with it has proved a success. The Provident Dispensary is growing constantly and is now thoroughly organized on a basis that will make it a power for great good. The Provident Wood-

Yard continues as heretofore to have a large demand on it for employment and an inadequate market for its product. It has proved a useful agent in determining the good faith of applicants for charity. The Coal-Savings Fund, though not used so widely as it should be, is accomplishing much in the inculcation of thrifty habits. The Reading-Room maintained by the Mechanics' Institute has been open throughout the year. The Drawing Class, as will be seen from the report of the instructor, has been a valuable help to the young men who joined it; and the increased class now under teaching is expected to accomplish still more than its predecessor. The report of the Labor Bureau is an exhibit of an astonishing amount of good accomplished for poor women without expense either to the society or to employers. The statement of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union indicates that that splendid body of women is making excellent use of the facilities given it by the society. A number of additional schemes are waiting to be placed in active operation, and we are anxiously awaiting for the time when we will have one to fill every want that may arise in our work of "character building" among the needy.

#### OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The enormous demands that were made on the city Overseer of the Poor during the winter of 1884-1885 bring forcibly into prominence the question whether it is wise for the city to continue to dispense "out-door relief." By this term we understand any kind of aid given to the poor in their own homes and not in institutions. It is beyond question that much harm is done by the present mode of administering the Poor Department, a trouble to be attributed not so much to the official in charge, from whom, indeed, we have had considerable coöperation, but to the system itself. New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, three of the largest cities of the country, and a number besides, have practically abolished out-door relief. And despite predictions to the contrary, the experience of these cities has been that not only has there been no increase of destitution, but the demand on charitable institutions has become lighter.

In the light of this experience, it may well be asked "Why should not Buffalo try the experiment?" Out-door relief, it should be borne in mind, is not to be abolished to save the city a certain amount of money, but to shut off a prolific cause of pauperism. It has been demonstrated time and again, that any system of government aid to the poor in their homes will conduce to the increase of the pauper class, and, for this reason, the proper interests of the community and of the country demand that such a system should be regarded with fear and followed only with great caution.

The experience of the city with regard to the Poles will emphasize this statement. The third annual report of the Council, presented in 1880, in speaking of the Polish settlement, made this prediction: "As surely as this system (out-door relief) is continued, so surely will this population, increasing with rapidity, become dissolute and depraved as well as degraded; and the community will be cursed with a plague spot that will widen and increase." The prediction of six years ago is justified by the facts of to-day. A large increase in the number of Poles dependent on city aid during the winter is shown by the nationality table accompanying this report, and if the evil continues to grow as it has in the past, the community will indeed "be cursed with a plague spot."

It is safe to assume that, if there were no out-door relief to be had from the city, there would be many less Poles, for those who have already obtained a settlement could not squander their summer savings as do some, or send them to Europe to pay



TABLE No. 3.

Number and ages of persons embraced in families investigated during the year ending January 1, 1886:

Under 5 years.....	1,337
5 to 10 years.....	1,380
10 to 15 ".....	1,039
15 to 20 ".....	454
20 to 30 ".....	723
30 to 40 ".....	928
40 to 50 ".....	660
50 to 60 ".....	354
60 to 70 ".....	244
Over 70 ".....	169
Total No. persons.....	7,288

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of applicants during the year ending January 1, 1886:

United States.....	420	Switzerland.....	12
Ireland.....	335	Portugal.....	2
England.....	7	Holland.....	5
Canada.....	69	Russia.....	3
France.....	9	Poland.....	254
Norway.....	3	Germany.....	543
Sweden.....	3	Italy.....	11
Denmark.....	4	Wales.....	2
Scotland.....	20	Australia.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	1	Austria.....	1
Total.....			1,773

TABLE No. 5.

Causes of destitution of applicants during the year 1885:

No work.....	714	Intemperance.....	32
Widows.....	273	Insanity.....	6
Sickness.....	292	Imprisonment.....	21
Blindness.....	16	Crippled.....	8
Old age.....	176	Accident.....	51
Destitution.....	163	Immoral.....	1
		No cause.....	20
Total.....			1,773

TABLE No. 6.

Education table for 1885:

Can read and write.....	1,032
Cannot read or write.....	566
Can read but not write.....	175
Total.....	1,773

TABLE No. 7.

Applicants to whom city aid was granted, and amount granted during 1885:

No. of applicants.....	1,857
Amount received.....	\$47,131 15
Amount expended for burials..	5,406 50
Total city out-door relief...	\$52,537 65

TABLE No. 8.

Disposal by the Committees of the Charity Organization Society of applicants for city relief in 1885:

Families applied for city aid....	1,923
Families refused assistance.....	66
Families received assistance.....	1,857
Subdivision of above classes:	
Families considered unworthy by	
C. O. S. but received aid, and	
amount received.....	328 \$ 7,950 22
Non-residents, and amount rec'd	95 1,396 72
Worthy cases, and amount rec'd.	1,434 37,784 21
Total.....	1,857 \$47,131 15

TABLE No. 9.

City aid cases treated by Charity Organization Society during 1885:

Receiving aid January 1, 1885.....	764
Received aid since January 1, 1885.....	793
Received aid prior to and after Jan. 1, 1885,	
except those receiving aid Jan. 1, 1885....	300
Total.....	1,857
Subdivision of above classes:	
Self-supporting.....	711
Died or moved away.....	99
Condition improved.....	373
Chronic.....	674
Total.....	1,857



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

*To the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo:*

Your Board of Trustees respectfully present the following brief summary of their stewardship of the Fitch Trust:

Owing to the necessity of completing the Fitch Institute, and the fact that all of the alienable property has not been sold, it became necessary to borrow a very large sum of money. At the beginning of 1885 the debt of the society stood as follows: Loans on bond and mortgage, \$39,800, and on the notes of the trustees, \$31,000; a total of \$70,800. During the year a note of \$1,000 was paid off out of accumulated surplus, and a piece of property was sold for \$14,000, the proceeds being applied on the debt. This leaves us with a debt of \$55,800, to meet which we have property for sale valued at \$42,500. We have not deemed it wise, while laboring under this burden, to use any of the income for the support of the various provident schemes of the society. But in order to carry out temporarily the ideas of the benefactor of the society and the City of Buffalo, we have given free quarters in the Institute to various societies that were working in the direction of our provident schemes, only asking that they should be founded on the same broad basis of non-sectarianism as is the society.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union was given the use of four rooms until December 1, 1885, when two more were added. The rental values of these rooms is about \$900 per year. The Mechanics' Institute has occupied a large reading room, and three rooms connecting, for nearly three years, whose rental value is about \$1,100 per year. The District Nurses have also been given a room free of rent, as was also the Guild of the Good Samaritan until it disbanded.

The financial statement of the Treasurer presented to us and approved by our Finance Committee, is a clear statement of the financial condition of the society, and is transmitted as a part of this report.

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Treasurer's statement to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1884, and ending November 30, 1885:

## FITCH INCOME.

Balance to credit Dec. 1, 1884.....	\$ 4,456 16
-------------------------------------	-------------

## RECEIPTS.

Interest at bank.....	\$ 35 17	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	3,351 52	
“ “ inalienable property.....	9,155 81	
“ “ alienable “ .....	2,468 85	
Rebate of frontage tax.....	\$ 38 05	\$15,049 40
		<hr/>
		\$19,505 56

## PAYMENTS.

Taxes and assessments.....	\$2,525 52
Rep'rs to alienable and inalienable prop'ty	1,257 71
Insurance on " " " "	120 25
Water bills " " " "	21 50

## Cost of maintaining Fitch Institute:

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$ 595 25	
Extra help.....	208 34	
Supplies for janitor.....	144 92	
Fuel.....	1,107 27	
Gas.....	154 10	
Repairs.....	247 52	
Insurance.....	138 78	
Local assessments .....	39 49	
Water bills.....	100 00	
Incidentals.....	9 34	
Care of clock.....	86 00	\$2,831 01
		<u>\$6,755 99</u>
Net income.....		<u>\$12,749 57</u>

## Payments on account of income:

Interest on mortgages and notes.....	\$3,997 96	
Administration of trust.....	1,480 09	
Sprague, Morey & Sprague, legal services in re m't'ge to Erie Co. Savings Bank.	81 90	
Paid into Grant and Loan Fund.....	100 00	
Mechanical Drawing Class .....	18 63	
Fitch Dispensary.....	4 15	
E. H. Cook & Co., steam heating for Crèche.....	343 00	
Incidentals.....	45 00	6,070 73
		<u>6,070 73</u>
Balance available.....		<u><u>\$6,678 84</u></u>

## This balance is thus represented:

Cash on hand in this account.....	\$1,206 35	
Owing from First National Bank.....	310 00	
" " Mechanics' Institute, moneys paid for it.....	77 52	
Paid on account of purchases of real estate	665 44	
Paid on account of construction of Fitch Institute.....	4,419 53	\$6,678 84
		<u><u>\$6,678 84</u></u>

## FITCH INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Sales of real estate as per last acc't.	\$ 47,418 63	
Sale of Seneca St. lot.....	14,000 00	\$ 61,418 63
<hr/>		
Gifts as per last account.....		21,039 54
Cash paid on loan.....		1,000 00
Cash refunded as per last account..		500 00
Loans on this account, note.....	\$ 30,000 00	
mortgages..	24,000 00	54,000 00
<hr/>		
Cash paid on this account from Fitch		
Income.....	3,419 53	\$ 141,377 70
<hr/>		
Payments on Institute as per last ac't.	\$ 136,791 77	
Paid during the year.....	1,585 93	138,377 70
<hr/>		
Balance building fund.....		\$ 3,000 00
<hr/>		

## FUNDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SOCIETY, DEC. 1, 1885.

Bond and mortgage to Erie Co. Savings Bank....	\$20,000 00	
Two bonds and mortgages to Henrietta Bennett..	4,000 00	
Bond and mortgage to Jewett M. Richmond.....	4,800 00	
Note to Manufacturers & Traders Bank.....	30,000 00	\$ 58,800 00
<hr/>		<hr/>

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1884.....	\$ 78 63
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## RECEIVED.

Contributions.....	\$2,369 30	
One-third proceeds of Charity Ball.....	653 02	
Dividends and interest.....	109 50	
Sale of publications.....	5 00	\$3,136 82
<hr/>		3,215 45
Less transferred to Crèche Fund.....		670 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,545 45

## PAYMENTS.

Rent.....	83 30	
Salaries.....	2,043 94	
Stationery and postage.....	216 18	
Gas.....	4 61	
Incidentals.....	183 09	\$2,531 12
<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance to credit.....		\$ 14 33
		<hr/>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

## RECEIVED.

From Fitch Income.....	\$100 00
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## PAYMENTS.

Grants.....	\$30 97	
Loans.....	54 75	85 72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance to credit.....		\$ 14 28

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1884.....	\$ 24 55
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## RECEIVED.

Contributions...	\$477 70	
One-third proceeds Charity Ball..	653 02	
From amateur theatricals.....	45 00	
Children's fees.....	296 60	
From General Fund.....	670 00	\$2,142 32
		<hr/>
		\$2,166 87

## PAYMENTS.

Wages of matron, nurses and servants....	\$1,138 75	
Supplies for table.....	798 53	
Clothing, furniture, etc.....	63 51	
Gas and fuel.....	120 59	
Incidentals .....	27 50	2 148 88
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance to credit.....		\$ 17 99

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

Purchases of Real Estate...\$	5,465 44	John Allen, Jr.....\$	1,388 37
Personal Property.....	316 00	E. T. Evans.....	195 52
Fitch Institute.....	131,928 30	Fitch Income.....	6,678 84
First National Bank.....	310 00	Sales of Property..	61,418 63
Citizens' Committee, 1879..	1,583 89	Permanent Income Fund...	316 00
Mechanics' Institute.....	77 52	Permanent Fund.....	15,090 14
Cash.....	4,268 10	Bills Payable.....	58,800 00
		Fitch Crèche Fund.....	17 99
		General Fund.....	14 33
		Jacob Heeman.....	15 15
		Grant and Loan Fund.....	14 28
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$143,949 25		\$143,949 25



**ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ACCOUNT FITCH  
INCOME FOR 1886.**

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1885.....	\$	1,206	35
Institute rents.....	\$2,880	00	
Inalienable property.....	8,920	00	
304 Michigan St.....	300	00	
Seneca St., 214-222.....	900	00	
100 Canal St.....	300	00	
	<u>\$13,300</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>\$14,506 35</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Interest.....	3,322	72
Administration of trust.....	1,400	00
Old bills to pay.....	400	00
Note of Wilcox & Hager taken up.....	253	00
City taxes and assessments.....	1,850	00
County taxes.....	519	00
Insurance.....	319	25
Repairs.....	860	00

Fitch Institute running expenses:

Janitor, salary and extra help.....	648	00
Insurance.....	180	00
Fuel and gas.....	800	00
Repairs and improvements.....	400	00
	<u>2,028</u>	<u>00</u>

Surplus (estimated).....		<u><u>\$ 3,554 38</u></u>
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During the past year the indebtedness of the society has been reduced \$12,000; \$11,000 by the sale of property and \$1,000 from the surplus income; and there still remains on hand, from the sale of property, the sum of \$3,000 to be applied to the further reduction of the debt. In addition, there was paid from the Fitch income the sum of \$1,585 on account of the construction of the Institute. This expenditure includes a considerable sum for seating Fitch Hall, for the drainage of the cellars of the Institute, and an improvement made to the roof. It was essential to the preservation of the building the last two expenditures should be made, and the results justify the action taken.

All the property owned by the society, with the exception of the Institute, is entirely and satisfactorily rented. There are still some offices and two stores in the building last mentioned which are unoccupied, but there is some prospect of leasing them during the coming spring. The estimate of receipts and expenditures which accompanies this report is based on the present returns from the property. If nothing unusual occurs, I think that we can safely estimate a surplus from the income which will enable us to reduce our debt \$3,000 during the coming year.

The past year was an unfortunate one for tenants and the society consequently lost a very considerable sum through their inability to pay. To meet the funded indebtedness shown by the report, the society has on hand and for sale a piece of

land 100 feet front on Seneca street and extending through to Folsom street, which is valued at \$3,500, and two small pieces in the Eighth Ward, which are valued at \$7,500.

It is still necessary to raise by subscription the money needed to pay the running expenses of the society and the Crèche. It is difficult to understand why our citizens are unwilling to contribute to the society. In spite of persistent efforts during the past year the amount contributed has fallen short of that of the previous year. During 1885 but 151 persons contributed to the society and only 49 to the Crèche. Since it is impossible to draw upon the Fitch income for moneys for the general account, I would recommend that \$2,800 be appropriated for the running expenses of the society, and \$2,300 for the running expenses of the Crèche, these sums to be raised by subscriptions. And I further recommend that an appropriation be made of the various sums mentioned in the estimate of accompanying estimate of expenditures for the purposes therein stated.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

Treasurer.

We certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and approve thereof.

THOMAS CARY,

SHELDON T. VIELE,

Auditing Committee.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 1.

The Committee of District No. 1 desires, in addition to the usual statistical statement, to present the work of one meeting as an example of the necessity of constantly watching the old and recurrent cases of the society. This brief statement well illustrates the growth of pauperism and emphasizes the necessity of untiring vigilance on the part of the society in order to deal successfully with a recognized evil.

At the meeting referred to, twenty-four cases were considered. Of these but one had never received city aid before. The others were what we term recurrent cases. Of the recurrent cases, four first appeared on our books in 1879, three in 1880, three in 1881, four in 1882, two in 1883, one in 1884, five in 1885, and one in the early part of the present year. In all, the committee has considered these twenty-three cases one hundred and twenty-three times, and a careful investigation has been made of each case every time it was brought before the committee. The decisions at the meeting referred to approved the city aid granted to eleven cases, granted loans of money to two cases, placed one case on our labor register, and disapproved of the city aid granted to ten cases, nearly half of the entire number. It is to these ten cases that particular attention is called, and we give a brief synopsis of them:

*Case No. 560*—Came on the books of the society March 12, 1882. Family consists of a widow and two sons, now aged 17 and 7 years. Agent found house filthy, and both mother and older son in bed in the afternoon. This son earns \$3.50 per week, and the mother could earn enough more to keep the family if she were not lazy. The younger son spends his time on the streets, and does not attend school.

Decision: Not requiring aid, and referred to a friendly visitor.

*Case No. 201*—First appeared on our books March 16, 1879. A widow, aged 47,

living with a married daughter. Case is a hard drinker, and associates with prostitutes. Agent found house dirty. The husband of the daughter has been working, while the mother draws city aid. The aid in this case has been disapproved six times, but she has received aid, nevertheless, each winter.

Decision: City aid disapproved.

*Case No. 1,050*—First appeared on our books December 3, 1881. A widow, aged 45, with three sons, aged 20, 13 and 11. Case keeps a laundry, and is very intemperate. The oldest son has a mistress who boards with his mother. The family earn sufficient for their support. Agent reports that two women board with the case, and that the neighbors say they drink and carouse until very late every night. Aid has been disapproved five different times, but case is given city orders every winter.

Decision: Undeserving city aid.

*Case No. 2,252*—First appeared on our books July 9, 1885. A man, aged 34, and a wife and one child. Agent found house filthy and that man is intemperate and can not keep a place, though he has had many. Refused to work in the wood-yard, and was refused aid by the Overseer. This case has received much help from benevolent people who did not know his character.

Decision: Not entitled to city aid, and referred to a friendly visitor.

*Case No. 2,421*—First appeared on our books February 6, 1886. A man, aged 25, and his wife. Case received city aid on account of sickness. Recovered, but still drew aid. Agent found him in a tailor's shop ordering clothing under an assumed name.

Decision: Not entitled to city aid.

*Case No. 172*—First appeared on our books February 22, 1879. Widow, aged 57, living with another old woman. She is intemperate and shiftless, or she could support herself. Draws city aid. The committee has disapproved aid five times, and recommended in-door relief four times, but no attention has been paid to its decisions.

Decision: Recommend in-door relief only.

*Case No. 95*—First appeared on our books January 14, 1879. A widow, aged 67, with no children at home. The previous case lives with her. A grandson now boards with her. He has work right along from the Street Commissioner, but does little for case. He is intemperate. Case has been drawing city aid for more than thirty years, and has been known to sell her city orders. The committee has recommended in-door relief four times, but she has had aid every winter since 1882. She is now drawing aid.

Decision: Recommend in-door relief only.

*Case No. 642*—First appeared on our books May 27, 1880. A widow, aged 78. Agent reports that case is old and feeble and unable to care for herself. She is living alone and is hardly able to walk. Indoor relief has been recommended seven times, but no attention has been paid to it. It would be a blessing to her to be placed in an institution.

Decision: Recommend in-door relief only.

*Case No. 2,289*—First appeared on our books October 7, 1885. A widow, aged 73. Case lives with her son and his mistress. All three are drunkards, and case is addicted to the opium habit. She has tried to sell her orders, and the son has bought tobacco with them. In-door relief was recommended in 1884, but no attention was paid to the recommendation, and case was given city aid again this winter.

Decision: Recommend in-door relief only.

*Case No. 1,311*—First appeared on our books August 1, 1882. A widow, aged 33, and three sons, aged 10, 8 and 6. Has received city aid since 1882. Agent reports that the woman's house has been raided by the police. She told the sergeant of police that the only way she could make a living was by keeping a house of assignation. She has been evicted repeatedly on account of her dissolute habits, and is known to lock her children in the house at night and not return until the morning. Was granted city aid January 4, and has been drawing it ever since.

Decision: Not entitled to city aid, and referred to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

### CRECHE COMMITTEE.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Your committees on Fitch Crèche respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

The financial relations of the Crèche will be found in detail in the report of the society's Treasurer. It offers no features materially different from those of previous years. Economy, with efficiency, has characterized the administration of the Matron, and the committee here reiterates its commendation of her administrative ability, her fidelity to her duty and to the principles of the society, and her wise and kindly influence with and over the children and their mothers.

As in former reports, the committee regrets that this beautiful charity, which we believe to be, in all respects, the model of its kind in the world, and the complement of the existing benevolent institutions of the city, has not secured the financial aid to which its merits entitle it. The misapprehension that it has the magnificent bequest of Mr. Fitch to fall back on at present, in great part, no doubt, accounts for this.

Since our last annual report, through the personal exertions of a friend of the Crèche, whose good offices commenced when it was but an idea, and through whose persistent, wise and successful efforts your committee has largely been enabled to make the Fitch Crèche what it is, a kindergarten has been successfully established, carried on and paid for for more than a year with means entirely outside the society's treasury.

The kindergarten, as an adjunct to the Crèche, the committee deems of particular value in improving the condition of the poor. System and method taught to the older children at the proper time are carried where, there is every reason to believe, the lack of them brought to their homes poverty, unthrift and misery. No one can overestimate the value of these instilled at the right period, followed up by skilled fingers, technical and mechanical training in the harder battle which the children of the poor must fight for success in life.

Under permission of the Council of the society and with considerable hesitation, for the first time in its history an appeal was made to the municipality by the Crèche committee, and the salary of the kindergartner will hereafter become part of the public school expenses of the city. This action of the school authorities brings relief to uncomplaining shoulders, and will permit the devotion of all donations directly to the support of the Crèche. It will also enable the committee to extend the society's work and influence in obvious ways.

Owing to the liberality of the National Commissioner of Education, and at his request, and at the expense of the government, the committee prepared and forwarded a complete exhibit of the Crèche system and work to the New Orleans Exposition. This exhibit secured considerable public attention and favorable comment. From the



large number of letters received by the Secretary inquiring as to the cost, rules, expenses and results of the Crèche, our exhibit not alone warranted the wisdom and expense of making it, but fairly earned the Diploma of Honor which was awarded it.

The attendance during the year closed shows a falling off of about 4 per cent. as compared with previous years. However, during the last three months of 1885 (and thus far in 1886) the records show handsome gains, following the very satisfactory fact that the poor mothers have found more work, indicating, as has been mentioned heretofore, that the measure of work for the mothers is the measure of attendance of children at our Crèche. During the year the admissions were 6,373, and from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1886, the admissions have amounted to 27,414.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

MONTH.	Admis- sions 1884.	Admis- sions 1885.	In- crease.	De- crease.
January.....	310	300		10
February.....	330	300		30
March.....	403	330		73
April.....	533	504		29
May.....	684	614		70
June.....	719	700		19
July.....	720	725	5	
August.....	713	640		73
September.....	713	638		75
October.....	600	660	60	
November.....	470	500	30	
December.....	424	462	438	
Totals.....	6,619	6,373	133	379
Net decrease.....				246

### DISPENSARY COMMITTEE.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society:*

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Provident Dispensary and Emergency Hospital submits the following report:

The Provident Dispensary continues to be one of the most important branches of the C. O. S. During the past year its efficiency has been greatly increased by the larger amount of relief dispensed and the perfection of a system of investigation which renders it a practical charity worthy of strong encouragement. Many of the dispensaries which infest other cities to encourage pauperism and dishonesty have attracted stern censure of late because of the false motive which keeps them in existence, and we are pleased to state that this institution was one of the first to be conducted in a rational way consistent with commendable charity. The hearty coöperation of a number of physicians has not only rendered this scheme possible but highly successful, as shown by the large increase in number of patients treated, although the rule of investigation was closely adhered to, and only the worthy poor received assistance.

Many times the assistance of the medical staff has proved invaluable in determining which cases needed relief and deciding as to the ability of an indigent person to work. The expenses, which grow larger, are met by a few generous physicians, who continue to give time, experience and money for its support.

The committee regret that Dr. J. W. Keene was obliged to relinquish his position as manager of the Dispensary. His earnest labor contributed largely to its establishment and early growth.

At a meeting of the committee held October 9, 1885, the office of Medical Director was created and Dr. J. H. Pryor appointed to fill the position. Since that time a card system has been introduced which gives a complete record of each case, medical and social, for the use of the C. O. S. and the Dispensary staff. It was also necessary to appoint a drug clerk to relieve the physicians from the arduous task of compounding drugs, which the increased demand upon their time rendered impossible.

The needed help of the District Nurses was cordially given in caring for cases ill at home who otherwise could not have obtained relief. The committee contemplate making changes to increase the size of the apartments, as the accommodations have become insufficient, and would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made to meet the expenses for the coming year.

Whole number of patients treated during 1885.....1,035

Males..... 712

Females..... 323

Increase over 1884..... 766

The following physicians constituted the visiting staff:

Drs. J. W. Keene, J. H. Pryor, Banta, M. D. Mann, J. W. Putnam, W. B. Hawkins, E. H. Norton, B. G. Long, DeLancey Rochester.

### LABOR BUREAU.

In order to obtain some knowledge of the amount of labor provided for women by the Charity Organization Society and to be able to protect those who employed our women from imposition and laziness, a card system was devised and placed in operation on January 1, 1885.

When a woman is sent out from either of our offices she takes with her this card:

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

This card is intended as a PROTECTION to all who obtain employees of the C. O. S.

Please fill it out, inclose it in the envelope, seal it, and return it to bearer.

Employee,..... Record No. ....

Employer,.....

Residence,.....

Amount of work given,.....

Is the place permanent?.....

Amount paid,.....

Was the work satisfactory?.....

Date,.....

Signature,.....

which is inclosed in an envelope of which the following is a *fac simile*:

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

*The bearer must return the inclosed card to*

**The office of District No. ....**

*or she will receive no more employment from this Society.*

*The card is designed to assist the C. O. S. in keeping a record of its work.  
Employers are requested to help us by returning it properly filled out.*

The information obtained from the returned cards is kept on cards like the following:

Dist.... **LABOR RECORD—CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.**

Name,..... Record No.....

EMPLOYER.	DATE.	Am't of Labor.	Am't Paid.	Nature of Employ.	REMARKS.

which are kept on file at the District offices, each woman who is on the Labor Record having a card.

The system has now been in operation for a year and the following very gratifying results are shown:

Total number of cards issued.....	950
Number returned. ....	751
Days work provided.....	1,381¾
Amount of earnings. ....	\$1,787 35
Permanent places provided.....	410
Temporary places.....	341
Satisfactory.....	738
Unsatisfactory.....	13
Cards not returned.....	199

It will be observed that the entire results of the bureau can not be given, because when a place became permanent we kept no further track of it. Taking six months as the average duration of such situations, and three-quarters of a day per week as the average time of employment, we may compute that 7,687½ days work, in addition to the figures given above, were provided. This amount of labor, at the compensation of one dollar per day, the lowest rate paid, would yield \$7,687.50, and bring the grand total of the earnings of the women to the astonishingly large sum of \$9,474.85, without taking into account what was earned on the 199 cards not returned.

We are gratified to be able to place this result before the public, to whom we trust it will be an incentive to make further use of our facilities. Our offices are open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and orders left in person or sent by telephone or mail, will, as heretofore, receive prompt attention.

## INSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Instruction begs leave to present the report of Mr. Victor Seeliger, the drawing teacher employed by it for the winter of 1884-1885, and asks that the same be considered the report of the committee:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13, 1885.

*Mr. N. S. Rosenau, Secretary and Treasurer of the Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, N. Y.:*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the evening classes in Mechanical Drawing instructed by me, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, during the winter of 1884-5.

One class started November 25 with twelve pupils, the largest number that conveniently could be accommodated and advantageously instructed at the same time. Early in December, eight more pupils joined, making it necessary to form another class similar to the former. The hours of instruction were from 7.30 P. M. to 9 P. M., twice a week for each class, and the days chosen, Tuesday and Thursday for one, and Monday and Friday for the other class.

The pupils followed the following occupations: Apprentices and workers in machine shops, 10; draughtsman in machine shop, 1; boilermakers, 2; engineer, 1; blacksmith, 1; carpenter, 1; cabinetmaker, 1; attending public schools, 3; and their ages—with the exception of a boy twelve years old—were between seventeen and twenty-five years.

The following subjects were treated in the classes: Instruction in the use of drawing instruments, linear drawing by means of instruments, practical geometry and application of the constructions thereof to the trades and manufactures, construction and application of scales, copying of samples of drawings for iron-workers, machinists and carpenters, elements of light and shade in mechanical drawing, elements of projection, development of surfaces and penetration of solids.

The average attendance during the several months was as follows: December, 20; January, 20; February, 18; March, 12; April, 12; May (until close of term), 12. The attendance during the first three months was regular, and the pupils manifested great interest in the subjects and eagerness to learn, and considering the difficulty firstly encountered by men used to work with heavy tools in handling finer instruments, and in acquiring the neatness and cleanliness necessary in drawing, the progress was very satisfactory. Afterwards, as the lessons became a little more difficult, some of the pupils, perhaps becoming discouraged or not possessing the necessary perseverance, ceased to attend, two others left town, while a few more could not resist the attractions held out to young men by the then flourishing skating rinks, and the number of pupils fell off to twelve (six in each class), which latter number attended until the end of the term, May 15. These latter pupils made very gratifying progress in the subjects in which they were instructed; they highly appreciated the advantage derived for themselves from the almost gratuitous tuition, and expressed an earnest desire to be given next winter another equally favorable opportunity to further advance in their studies. On account of the fact that one class was further advanced than the other at the time the number of pupils decreased, it was not deemed advantageous to collect both classes into one, and the classes were, notwithstanding the small number of pupils in each, kept separate.



In conclusion, allow me to enumerate the expenses of a pupil during the whole past term:

One set of drawing instruments (according to quality) . . . . .	from \$1 25 to \$ 5 00
Two triangles at 20 cts. . . . .	40
Six thumbtacks. . . . .	10
One leadpencil. . . . .	07
One piece India ink and saucer. . . . .	25
One piece rubber. . . . .	05
One block of common drawing paper. . . . .	25
Eight sheets of drawing paper at 2 cts. . . . .	16
Tuition, 10 cts. a lesson. . . . .	4 00

Total. . . . . \$6 53 to \$10 28

Or, exclusive of instruments, etc. (which last a long time), about \$4.50.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VICTOR SEELIGER.

### STREET LABOR.

The business depression of the past year, added to the enforced suspension of building operations caused by the masons' strike in the spring of 1884, produced a larger amount of poverty than for several years, and necessitated the society taking a somewhat advanced position in dealing with the matter.

For several years the society has been operating a wood yard as a labor test for such applicants for city relief as were able-bodied, and, while requiring help, were refused aid because able to work. It has been our aim to make this wood yard a business enterprise, cutting in the winter only such wood as could be disposed of before the next winter. This has limited the proportion of our work even below the requirements of the Poor Department in an ordinary season, and although we cut a much larger quantity this year, we could not supply work for all who were sent us by the Overseer.

The severity of the winter and the real suffering among many, revived in the minds of some citizens the idea of a soup house and free distribution of soup, which has never been tried anywhere but with the most dire results, making more paupers in a winter than years of organized charity could cure.

Realizing the danger threatened our seven years' labor by this proposition, the society determined to appeal to the citizens for money with which to provide employment to the large numbers of able-bodied men who were flocking to the Overseer for relief. We maintained that the whole difficulty arose from lack of employment for these men; the suffering among women and children where there was no male support being no greater than usual or more than the Overseer of the Poor could reach by quiet relief in their homes.

To reduce the danger of this artificial employment to a minimum, we made a day's wages only 75c., limited the recipients to three days' work weekly, and gave employment only to those heads of families already in receipt of city relief, and upon condition that city relief should be withdrawn. Payment was made in orders good at any store for designated provisions or coal. The work furnished was the clearing of

the gutters from ice and snow and leveling the streets of the winter's accumulations.

The response of the citizens was prompt and generous, showing us that the stand taken by the society was generally approved of. By simply relying on newspaper appeals, nearly \$1,300 was realized. Work began on the 27th of February and was continued until April 1. The number of workers gradually increased until our gangs of men numbered ninety for three days, and seventy-five for three days of each week, and toward the last we were obliged to refuse employment for lack of funds.

As an additional means of securing employment, citizens were urged, through the newspapers, to send to us for men, and one gang of ten or fifteen men was sent out daily with a foreman to secure sidewalks to shovel. Contributors were also urged to designate work to be done for the amount of their subscriptions—in short, everything was done to take away the artificial character of the work.

Upon the results of the work the society looks with mingled feelings. That it was better than a free distribution of soup there can be *no doubt*, and that the most of the recipients needed the work, there is *little* doubt; on the other hand, there were doubtless some thrifty men with money laid by who, temporarily out of work, gladly took this opportunity to save drafts on the bank, and we are satisfied that it utterly failed to reach the chronic pauper and the man who, with wagon and horses in barn and refusing to work for less than \$1.50 a day, was continued in receipt of aid through the friendship of the Overseer or of some local politician.

We would not advise any method of furnishing artificial employment in lieu of relief, except to those who through illness or other sufficient reason were without work during the working season, or to men too old or infirm to support dependent families, or to able-bodied dependent immigrants who, for any exceptional reason, arrived in our midst during the winter season. Indeed, we feel that it is a subject easily abused and would expect to see more harm than good come from its operation, except in the hands of those thoroughly imbued with the advanced methods of charity organization work.

That such a movement should not be placed in the hands of the municipal government was made clear to us by the effort made by Mayor Scoville at this time. His recommendations to the Council were that \$1,000 be appropriated for expenditures under the Street Commissioner in giving employment to able-bodied men in lieu of city wages not to exceed 75c. or \$1 a day. The Council appropriated \$2,000, made the wages \$1.50, and did not restrict the Commissioner as to whom he should hire.

This result emphasizes anew our theory that successful C. O. S. work must not be dependent upon the usual city machinery for its support or development.

## SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following amounts in March, 1885, to be spent in giving work to the destitute poor:

J. and N. C. Scoville.....\$	100 00	Forward.....	648 00
J. M. Richmond.....	50 00	S. S. Rogers.....	100 00
D. P. Rumsey.....	50 00	Miller & Greiner.....	50 00
T. F. Rochester.....	25 00	Geo. B. Mathews.....	25 00
Mrs. Geo. B. Gates.....	25 00	Miss Gates.....	25 00
J. J. McWilliams.....	25 00	Miss Rochester.....	25 00
D. R. Morse.....	25 00	Altman & Co.....	25 00
B. H. Williams.....	20 00	Geo. J. Letchworth.....	25 00
Edmund Hayes.....	20 00	Plumb, Burdick & Barnard....	20 00
J. G. Munro.....	15 00	Elizabeth Lathrop.....	10 00
M. H. Birge & Co.....	10 00	Mrs. Munro.....	10 00
M. P. Fillmore.....	10 00	E. H. Howard.....	10 00
J. N. Matthews.....	10 00	First Presbyterian Church....	10 00
J. C. Graves.....	10 00	Mrs. J. C. Graves.....	10 00
H. F. Allen.....	5 00	Mrs. J. C. Forbush.....	10 00
F. A. Georger.....	5 00	Mrs. T. F. Fassett.....	10 00
Geo. Brennan.....	5 00	J. E. Andrews.....	5 00
Ralph Stone.....	5 00	Wm. Booth.....	5 00
Caroline M. Graves.....	5 00	Charles B. Graves.....	5 00
Katherine Graves.....	5 00	Maria C. Graves.....	5 00
L. C. Weill.....	5 00	J. C. Bryant.....	5 00
Margaret Rochester.....	5 00	Ada M. Kenyon.....	5 00
W. F. Strasmer.....	2 00	Wm. Nutthall.....	3 00
J. L. Williams.....	3 00	J. N. McArthur.....	2 00
Mrs. Karr.....	2 00	C. W. Boyce.....	2 00
H. K. Stevens.....	1 50	J. W. Ward.....	1 00
Anonymous Subscriptions....	204 50	Laura Sade.....	1 00
		Work ordered.....	169 71
		Total .....	\$1,221 71

Of the above amount \$1,161.51 were paid out in paying for grocery orders given for wages for shoveling snow, and the balance in buying and repairing tools.

THOMAS CARY,

Treasurer.

## COAL-SAVINGS FUND.

Your committee respectfully beg leave to report that the number of depositors for the winter of 1884-1885 was 52, and the amount of deposits \$229.90.

Our system is to encourage habits of thrift by affording the poor a chance to lay by a stock of coal for the winter by depositing, at either of our district offices during the summer, money in sums however small. We furnish the depositors coal to the amount of their deposits in such quantity as is desired at summer prices.

## ADDRESS.

By MR. ANSLEY WILCOX.

**The Charity Organization Idea.**

The eighth annual report of the Council of this society, which has just been read, presents food for serious thought. There are none of us, even among those who have been most closely identified with the work of the society, who do not need to come together periodically for a survey of what has been done in the past, a comparison and interchange of views, and to get that strength and inspiration for the future which union and mutual encouragement alone can give.

In one sense it may be truly said that the organization of charity has been written about and discussed so fully that nothing can be added. The literature of the subject is extensive. There are now three publications which are devoted to it, and it fills a large space in the periodical press of the day. The fifty or more local societies in this country, and an equal number in England, pour forth reports, statistical tables and addresses, which are widely scattered. State Boards of Charities, and other official bodies of like character, give much attention, in their work and in their reports, to the questions connected with this subject.

Yet, while it is thus true that the matter has been and is being largely discussed, it is also true that it needs more discussion. To come directly to the point, it is certain that it needs further discussion here in Buffalo, where the Charity Organization Idea first took firm root in this country. The subject is so vast that it can never be exhausted, even for those who are most familiar with it. Its importance can be exceeded by no subject which can engage the attention of statesmen, economists or philanthropists. In its origin and in its expected results it touches the organism of society at vital points. It exists among us to-day as an accomplished—or, at least, a partially accomplished—fact. It has achieved remarkable results, and is still engaged in the struggle with the hydra-headed social monster, pauperism. All these things, which only need statement, not demonstration, mark the vast importance, the intense interest of the theme.

Yet, as in other matters, it is true here also, that familiarity tends towards lassitude and indifference, if not towards contempt. That which was at first taken up with enthusiasm, is carried on with less and less energy; spontaneous vitality gives way to a perfunctory formalism; the spirit of growth and progress is allowed to die of inactivity; a name, an imposing array of buildings, the performance of routine duties, are all that remain to fill a void which was intended to be filled by a vital, expansive, all-conquering organism. Something has been achieved, but it falls far short of what was anticipated.

That this is the tendency of human institutions, the common history of associations like ours, cannot be questioned. It is not only to our laboring animals that we need to apply the goad and spur. To ourselves, such incentives to renewed energy are equally needful.

The Charity Organization Society of Buffalo is far from having fallen into that condition of formalism and inactivity which I have spoken of, and which is but another name for decay. It is growing, expanding, progressing. And yet the danger is before



us. The tendency of human nature and human institutions is unmistakable. Nothing can be held up or pushed forward without a constant expenditure of new force.

Speaking for this society, which I believe in and with which I have labored, and speaking to the friends and members of the society, I have no hesitancy in saying that it needs more force,—more force of hands, more force of money, and especially more force of heads and hearts, working together with enthusiasm and spontaneous energy, to grapple with the vast work which is before it.

And it is in order to apply the goad and spur to ourselves and to one another,—in order to create some of that force which is needed to carry us forward, that we meet to-night.

And, again, it is an unmistakable fact that there is a large body of good citizens in Buffalo to-day who are not in intelligent sympathy with our work. Some of these are new-comers. They were not here eight years ago, when Mr. Gurteen's addresses and the constant activity and publicity which signalized the first years of this society, made its purposes and its work familiar. Some of them are just growing into manhood and womanhood. Some have neither of these excuses, and yet are completely ignorant of everything more than the name of the society and the outward appearance of its buildings. Certain it is that the purposes and work of our organization are not fully understood and appreciated even among the most intelligent people of Buffalo.

It is the first of our cardinal principles that our work shall be absolutely severed from sects and creeds and religious denominations of every kind. Yet several persons have recently been found who positively asserted that it is controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. A much more common error is the supposition that the society is prepared to take care of all street beggars and poor persons of every kind, and that all a good citizen needs to do when an appeal is made to his charity is to send the applicant to the nearest office of the "Charity Organization" and relieve his conscience of all burden. On the other hand many persons have the impression, which is unjust in the extreme, that our sole function is that of an inquisitorial investigating agency, mercilessly torturing the poor and unfortunate into a disclosure of their misery and shame. The relations of the society, with its investigating and recording agencies, to other charitable societies, and to its own branches or "provident schemes," such as the Crèche, the dispensary and the wood-yard, are far from being correctly understood.

All this is unfortunate and greatly impairs our usefulness. But there is only one way to cure the evil, and that is by action and agitation. Those who have put their hand to the plough must not turn back until they have crossed and recrossed the field, and not a clod is left unturned. A certain modicum of appreciation and of praise the society has received, in some respects quite as much as it deserves. More complete understanding and support will not come to it, except as they may be earned by honest work and genuine achievement. The ideas which underlie this scheme of Charity Organization must be preached, in season and out of season, to all manner of persons. Interest in the work must not be allowed to flag. New workers must constantly be enlisted, not merely to fill the places of those who are worn out and fall by the way, but to add to their numbers. New regions must be explored, new schemes developed, new enthusiasms aroused.

It is the peculiar quality of the Charity Organization Idea that it cannot be fully carried out by any limited number of men, however able, energetic and wealthy, without the sympathy and intelligent coöperation of the whole community. It is one

of those universal ideas, like the idea of democratic government, in which the form is of comparatively slight importance; the essence and the spirit, the common acceptance of and obedience to the idea, are everything.

The fundamental idea of the Charity Organization Societies is that pauperism is a disease, which is to be dealt with rationally and upon scientific principles. It is a disease which is amenable to treatment; which may, if the proper methods are applied, not only be diminished in violence, but may be absolutely stamped out. Yet it is a disease which, if unchecked, is both hereditary and contagious; it spreads, and extends, and drags its victims downward with frightful rapidity.

Does not this proposition open a vast outlook? In these days of social upheavals, of Nihilistic and agrarian outrages, of riots in the coke regions of Pennsylvania, in the Chinese quarter of Seattle, in the streets of London—all more or less directly the outgrowth of pauperism; in these days of over-crowded almshouses, which empty their living contents into prisons, does not a scheme which proposes by scientific treatment to stop the growth of pauperism and even to eradicate it, deserve the most careful attention?

I must stop here for a moment, for fear of being misunderstood, to note the distinction between pauperism and poverty. It is not the notion of this society that any human agency can put an end to poverty. Gradations in wealth, like gradations in physical strength and in intellectual vigor, are the product of natural forces, and are inevitable. All men are born equal in rights, but not in powers. In that struggle for existence which goes on among civilized men, as in the lower animal world, the stronger and more fortunate wins, and the weaker is left behind. We have as resultants wealth and luxury on the one hand, and poverty on the other. But poverty is not necessarily pauperism. Poverty may be honest, industrious, independent, self-respecting and entirely worthy of respect. Pauperism is poverty when it has lost these qualities, when it has become dependent, dishonest, lazy, when it has lost ambition and abandoned hope.

Here is the point from which our idea starts. It seeks to treat paupers as our doctors of medicine profess to treat our bodily ailments, by attacking, not the symptoms but the causes of the disease. Alleviate the more distressing symptoms, by all means, if you can, to give ease and relief to your patient, but unless you can discover and remove the poisonous cause you cannot effect a permanent cure. This seems like a simple and rational starting point; yet, if the idea is firmly grasped, it will furnish a clue to guide us through many perplexing labyrinths.

Keep in mind that pauperism is poverty in a diseased form, and how should the philanthropist—the true lover of mankind—attempt to deal with it? He sees that the prominent symptoms are hunger, cold, filth and physical suffering. Is it enough to try to remove these symptoms, or shall he go deeper and seek for the causes of the trouble? The former course is the easiest; it affords the most immediate gratification, both to the social physician and to his pauper patient, with the least expenditure of time and effort. This is the medieval, the sentimental conception of true charity. It is the "Give and ask no questions" principle, which Charles Lamb preached, and which men of warm hearts and unscientific natures have always loved to hold up as an ideal. But it is the mistaken charity of the mother who rejects the stern kindness of the surgeon's knife, while the poisonous gangrene is making its way from the limb of her child into its vitals. After trying it for centuries we find that pauperism, instead

of being checked, is growing; that it clings to the skirts of advancing civilization and threatens even to overthrow its stately march.

What, then, shall the true philanthropist, the sincere social inquirer do with the problem? The answer of the Charity Organization Societies is ready. Alleviate the symptoms at once if they imperatively require it, but do not stop with this. For every such disease there is a cause. Find out the cause, and, when found, labor upon that. In the social economy, as in the human economy, nature is the great restorer. If you can but remove the artificial impediments, natural forces will assert themselves and permanent health will be restored where health is possible. Where this is not possible, true mercy to the individual and to society demands that he be confined where the contagion of his disease cannot spread, to taint his surroundings and to descend through generations yet unborn.

The causes of pauperism, it hardly need be said, will be found to be many and various. In most cases they are not single, but several combine to bring about the result. Some of them lie on the surface and can be readily discovered. Others are profound, elusive, Protean. A complete analysis would carry me far beyond my limits, but let me briefly suggest three general classes.

One is made up of men and women who are forced from honest poverty into pauperism by misfortune and stress of circumstances; who have lost heart, lost energy, lost self-respect, and are rapidly drifting towards ruin, but who can be saved. Instances crowd upon the mind. It may be that the cause is a physical disease, or a poor woman may have her hands tied by a drunken husband, or by a host of helpless children; a man who has fallen from honesty and rectitude under the pressure of a great temptation, may be unable to rise unassisted; a woman who has lost caste for any such reason is even in greater danger and in greater need of help. In many such cases, and a thousand others, where there is any power of recuperation left, the individual can be brought back even from the depths of degradation and restored to moral health and independence. But this cannot be done by spasmodic generosity, alternating with neglect. It cannot be done by the "Give and ask no questions" principle. It requires, *first*, a full understanding of the facts of the case in all its bearings; *second*, experience and sound judgment in laying out a rational plan of treatment; *third*, it requires patience, tact, sympathy, and withal a firmness which may verge upon sternness in carrying out the plan.

A second class of paupers differs from the first only in that they have passed beyond the point where recuperation is possible. They have not reached the vicious stage, but they have lost the power of climbing up the hill which it was so easy to descend. This is the hardest class to deal with. Except where they are old or broken down by chronic disease, it should be very rarely that any one is placed in this class. To no case does the threadbare saying, "while there is life there is hope," apply with greater force. Yet, where every recourse has been exhausted, and it is clearly demonstrated that an individual belongs to this class, the rational conclusion follows irresistibly. They cannot safely be allowed to remain at large. They cannot be permitted to bring up their children as paupers,—to spread the contagion of thriftlessness, dependence and consequent vice among their associates. For the tendency of pauperism towards vice and crime, if it is allowed to follow its natural course, is swift and sure. Where it does not come in this generation it will come in the next, and it multiplies in geometrical progression. The safety of society imperatively requires that paupers of this class



be collected *and kept* in almshouses where their influence for evil will be minimized. I need hardly add that in almshouses they should be made to work to support themselves, the sexes should be separated, and children should be rigidly excluded.

The instinct of sentimentalism cries aloud against this theory. It is denounced as barbarous, heartless, degrading to the poor, destructive of the family and tending to lower humanity. On the contrary, I venture to class such false sentimentalism with the blind folly of the French Canadians resisting vaccination in Montreal, and with the Spanish mob fighting the health officers while the cholera was stalking through their streets.

The third class of paupers is made up of those who are willful paupers—the vicious and criminal. These are generally the second or a later generation. There is no need to describe them. They are familiar in all their aspects. They have been likened to devil-grass which spreads through a field in a single season and kills out all honest vegetation. But statistics tells the most frightful tale. In one famous family of social outcasts, the “Jukes,” whose history has been traced out by Mr. R. L. Dugdale, there was found in six generations a total of 540 persons, of whom 148 were paupers, 49 were criminals, and 73 were prostitutes.

As contrasted with these several classes of paupers, let me say a word again about the poor who are not paupers. The distinction, as I have stated, is plain in theory, yet in practice it may not always be easy to draw the dividing line. We know what health is, and we know what disease is, yet who can put his fingers on the precise point where health ceases and disease begins. The changes are insensible, the gradations infinitesimal. So it is with poverty and pauperism. The poverty which is completely sturdy and independent is as distinct from pauperism as light is from darkness. But what shall we say of the poverty which, while it preserves a portion of its independence and self-respect, accepts doles of charity, though it may not seek them, or which falls readily into dependence when attacked by sickness or thrown out of work? Let us cast the mantle of charity about such cases and not call them by too hard names. Undoubtedly, under a rigid analysis the acceptance of alms, under any circumstances, is pauperism. Undoubtedly, the same analysis will disclose that it is alms giving whenever anything is bestowed by one person on another without thought of repayment, and without any other consideration than the necessities of the recipient. Yet it seems both cruel and unjust to class such persons as we are now speaking of under the head of paupers, and it is one of the main objects of the Charity Organization Idea to prevent them from becoming paupers. For there is no doubt that this is the class from which the body of chronic pauperism is being constantly recruited. There is no doubt that the tendency of the habit of alms-taking is to grow upon its victim, with each indulgence, until it becomes abject pauperism. Here we touch the greatest evil of the system of indiscriminate, unreasoning, emotional charity,—of the “Give and ask no questions” principle. Not only does it tend to encourage and intensify chronic pauperism,—to supply pabulum to the vices of the vicious, and stimulant to the vicious tendencies of the weak; but it actually supplies poison to those who are not yet depraved. On the other hand, true charity as well as sound reason dictate that in dealing with such cases the first principle should be to give nothing which can be classed as alms. Their temporary danger and suffering is slight compared with the danger to their whole future. But they can be helped out of their temporary distress without alms-giving, only it requires more patience and self-sacrifice on the part of the



helper. Everything which can be done by way of a gift can better be done by way of a loan, and the borrower can be encouraged and led on to repay the obligation. By this and by other means the dependent individual, who was in danger of becoming a pauper, can be taught a habit of thrift and providence which will guard completely against the recurrence of any necessity for dependence. If he is not capable of appreciating the difference, and of bestowing the proper mead of gratitude upon his benefactor, humanity in general will at least be adequately grateful that one of its members has been saved from pauperism.

The classification which has now been roughly sketched presents nothing new, but it affords us a bird's-eye view of the Charity Organization Idea in its practical workings. The method which is involved in carrying out this idea is simply to take up each case of pauperism, or threatened pauperism, on its merits; to find out all that can be ascertained about it, and so to class it properly, and then to see that it receives proper and rational treatment in the way of relief, remedy or restraint as its needs demand.

Surely upon this statement of the idea and of the method which it involves, no one would deny that it is reasonable, no one would claim that it is lacking in usefulness or in true charity.

But the Charity Organization system, as embodied in this and in most similar societies, does not attempt to carry the idea of which I have been speaking through all its legitimate ramifications. If it did it would be no less than an attempt to take upon its hands all the philanthropic work of the community. The *idea* is a simple and universal idea, which should and must underlie all true charity; the idea that pauperism is a disease which requires rational and not merely emotional treatment. The *method* is likewise a simple and universal one, though multiform in its applications, being neither more nor less than the adaptation of means to ends, beginning with a full understanding of the facts of the case, following with a correct diagnosis and ending with an appropriate treatment. The *system* of our Charity Organization Society is merely a partially complete machine, which was created to supply certain wants in existing charitable agencies, so as to enable the rational idea and the rational method of charitable work to be adopted and followed by all of them.

Here appears the truth of the remark which I have made that it is beyond the power of any one body of men to carry into full operation the Charity Organization Idea. It requires the consent and approval, the sympathy and coöperation of the whole community.

For this reason it was that the first principle was adopted by this society that its work should be without sectarian or religious coloring of any kind. Not because it was hostile to religion, or to any sect or creed, but because it intended to work with people of all religious beliefs, and of all creeds.

For this reason it is that we make investigation and registration of facts the first and most prominent department of our work. Not because we believe investigation and registration to be the proper objects of philanthropic work or to be of any value in themselves, but because they alone can furnish the necessary basis of facts upon which all rational philanthropic work, all rational work of any kind, must be predicated. The facts which are so acquired are intended not for our own use merely, but for the use of all who have any legitimate object in knowing them. The system thus creates a vast information-bureau for local charitable work.

For a like reason this society does not, except in cases of extreme emergency, give

relief directly in any form. Not because it is merciless and hard of heart, but because the giving of alms, unaccompanied by the application of curative measures, tends to increase the disease of pauperism and to make the evil worse than it was before. Our method is, by coöperation with independent relief societies and by enlisting individual assistants, to give to each worthy case a friend, an adviser, a helping hand, whose duty it is to teach the helpless and dependent to be self-sustaining. Whatever shortcomings there have been in this branch of the work have been due to the immaturity of the system and the lack of adequate coöperation. The amount which has been accomplished is a subject for earnest congratulation.

Thus it appears that the Charity Organization system, as established by this society, does not compete with or take the place of any of the existing local charities. It is something different and apart from all of them—yet necessary to all of them and dependent upon all of them for a great part of its usefulness.

The system is intended to embrace everything which is essential to the carrying out of the fundamental idea, everything which is involved in the application of rational methods to philanthropic work and which is not already provided for by existing institutions. There is thus a practical, while there is no theoretical limit, to its possible expansion. Yet into all of its branches it carries and is governed by the same fundamental idea, the idea of helping the poor by teaching and enabling them to help themselves. This is what is meant by the word "provident" which is prefixed to the name of each of our special branches—the Provident Dispensary, Provident Wood-Yard. Even the Crèche, if it had not taken Mr. Fitch's name, would have been called the Provident Crèche. Provident, in this connection, means of course, looking forward, looking into the future; it is an apt word to distinguish the entire method of the Charity Organization Society from the charity which "gives and asks no questions"—which relieves simply the wants of the present with contempt for the past and blind indifference to the future.

It is impossible for me to pursue the subject further. I need not say to this audience that only a part of the provident schemes which are embraced within the scope of this society have been even started, and that in those which have been put in operation the provident idea, is, as yet, but imperfectly carried out. Great progress has been made, but a greater territory remains to be conquered.

We appeal to the citizens of Buffalo to give us their sympathy, their assistance and active coöperation, and with us to carry forward the idea of rational charity to its final consummation.

## ADDRESS.

By MR. HENRY R. HOWLAND.

We who dwell in this beautiful Queen City of the Lakes have much of which we may justly be proud, and when the stranger comes within our hospitable gates there is, perhaps, not a little of this feeling as we direct his attention to the evidences which abound of our material prosperity. We show him our busy factories and workshops, furnishing employment to thousands of mechanics and operatives supporting their families in thrifty and manly independence. We tell him of the prosperous industries which have enabled our substantial citizens to amass wealth and to rear for their comfort and our pride the beautiful homes which he admires as we take him to view our delightful system of parks and avenues. We dwell upon the rapid increase of our population, as evidenced by a comparison of the census of 1880 with the police census of 1885, and upon the hopeful outlook for our future with the advantages we possess as a point of distribution for our manufactures which have wrought so much for us in the years that are past, and from which we expect so much in the years to come.

At such times, however, we are apt to be unmindful of certain passages in the history of our manufacturing city that are past, though they should never be forgotten, and we do not tell our guest, for perchance it does not occur to us, that only eight years ago we, as a city, were embarked in a manufacturing enterprise of large proportions and of a most extraordinary character,—we were engaged in the manufacture of paupers.

Under our municipal poor law, official relief was so indiscriminately given as to offer a premium upon imposture. The shiftless and idle were encouraged and maintained in shiftlessness and idleness; the downward road to confirmed pauperism was made easy; those who should have been strengthened to know the true manly riches of independence and self-help became demoralized instead, and under the holy name of charity were being taught the short and easy way to the almshouse and the penitentiary.

Our taxpayers looked on in a helpless, dazed surprise. In 1864, the amount expended officially by our city for out-door relief alone was \$29,252. In 1876 the amount expended was \$106,991; an increase of three hundred per cent. in twelve years. The expenses of our municipal poor relief department in the last-named year amounted in all to \$149,376. It was estimated that the various relief associations, private societies, churches and individual aid-givers had, in addition, expended or wasted fully as large an amount in what they supposed were charitable benefactions, and it is believed that one-seventh of our entire population were at that time recipients of charity and wholly or in part supported by it. Beggary was rampant, and our city furnished a comfortable resort for tramps and imposters.

This great evil was not alone within our own borders. Pauperism had increased with alarming rapidity throughout the land, and no wise and sufficient method had been found to cope with the problem of its growth.

The time was ripe for reform, and while our taxpayers stood looking aghast at the enormous figures with which they were confronted, timely help came to them; and when we name to the stranger within our gates those things of which we are most proud, let us not forget to mention, with modesty, perchance, but none the less with

heartfelt pride, that here in Buffalo was essayed and perfected in practical operation the first attempt in this country at systematized charity organization; a plan which was at once copied in nearly all the larger cities of our land, with the most beneficent results in the cure and prevention of pauperism, and with a material saving of millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the commonwealth.

With the history of our Charity Organization Society and its first beginnings you are all familiar. A score or two of our public-spirited men, under guidance of wise suggestions, started the movement. Public meetings were held, and an organization effected so that the society began its first work in January, 1878.

Eight years have now passed by and have given ample opportunity for testing the value of the work it has done in so far as its results are apparent. I commend the record to your thoughtful consideration.

Matters had been steadily going from bad to worse. The amount already mentioned by me as the official expenditure of the city for poor relief in 1876 was enormous. In 1877 this amount reached the sum of \$165,310—a tax of about \$1.18 per head upon the entire population. When this society began its investigations it was found that under our pauperizing system a large proportion of those receiving poor aid from the city had appeared regularly upon the Poormaster's books year after year, in many instances for eight or ten years, in some for as long as fifteen years, and in one case I have chanced to notice for a period of twenty-six years.

Instances were not uncommon where those who were children when first their parents found how much easier it was to get poor aid from the city than to support their families by work, had grown up almost to manhood under the demoralizing influences of this training, schooled to professional beggarism. It was further discovered that a very large proportion of those who had been the recipients of our official relief had also been receiving alms from scores of our private citizens and from religious and benevolent societies.

Many cases of gross imposture were discovered, and not a few where the recipients of Poormaster's orders were owners of substantial bank accounts.

Against all such rascality and fraud, against all such willing and unworthy burdens upon our taxpayers and the unwisely benevolent, the society waged war at once, sustained by the countenance and support of our most open-minded citizens and by the general sympathy of the community. With its system and methods you are familiar. I need not dwell upon them. It has assumed none of the functions of relief dispensing societies, but has given its services to protect the benevolent from fraud and imposture, and has directed its persistent efforts to the help of those who, by friendly, manly counsel and aid, might be encouraged to help themselves, and thus be spared the humiliation of becoming recipients of a public dole.

Mr. Ruskin has very beautifully said: "You know that to give alms is nothing unless you give thought also; and, therefore, it is written, *not*—Blessèd is he that *feedeth* the poor, but 'Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor.'"

I find, by the records of the society, that during the past three years, out of 3,653 cases which it has treated, 1,547 families, representing, at a moderate estimate, at least 6,000 individuals have been made self-supporting, either by finding them employment, or by so helping them to develop their own resources that they have not been suffered to appear on the relief lists of the city.

In the broader view of moral worth which I know will first present itself to your



minds, this is a noble achievement. During periods of business depression such as have prevailed for the past three years so many men are thrown out of employment that upon the society's record of applicants the entry "no work" explains in a large number of cases the causes of destitution. If those who by reason perhaps of temporary misfortune are discouraged and depressed, can, by timely and well directed efforts such as this society bestows, be kept within the ranks of self-dependent bread-winners; if those who through improvidence and wastefulness have made no provision for a day of need, or more important still, if that numerous class who through indolence are unwilling to adapt themselves steadily to any kind of labor, are made to realize that by reason of this society's investigations it is no longer easy for them to obtain that poor relief which indiscriminately given is a constant temptation to vagrancy in lieu of honest toil, has not the public good been largely enhanced, and are not such efforts worthy of a liberal public support? "Not," says Phillips Brooks, "till you make men self-reliant, intelligent and fond of struggle, fonder of struggle than of mere help, not till then have you relieved poverty."

What does it mean to the taxpayer? For though the economic is the narrower point of view, its question—Does charity organization pay? is one which will be asked, and must be answered.

The records from which I have quoted show for each year an average of 500 families that would otherwise become a burden upon the public, made self-supporting.

By the New York statistics, \$500 a year is considered a low estimate of the "difference in value to a community of a dependent family or the same family self-supporting and contributing its share to the public wealth."

Mr. Edward Atkinson puts the average earnings of such a family at \$400 per year; but, if instead of taking these figures, we assume that in each of these 500 families there is but a single bread-winner, earning but one dollar per day, or \$300 per year, it still shows a saving to the public wealth of at least \$150,000 per annum.

To ascertain what the saving has been to our city in the item of direct taxation, we have but to refer to the annual reports of the City Comptroller, showing the amounts actually expended each year for the relief of the poor.

The items of groceries, fuel and shoes dispensed by the Overseer of the Poor constitute that portion of our city aid which is termed out-door relief as given to the poor in their homes, a term which does not include the expense of burials or the amounts given by the city for the care of the sick in our hospitals, and, as I have already mentioned, in 1876 these three items alone amounted to the enormous sum of \$106,991, our population at that time being about 140,000. In 1877, this expenditure was reduced somewhat, but still reached the sum of \$93,920. Our population has now increased to over 200,000, and we can safely assume that if this society had not begun its timely work, we would have been taxed annually for an amount at least as large as that called for in 1877.

On the contrary, during the year 1878, the first year of the society's existence, a saving of \$38,000 was effected in these items of out-door relief alone, and the Comptroller's reports show that for the eight years from 1878 to 1885, inclusive, the average annual expenditure for out-door relief has been reduced from \$94,000 to about \$37,000, a saving to our taxpayers in these eight years of over \$450,000.

I observe, by reference to a circular issued by the officers of the Charity Organization Society during the past year, that the society is in urgent need of money to

carry on its work, and yet the amount for which it annually appeals to our business men is but the small stipend of \$3,000 or \$4,000 to cover the actual cost of paying its agents and its office expenses. How small the sum seems when we realize that it saves for us each year over \$56,000 in the amount expended from the relief fund for groceries, fuel and shoes alone. Surely it should be freely given. Let such efforts be once relaxed, and the evils from which we have partially been freed would return with increased proportions. Those "pirates upon charity," the beggars and vagrants who dare not prey upon the community now as once they did, are ever watchful for their opportunities. I am told that when, at a certain season during the past year, one of the society's faithful agents was prevented by illness from pursuing his customary vigilant work, the number of applicants for poor relief was at once alarmingly increased; the vagrants and impostors who had by his efforts been cut off from receiving alms were quick to note his absence and to profit thereby. The work requires constant and unceasing vigilance, and pauperism repressed must be repressed over and over again.

Of the able-bodied men, who, applying for relief, are put to the crucial labor test and accorded the privilege of working in the wood-yard, only about one-third are found ready to avail themselves of that opportunity for self-support, showing that two-thirds of that army of vagrom men are unworthy of assistance and are simply tramps and chronic beggars.

Of the cases treated by the society, more than two-thirds are of foreign nationality, and in its annual reports public attention has been directed to certain tendencies in this connection which are noteworthy. In reporting the society's work for 1880, warning mention was made of the largely increasing settlement of Poles and the disposition among them to hoard their pay during the summer, sending it to their relatives at home instead of saving it for their own support, believing that during the winter they and their newly-arrived friends will be supported by the poor relief fund. The society has done much to prevent this, but its books show that as this settlement has rapidly increased so have its applicants for charity. In 1880 there were 33 Polish families treated; in 1885 the number of Polish families applying for aid were 254, representing about one-tenth of the Polish population.

This is sufficient to show us what the tendency is, and that but for the efforts that have been made to check this evil it would have assumed much larger proportions.

During the past few years, throughout the length and breadth of our land, there has been a great awakening on the subject of charitable work. Studied in the light of the permanent relations which must ever exist between the rich and the poor, the thrifty and the improvident, the whole field of benevolent work has been enlarged, the public mind has been educated and enlightened, and the true scope of public benevolence has been widened. It is seen that poor relief alone is wholly insufficient, and that a broader treatment of the whole question of pauperism is necessary for the public weal.

The principles of organized charity and its business-like methods have been adopted in all our larger cities, and societies similar in scope and plan to our own have sprung up everywhere to meet the tendency which everywhere still prevails towards an increase of pauperism.

In many of the large cities official out-door relief has been entirely abolished and with good results, and if our own evils have been lessened by the restraints which have

been imposed upon official alms-giving, we may well consider whether the day may not be near at hand when it may be advisable to abolish our present system entirely.

We have learned by dear experience how demoralizing the tendencies of our municipal system of out-door relief are when it is unwisely administered, and even when administered by scrupulous hands it is difficult always to withstand the pressure of personal influence.

The society's records for each year show that of those whom its agents upon careful investigation have proven to be unworthy of aid, no inconsiderable number have nevertheless received relief from our poor fund; and unwisely given, such relief tends to undermine the habits of industry, to discourage thrift and frugality and to foment prolific causes of discontent and mischief.

It is claimed that where official relief has been abolished the people recover that sense of personal responsibility which is at the root of all true benevolence which considers the good of those who receive its benefactions; that those who have dependent relatives, finding it no longer possible to shift the burden of their support upon the Poormaster, are made to properly provide for their maintenance; that the neglect and desertion of children is no longer lightly regarded and that a large gain to the moral good of the community is the outcome.

This is an important question of public duty and responsibility which should be deeply considered.

To the business men, to the taxpayers of our city, this society appeals for its support, which should be hearty and liberal. It asks for that coöperation between public and private aid-givers which should not be withheld. Its work is based upon those higher principles of public good which are well established; these alone are surely sufficient to commend it to the support of our public; and if, returning but for a moment to the economic question, it is remembered that in 1876 the sum officially expended by our city for out-door relief to the poor amounted to a tax of seventy-six cents per head upon every man, woman and child in our population, and that mainly by the work of this society that tax has been so reduced that in 1885 it was but twenty-three cents per head, I submit for your consideration whether it is not clearly shown that charity organization pays and should be generously sustained.

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### PROVIDENT WOOD-YARD.

The sales of kindling during the year ending December 31, 1885, amounted to \$2,000—about the same as the year before; a small amount in a city of 200,000 inhabitants, but thanks to a great deal of free advertising from the papers, and no expense in rent or office salaries, with this \$2,000 we have paid the expenses of repairs and sharpening tools, carting and wages; we have returned \$465 to the gentlemen who kindly advanced that amount to us to start with; we have purchased 268  $\frac{1}{4}$  cords of hard and soft wood (42  $\frac{1}{2}$  more than last year). During January, February and March, \$450 was paid out in 608 grocery orders.

As a labor test the Wood Yard is invaluable, and must not be abandoned. Out of 748 orders that were given last winter for chopping half a cord of wood, 140 were never presented to the Wood-Yard Superintendent. One out of every five applicants refused the work when it was offered. It would be interesting could we ascertain the number of able-bodied men applying for free orders from the city who took the trouble to walk from the Poor office to the Wood-Yard office.

An attempt will be made the coming year to keep track of those cases which the District Committees refer to the Wood-Yard, with a request to the Overseer of the Poor to cut off the aid. So far, out of 120 cases so passed upon by the committee, only 60 have applied for work at the Yard. Some of those who have not taken work at the Wood-Yard may have found other work; but some of them, we regret to say, have not been cut off, and are still receiving aid from the city.

Following are the statistics for the year:

Sales of kindling.....	\$2,020 64
Increase.....	44 42
Cords of wood cut.....	268 $\frac{1}{4}$
Increase.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orders for work given.....	748
Increase.....	253
Six hundred and eight grocery orders paid.....	\$ 454 24

## Reports of Co-operating Societies.

### TRINITY CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Trinity Coöperative Relief Society since November, 1884, has ministered to the wants of 28 families, has distributed over 165 garments to the most needy, and given 534 garments to be made by cases, for which \$112.96 has been paid. A few of the families are now self-supporting, but the larger numbers are still on the books as needing assistance, owing to the great difficulty in finding employment for the men of the families. Although the sufferings of the present winter are extreme and the wants to be supplied many, we have thus far been enabled to meet the demands made upon us. The sum of \$380.44 was realized last year from the Bartlett entertainment; this with donations and timely subscriptions has enabled us to pay our expenses and have a sufficient sum in the bank to encourage us to believe we may be able to carry such cases through the winter as we have undertaken to assist.

### GUILD OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.:*

GENTLEMEN: The following is the final or supplementary report to the one addressed to you February 6, 1885, which has been read and published. It contains the record of the labors of the Guild of the Good Samaritan from January 1 to October 17, 1885.

Practically the statement covers only a few weeks of the year, for the reason that the bulk of the labors of the workers of the Guild was accomplished from January 1 to about April 1, in consequence of the great distress existing at that time. The exhibit of the work done shows extraordinary demands made upon the very limited resources of the institution.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Jan. 1, to Oct. 17, 1885.

The following is a summary statement of the receipts and expenditures:

Receipts—donations and subscriptions.....	\$204 34
Expenses as per vouchers.....	269 80
Balance due Treasurer.....	\$ 65 46



## WORK.

The Assistant Secretary, Miss Octavia Thurstone, reports on the work of the Guild as follows, January 1 to October 15, 1885. From the books of the Guild it appears that the donations to the poor were:

Nine hundred and seventy lbs. flour, 515 lbs. oatmeal, 580 lbs. cornmeal, 85 lbs. rice, 41 lbs. tea, 245 lbs. sugar, 45 lbs. coffee, 20 lbs. corn starch, 56 lbs. cracked wheat, 420 loaves of bread, 10 bushels potatoes, 2 tons coal, 20 lbs. buckwheat, 176 lbs. beans, 2½ bushels apples, 305 lbs. meat, 6 bushels vegetables, 120 cabbages, 63 \$1 grocery orders, 55 lbs. salt, 66 bars soap, 42 lbs. crackers, 11 lbs. sago, 10 lbs. split peas, 126 lbs. salt fish, 30 lbs. sundries, 1½ dozen biscuits, various small items, 18 cans meat and vegetables, 32 blankets, spreads, quilts, etc., 2,430 old garments, 447 new garments, 292 old shoes and rubbers, 15 new shoes, 20 yards new calico, 16 yards black cloth, 4 yards flannel, etc., etc.

Seven maternity cases were provided with clothing, not enumerated above, and two cases received medical attendance gratuitously. Five families had coal provided them.

The number of cases on the books this year to date is 285; of these 248 were new and 37 from last report. The families represented 175 men, 242 women and 582 children; total, 999 persons. Included were 1 widower, 19 deserted wives, 61 widows, 132 married people, 17 single men, and 55 miscellaneous. Of the cases mentioned, 120 received clothing, 114 provisions, and 51 clothing and provisions. The relief given to these cases aggregated 285 times, viz: 173 once, 55 twice, 23 three times, 10 four times, 5 five times, 6 six times, 5 seven times, 3 eight times, 3 nine times, and 2 ten times. The number of children to each family were as follows: 40 families with one child each, 33 with two, 36 with three, 39 with four, 15 with five, 9 with six, 8 with seven; 1 with eight, 1 with nine, and 1 with ten.

From material furnished 228 new garments were cut out by Mrs. J. F. Demarest. These were made up by the ladies of the Guild and given to the poor, making a total of 1,692 since 1880.

On October 17 a meeting of the members of the Guild was held at the Fitch Institute, when the foregoing report was read. The subject of closing the institution was discussed in all its various bearings, together with the probability or possibility of providing ways and means if it should be deemed expedient to continue the good work. It was evident that many difficulties would have to be overcome, and it was quite apparent that in the future, as in the past, a few of the members would bear the brunt of the work and have to provide the funds. The decision finally arrived at was unanimously expressed in the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Guild, under the present management, be discontinued; and further, that the Treasurer be authorized to dispose of the property of the Guild to pay outstanding liabilities as far as possible, and solicit subscriptions from members and friends for the balance, if necessary.

Further, a committee was appointed to confer with the Philanthropic Committee of the Women's Union to recommend that the work of the Guild be continued in the future under its auspices.

With reference to the first of these resolutions, the sum of \$31.71 was raised by sale of sewing machine, furniture and materials; \$5 by subscription, and \$28.75 by special donations from three members. Thus the Guild closed its doors without any outstanding liabilities.

The Women's Union has taken up the work of the Guild, under the direction of the Charity Organization Society.

In conclusion, there cannot be a doubt existing in the minds of those who know the good done by the Guild under the kindly, liberal and judicious management which has characterized it for many years, or by the thousands of men, women and children of all creeds and nationalities who have been the recipients of its bounty, that it may creditably rest from its labors and that its records are such as can be referred to with pleasure and profit in the present and future.

WILLIAM THURSTONE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Since the last report of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, submitted to the Charity Organization Society, officers have been elected, substantially the same as last year.

The plan of work as outlined last year in detail has been continued.

#### SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

The committee has provided twenty-two entertainments, all of which were largely attended by the class of people the Union most desired to reach.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The Employment Bureau has found situations for one hundred and thirty-seven (137) applicants, and many from whom the committee have received no word have been sent to places that seemed suited to their need, and it is presumed that they were employed.

#### HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Under the auspices of this committee two successful courses of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene have been given, with an average attendance of sixty. Also two courses of Medical Talks by prominent physicians of the city.

#### PHILANTHROPIC COMMITTEE.

One hundred and twenty-five (125) cases were assisted by this committee, who made six hundred (600) visits in their behalf.

When the Guild of the Good Samaritan abandoned their charitable work in connection with your society, this committee received and distributed supplies which were generously furnished by friends of the Union and C. O. S.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

In this department the committee report the following classes, and the number in attendance:

Dress-making.....	34
French.....	9
Type writing.....	12
Stenography.....	10
Book-keeping.....	14
German.....	10
Reading.....	12
Water-colors.....	11
Penmanship.....	22
Arithmetic.....	15
Drawing.....	10

Total number persons receiving instruction.....159

Coterie meetings were given monthly, and a course of law lectures to women has been given.

#### PROTECTION.

Ninety-six cases (96) cases have been considered by this committee.

Settled—no money in case.....	5
Unsettled—still being investigated.....	9
Unworthy complaints.....	25
Collected in money.....	\$672 06

The Union is still indebted to the C. O. S. for the use of rooms furnished it free of charge and the Board of Directors are deeply grateful for the kindness which has enabled them to carry on the work of the Union.

### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CONFERENCE OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Number of families relieved, twenty-three. The expenditures are:

For rent.....	\$ 82 40
“ groceries.....	50 00
“ tuition.....	120 00
Total.....	\$252 40

### GUARD OF HONOR SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR 1885.

No. of men accommodated.....	209
“ lodgings given.....	1,451
“ prayer-meetings held during the same time, exclusive of the Wednesday night prayer-meetings.....	244
No. of lodgers present at the meetings.....	1,069

The following being their religious denominations:

Catholics.....	77
Episcopalians.....	45
Methodists.....	40
Presbyterians.....	21
Baptists.....	10
Evangelical.....	10
Congregational.....	2
Lutheran.....	2
Christian.....	1
Disciple.....	1
Spiritualist.....	1
Unknown.....	10

### CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo has made up and distributed 105 new garments, 335 pieces of second-hand clothing, and eight comforters. Many poor families have been visited, and money to the amount of \$44 has been expended for rent and supplies.

## ST. PAUL'S GUILD.

My work is so essentially church work, belonging to ourselves alone, that I am able to give you but a very meager statement. As I reported at our annual Guild meeting, St. Paul's Day, January 25, 506 garments were distributed for the year, between two and three hundred dollars given out by myself to our monthly beneficiaries, which does not include that given by Dr. Brown, which must be more than that, and \$28.50 donations by different ladies of the Parish, distributed to outside applicants. Of course this does not include delicacies for the sick, medicines, etc., pamphlets, magazines and papers distributed at the hospitals, penitentiary, jail, etc.

SISTER HARRIET.

## UNITARIAN AID SOCIETY.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand from last year.....	\$201 15
Received yearly dues collected.....	28 00
“ contribution of Mrs. G. B. Gates.....	9 00
“ coal loan repaid by Conrad Meyer.....	2 50
“ proceeds work-room sales.....	209 29
Total.....	\$449 94
Paid to Mrs. Carrell, visitor.....	\$119 00
“ relief and expenses.....	11 27
“ account work-room.....	288 05
	418 32
Balance on hand.....	\$ 31 62
Unpaid bills of work-room.....	40 26

It should be said that a considerable sum has been collected as dues for the coming year, which does not appear in this report.

December 2, 1885.

## REPORT OF THE WORK-ROOM.

In the absence of the Secretary, the report of the work-room will be brief, but will give an idea of what has been done there during the past year. The number of garments made since January, 1885, has been 963, fully twice as many as in the previous year. The receipts from the work-room, \$284.92. The total expenses of the work-room above receipts, \$119.02. We have, however, a stock of garments on hand worth about \$150.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VISITOR.

During the two years of 1884 and 1885, thirty-four cases have been cared for and looked after in various ways by the Unitarian Aid Society. The members have found them work, clothing, fuel and food when necessary. A few of them were in extreme want, and immediate relief was given. Most of these people are widows or deserted wives, and earning only a very small sum that would go a little way toward the support of their family.

Coming to us for help, we find out what kind of work they can do best; if washing, cleaning, etc., we endeavor to get places for them; if they can sew, we give out sewing from our work-room. If they cannot do the sewing nicely, some of the ladies



teach them by going to their homes and giving them lessons on their machine, instructing them in all the particulars of making button-holes and finishing up their work neatly. Consequently, we have some excellent seamstresses that can be recommended to any family.

Only a few have turned out utterly worthless, not appreciating the opportunity afforded them. I am glad to say, that, with two or three exceptions, all those proved worthy, and profited by the advice and instruction of the ladies that have striven to help them.

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### FIRST UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Report of the visits of teachers and scholars to certain poor families in the City of Buffalo at Christmas time, 1885.

The names of the families, conditions etc., were obtained from the C. O. S. as usual, it certifying them as being considered worthy.

During the first part of December each of the classes in the school had a family assigned to it, and were engaged from then until the 24th in gathering clothing, provisions, toys, etc. Most of the families were visited on December 24, the day before Christmas, one on December 25, and another on New Year's eve.

We count up those who give in the school, and those who give them anything, all who give directly or indirectly. And, according to Edward Everett Hale's novel idea,  $10 \times 40 = 425$ ; that is, the original was  $10 \times 1 = 10$  (the 10 composing a club of well-doers); and with the same idea, we (retaining the 10) say,  $10 \times 1 = 425$ , 425 being the number of those who gave directly or indirectly to help the seventeen families visited.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES D. TILLINGHAST,

Secretary.

Buffalo, February 14, 1886.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

## GENERAL FUND.

DECEMBER, 1884.

Geo. S. Hazard.....	\$ 10 00
R. J. Sherman.....	10 00
Ed. Michael.....	20 00
Union Bridge Co.....	50 00
C. F. Bishop.....	5 00
Mary A. Ripley.....	5 00
Miss E. H. Gates.....	25 00
H. M. Watson.....	5 00
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10 00

\$140 00

JANUARY, 1885.

Geo. R. Potter.....	\$ 10 00
R. K. Noye.....	25 00
W. T. Jebb.....	25 00
John O'Connor.....	5 80
John T. Hudson.....	25 00
Col. J. P. Willard.....	5 00

\$ 95 80

FEBRUARY, 1885.

Mrs. Thos. F. Rochester.....	\$ 25 00
D. E. Newhall.....	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Williams...	10 00
J. N. Matthews.....	5 00
A. D. A. Miller.....	5 00
Albert Ziegele.....	15 00
Leon F. Harvey.....	5 00
C. M. Farrar.....	50 00
E. H. Howard.....	25 00
Thos. Cary.....	5 00

\$150 00

MARCH, 1885.

L. Marcus & Son.....	\$ 5 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Sicard.....	10 00
Emanuel Levy.....	10 00
F. H. Root.....	100 00
C. M. Underhill.....	5 00
D. C. Beard.....	10 00
Edward H. Movius.....	5 00
Ansley Wilcox.....	5 00
Cyrus P. Lee.....	10 00

Bronson Rumsey, Jr.....	\$ 5 00
Dr. C. W. Harvey.....	5 00
R. H. Williams.....	5 00
Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5 00
Geo. E. Matthews.....	10 00
Pascal P. Pratt.....	50 00
Mrs. Delia S. Avery.....	25 00
Holmes & Adams.....	10 00

\$280 00

APRIL, 1885.

Junius S. Smith.....	\$ 5 00
John C. Jewett & Sons.....	25 00
Kimball & Gibson.....	5 00
James R. Smith.....	50 00
Geo. Gorham.....	10 00
Hon. Jas. M. Smith.....	10 00
Ida O. Sawyer.....	5 00
E. V. F. Sawyer.....	5 00
Thos. F. Rochester.....	25 00
Gen. G. A. Scroggs.....	5 00

\$145 00

MAY, 1885.

M. P. Fillmore.....	\$ 10 00
H. G. Wolter.....	5 00
Brock & Wiener.....	10 00
L. M. Brock.....	5 00
C. & F. Georger.....	5 00

\$ 35 00

JUNE, 1885.

Porter Norton.....	\$ 5 00
C. H. Utley.....	5 00
Sarah A. Gates.....	25 00
E. C. Sprague.....	25 00
A. Haines.....	12 50
Henry A. Richmond.....	5 00
F. A. Bell.....	25 00
Chas. W. Evans.....	5 00
D. S. Bennett.....	5 00
Bryant B. Glenney.....	25 00
W. H. Walker.....	5 00

\$142 50

## JULY, 1885.

Gibson T. Williams.....	\$100 00
Oscar Cobb.....	5 00
Henry W. Box.....	10 00
Warner Bros. & Co.....	10 00
F. M. Hollister.....	5 00
Col. J. P. Willard.....	5 00
Wm. Meadows.....	10 00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10 00
P. Stellwagen.....	5 00
E. G. Church.....	5 00
Nathaniel Rochester.....	5 00
Ralph Stone.....	1 00
F. L. Lee.....	5 00
Geo. R. Potter.....	5 00

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\$181 00

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## AUGUST, 1885.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	\$ 50 00
Geo. B. Matthews.....	25 00
F. Sidway.....	10 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
Wm. P. Burns.....	1 00
James F. Gluck.....	5 00
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	25 00
Frank C. Bolt.....	5 00
A. C. Miller.....	5 00
Henry A. Richmond (additional).	5 00
Geo. Howard.....	100 00
Altman & Co.....	10 00
B. C. Rumsey.....	100 00
John H. Cowing.....	10 00
Alex. Brush.....	5 00
R. H. Thayer.....	5 00
D. H. McMillan.....	5 00
Jno. M. Bedford.....	5 00

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\$376 00

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## SEPTEMBER, 1885.

E. G. Spaulding.....	\$ 50 00
Mrs. L. P. Viele.....	5 00
S. O. Barnum.....	5 00
John C. Hubbell.....	1 00
M. Schneider.....	5 00
J. R. Williams.....	5 00
W. S. Bull.....	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Glenny.....	50 00

Mrs. C. W. McCune.....	\$ 25 00
Jewett M. Richmond.....	50 00
Ray V. Pierce.....	25 00
E. W. Hayes.....	5 00
J. L. Hunsicker.....	5 00
Geo. E. Laverack.....	10 00
Ulbrich & Kingsley.....	5 00
James A. Madison.....	5 00
Cash.....	1 00
Cash.....	1 00

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\$254 00

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## OCTOBER, 1885.

Lyman K. Bass.....	\$ 10 00
Jas. P. White.....	10 00
W. W. Tyler.....	10 00
Wm. H. Gratwick.....	25 00
E. G. Grey.....	5 00
J. & N. C. Scoville.....	100 00
W. H. Glenny.....	10 00
Dr. John Hauenstein.....	5 00
Mrs. Porter.....	5 00
Miss Morris.....	5 00
Dr. Chas. Cary.....	5 00
Wm. H. Peabody.....	5 00
E. N. Cook & Co.....	20 00
Wm. W. Hammond.....	5 00
Henry W. Sprague.....	25 00
D. R. Morse.....	20 00

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\$265 00

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## NOVEMBER, 1885.

Dr. C. C. Wycoff.....	\$ 5 00
Henry Montgomery.....	5 00
Denton & Cottier.....	5 00
Frank F. Williams.....	5 00
A. Altman.....	5 00
Cash.....	5 00
F. A. Hodge.....	10 00
Geo. H. Lewis.....	20 00
C. H. Woodworth.....	5 00
M. McNamara.....	5 00
Geo. I. Letchworth.....	25 00
Wm. Anderson.....	5 00
F. Aug. Georger.....	5 00
Flint & Kent.....	25 00
John Auchinvole.....	10 00

J. G. Munro.....	\$ 25 00
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	10 00
D. P. Rumsey.....	100 00
Walter T. Wilson.....	5 00
F. L. A. Cady.....	5 00
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	\$285 00

**FITCH CRECHE FUND.**

## DECEMBER, 1884.

Francis W. Tracy.....	\$ 50 00
Mrs. D. W. Tomlinson.....	20 00
Amateur Theatricals.....	45 00
Geo. B. Hibbard, Jr.....	8 00
Mrs. B. C. Rumsey.....	2 00
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	\$125 00

## JANUARY, 1885.

Mary Smith.....	50
J. H. Tilden.....	9 59
Mrs. Geo. A. Miller.....	10 00
Col. J. P. Willard.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 25 09

## FEBRUARY, 1885.

Mrs. Jas. A. Mugridge.....	\$ 5 00
Evelyn Rumsey Cary.....	5 00
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	\$ 10 00

## MARCH, 1885.

Mrs. J. Sloat.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. O. G. Steele.....	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Rochester.....	2 00
Mrs. Dr. Bartow.....	2 00
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	\$ 10 00

## APRIL, 1885.

Mrs. Dellenbaugh.....	\$ 5 00
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## JUNE, 1885.

Lautz Bros. & Co.....	\$ 15 53
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## JULY, 1885.

Col. J. P. Willard.....	\$ 5 00
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.....	18 33
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	\$ 23 33

## AUGUST, 1885.

Mrs. James N. Scatcherd.....	\$ 20 00
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## SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Chas. Borchering, Newark, N. J. \$	10 00
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## OCTOBER, 1885.

Mrs. Edward Fisk.....	\$ 5 00
" Wm. K. Allen.....	2 00
" Orlando Allen.....	2 00
" N. K. Hopkins.....	5 00
" O. P. Ramsdell.....	10 00
" Harry Hamlin.....	25 00
" Cath. W. Myers.....	25 00
John T. Hudson.....	10 00
Chas. A. Rupp.....	5 00
Mrs. G. C. White.....	10 00
" H. L. Meech.....	3 00
" Eugene Battelle, Boston...	20 00

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\$122 00

## NOVEMBER, 1885.

Miss M. M. Love.....	\$ 25 00
Mrs. Walter Cary.....	25 00
" Geo. Howard.....	5 00
" Geo. R. Howard.....	5 00
" N. Brown.....	5 00
" Jno. W. Bush.....	5 00
" Nelson Holland.....	3 00
" Jas. H. Lee.....	3 00
" Geo. C. Sweet.....	2 00
" Geo. L. Lewis.....	2 00
" Frank Lee.....	1 50
" S. M. Clement, Jr.....	1 00
" Geo. Wadsworth.....	1 00
" F. M. Hollister.....	3 00
Mr. Cornell.....	1 00
Mrs. T. F. Swan, Chicago.....	5 00
Church of Our Father.....	55 00
Mrs. E. H. Gates.....	\$ 25 00

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\$172 50



# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized December 11, 1877.

Incorporated November 21, 1879.

EDWIN T. EVANS, *President*,T. GUILFORD SMITH, *Vice-President*,NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

## TRUSTEES.

### One year.

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

### Two years.

JAMES H. DORMER,  
EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

### Three years.

JOHN H. COWING,  
JOSEPHUS N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
SOLOMON SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. DORMER, BENNETT, SMITH, SCHEU, WILCOX.

*Finance*—Messrs. VIELE, CARY, MUNRO.

## COUNCIL.

### I.—The Board of Trustees.

### II.—Representatives from District Committees:

TIMOTHY COCHRANE, Chairman District 1.  
CHESTER MOORE, Secretary District 1.  
HENRY C. FISKE, " "  
OSCAR COBB, District 1.  
CHARLES J. MANN, District 1.

THOMAS CARY, Chairman District 3.  
FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Secretary District 3.  
JULIUS EHRLICH, District 3.  
CHARLES B. HILL, District 3.

### III.—Members Ex-officio—The Mayor of the City, one Member Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

### IV.—Members Specially Elected:

P. P. Pratt,  
Thos. F. Rochester, M. D.,  
George S. Hazard,  
W. H. Gratwick,  
R. R. Hefford,  
Cyrus P. Lee,  
George E. Matthews,  
Henry W. Sprague,  
C. M. Underhill,

H. M. Kent,  
Louis M. Brock,  
Frank M. Hollister,  
D. R. Morse,  
D. C. Beard,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,  
James Crate,  
George W. Townsend,  
George L. Williams.

James F. Gluck,  
Henry R. Howland,  
J. W. Keene, M. D.,  
Rev. Herbert G. Lord,  
Roswell Park, M. D.,  
John H. Pryor, M. D.,  
Henry A. Richmond,  
E. Corning Townsend.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*District Work*—T. Cary, Cochrane, Howland, Wilcox, Moore.

*Mendicity*—Hefford, Williams, Richmond.

*Publication*—Larned, Hollister, Matthews.

*Provident Dispensary and Emergency Hospital*—Smith, C. Cary, Park, G. L. Williams, Crate.

*Penny Banks*—Viele, Hazard, Ehrlich.

*Fitch Creche*—Dormer, C. Cary, Kent, E. C. Townsend, Hill.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Keene, Brock, Hefford.

*Membership*—T. Cary, Wilcox, Cowing.

*Wood-Yard*—Munro, T. Cary, Dormer.

*Coal-Savings Fund*—Scheu, Dormer, Hazard.

*Reading-Room*—Hollister, Larned, Gluck.

*Instruction*—Smith, H. W. Sprague, H. A. Richmond.

*Lectures*—Gluck, Larned, F. F. Williams.

## MEETINGS.

*Trustees*—First Wednesday in the month, 4 P. M., No. 10 Court Street.

*Council*—First Thursday in the month, 8 P. M., No. 10 Court Street.

*Committee District No. 1*—Every Monday, 7.30 P. M., Fitch Institute.

*Committee District No. 3*—Every Friday, 5 P. M., No. 10 Court Street.

## OFFICES.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Room 2, Fitch Institute.

*Central Offices and Districts 1, 2, 7, 9 and 10*—Room 1, Fitch Institute. Maurice Carroll, Agent;  
Miss E. F. Bidwell, Clerk.

*Districts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8*—No. 10 Court Street. Adam Meister, Agent; Miss Hattie W. Hotchkiss, Clerk.

*Fitch Institute*—Corner Michigan and Swan Streets. John W. Allen, Janitor.

*Fitch Creche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Caroline Sheppard, Matron.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
AND  
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting  
OF THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,  
OF BUFFALO, N Y.

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*Held at Fitch Institute, Tuesday Evening, March 1, 1887.*

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The Charity Organization Society held its Ninth Annual Meeting at the Fitch Institute, on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1887. The Vice-President, Mr. T. Guilford Smith, presided, and Mr. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, the Secretary, occupied his place.

The annual report of the Council was read, and, on motion, received and filed.

The annual report of the Treasurer was also read, and, on motion, received and filed.

On motion, the reading of the reports of the various committees was dispensed with, and they were ordered printed in the annual report.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the Society in favor of Edward Bennett, Thomas Cary, Sherman S. Rogers, George P. Sawyer and E. Carlton Sprague as Trustees for three years. The Secretary cast the ballot as directed, and the gentlemen were declared duly elected.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council by acclamation:

Pascal P. Pratt, Thos. F. Rochester, M. D., George S. Hazard, W. H. Gratwick, R. R. Hefford, George E. Matthews, Henry M. Kent, Louis M. Brock, Frank M. Hollister, David R. Morse, D. C. Beard, Charles Cary, M. D., Henry W. Sprague, J. W. Keene, M. D., Henry

R. Howland, Roswell Park, M. D., James Crate, George L. Williams, John H. Pryor, M. D., Rev. Herbert G. Lord, James F. Gluck, Henry A. Richmond, C. M. Underhill, E. Corning Townsend, William H. Glenny and Sidney E. Adams.

Messrs. Ansley Wilcox and J. N. Larned were appointed a committee to draft a memorial of the late Cyrus P. Lee, who was a member of the Central Council of the Society for many years, to be published in the annual report.

The meeting then adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

*Secretary.*

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

With 1886 closes the ninth year of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. Nearly a decade has elapsed, therefore, since the Rev. Mr. Gurteen, aided by a few public spirited and far seeing citizens, launched in the City of Buffalo the first frail craft of scientific charity upon the waters of American public opinion. That the craft has often been tempest-tossed is a matter of history. That it has survived is a matter of pride. Pride to the estimable gentlemen who dared to go counter to established prejudice, to the existing sentimental notions of charity, to the customs of ages, and brought into existence a plan which aimed to create order out of chaos, to cut off the sentimentalism in charity that injured while it seemed to help, to place upon economic and business principles the administration of man's bounty to his unfortunate fellows which before had hardly principle, and knew absolutely nothing of economy.

The sentiment of America was ripe for the change. From the small beginning in Buffalo the movement has spread far and wide until there are now sixty-three (63) societies in this country working in general accordance with the ideas and principles of organized charity. The position of these societies, the popular support they have obtained, especially in such large cities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Boston, the fact that our most prominent financiers are lending efforts to their maintenance, clearly indicates that they have supplied a want and are recognized as a necessity to the adjustment of the complex social relations of the day.

How far this recognition has obtained in our own city is measured by the amount of support received by the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.

In its first year, 1878, when the population of Buffalo was less than 150,000, the receipts for the support of the Society were \$2,370. In its second year they reached \$5,253. In its ninth year, when our population was largely in excess of 200,000, they dwindled to \$3,246. Surely the story of financial support is not roseate.

In its early years the Society had the assistance of many ladies as volunteer visitors to the poor. In its ninth year the number of these did not reach fifty. In its early years the Society had the help of a large number of business men in its active work. Its ninth year shows few, very few, new names in the list of active members. In its early years the Society was used largely by the public in its work of charity. In

its ninth year, though the charitable work of the city must have doubled since 1878, there is little, if any, increase. Surely the story of moral support is lustreless.

It is difficult to understand lack of popular interest and support when the Society's avowed purpose is to be nothing more nor less than a helping hand to the various charities of the city.

These are our objects as set forth in our by-laws:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and with the Overseer of the Poor, the various churches, charitable agencies and individuals in the city, and thus, among other things, to check the evils of the overlapping of relief.

2. To investigate thoroughly and without charge the cases of all applicants to the Overseer of the Poor for official relief, and of all other applicants for charity which are referred to the Society for inquiry, and to send the persons having a legitimate interest in such cases full reports of the results of investigation.

3. To obtain from the proper charities and from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases; to provide visitors who shall personally attend cases needing counsel and help, and to procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting.

4. To assist from its own funds, as far as possible, in the form of loans, all suitable cases for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources.

5. To repress mendicity by the above means, and by the prosecution of impostors.

6. To promote the general welfare of the poor by social and sanitary reforms, and by the inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence, and to these ends to establish and maintain, in whole or in part, the following provident institutions, viz: One or more Crèches; some practical means of encouraging the saving of small sums of money by the poor; one or more provident dispensaries, which may include arrangements for the temporary treatment of persons injured in the neighborhood, and unable to be carried to the general hospitals; and such other provident institutions as shall tend to the physical, moral or intellectual improvement of the poor, and as shall be within the corporate powers of the Society.

On such a platform all should be able to unite. We ask a candid inspection of our methods. We endeavor to make these methods satisfactory to all. But if we are left entirely alone, if prejudice, grown apparently out of nothing but lack of acquaintance with our intentions and work, continues to exist, we will never be able to accomplish the full measure of good that lies within our scope.

Men complain that they are too much called upon for charity. True; but in granting us the mite we ask, are you not helping and protecting the very charity in which you are most interested? Women complain that they are too much pressed by other duties to undertake any work in connection with us. True, perhaps; but can you not find an hour now and then to make practical the redemption of an unfortunate family? Churches complain that we are non-religious. True, we cannot help all if we ally ourselves to one; but do we not daily aid some church by bringing back to its fold a wayward brother or sister? And despite the lack of entire public support, we have gone on in our work and each year has witnessed some little advance, some gratifying success in dealing with the poor, some few families redeemed from pauperism, some few schemes kept in active operation to help the poor, some little progress in preventing the degradation of poverty. Our discoveries, certainly, have been greater than our success. We have found want piled upon want, misery such as few



realize, crime taking its first hold upon sinking families, children neglected, unclothed, uneducated, pauperism appearing in the second generation of families whom the public would not help us to save in our early years. Had we possessed that intelligent coöperation which we have asked repeatedly and earnestly, we might have exhibited a startling and gratifying list of good arising from each such discovery. As it is we must be content with what has been accomplished, small in comparison with what might have been, large in contrast with the nothing that was done before our work commenced.

We ask a careful perusal of our work for the year 1886, as shown in the tables and committee reports annexed hereto. We have investigated and tried to deal with 1,449 cases representing a population of 6,057 souls. Of these cases 374 were referred to and cared for by private societies and individuals; 61 were aided directly by grants or loans; and 198 were helped more or less throughout the year by our labor bureau.

The close of the year shows the condition of 152 families improved, and 538 families who became, for a while, at least, self-supporting. In addition, the usual number of frauds were hunted out and exposed, the usual number prevented from living in luxurious idleness at the expense of the municipality, the usual number of social cormorants made to work or content themselves with institution life.

There has been a decided improvement in the condition of the city poor over the year 1885. It will be observed that the number of cases dealt with is less by 274, the number relieved by the Overseer of the Poor less by 610, and the number reported as chronic less by 140.

Much of the success of our work may justly be attributed to our

#### PROVIDENT SCHEMES.

First always among these is the Fitch Crèche, which provides a safe home for the child while the mother is at work. The year 1886 has been the most successful in its history, 7,696 admissions, one thousand in excess of any previous year, having been cared for.

The interesting report of the Labor Bureau is astonishing in the results it shows. One hundred and ninety-eight women have earned no less than \$23,746.00 in a single year.

The Provident Wood-Yard has again proved its usefulness as a discouragement of idleness. A comparison of the nationality tables for 1885 and 1886 indicates that some foreigners, at least, have learned the lesson it teaches. The number of Polish families dealt with has decreased sixty-five (65), more than 25 per cent. in one year. The Provident Dispensary has cared for and healed many unfortunates and placed them in a physical condition which enables them to earn a livelihood. The Coal Savings Fund has aided such few as took advantage of it to acquire habits of frugality.

During the year, one new feature has been added to our work in pursuance of the wishes of our benefactor, Benjamin Fitch. A hospital for the temporary treatment of the injured, with a full complement of apparatus and a well equipped ambulance service was established in June, and the gratifying success it has met with is clearly shown in the report of the committee having it in charge.

One feature of our work has, for the present, been discontinued. The Mechanic's Institute which, in consideration of the free use of rooms in the Fitch Institute, car-

ried on for several years the free reading-room provided for in the trust of Mr. Fitch, for some reason or other, found it to its interest to remove from the building and this branch has consequently ceased until such time as the Fitch trust becomes more available. The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, which, for two years, occupied quarters free of rent in the Institute, at the beginning of the year found itself so strong that it was enabled to acquire a home of its own, and therefore, much to our regret, ceased to be our tenant. We cannot fail to recognize in this society a powerful agency in the prevention of pauperism, the highest form of charity, and therefore we rejoice in its success and commend it to popular support.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the Fitch trust, free from debt, will support the various philanthropic enterprises provided for in the deed from Mr. Fitch. Until that time we ask the forbearance of the public and their confidence in our endeavor to do the best we can with the means at our disposal.

#### THE ACTIVE COÖPERATIVE WORK

in connection with the Society has been faithfully carried on during the year by the Coöperative Relief Society, the Unitarian Aid Society and St. John's Mission League. These three bodies of earnestly devoted women have accomplished surprising results, and have again clearly demonstrated the utility of woman's work among the poor. The St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Joseph's Cathedral has aided us materially in caring for many cases. We have had valuable aid, also, from the District Nursing Association, whose nurses have been welcome and useful visitors to the homes of the sick poor.

The foregoing recital of work accomplished certainly entitles us to a hearing from the public of the city of Buffalo for this statement of our needs.

1. We require for the support of the Society and the Fitch Crèche during the coming year the sum of \$5,600.

2. We require a more active moral support from the community so that we may be able to repress street begging which again has become prevalent.

3. We require a more active support from churches and benevolent societies, so that we may find relief for all the needy, may prevent the overlapping of relief and may further rid the city of fraudulent paupers.

4. We require two hundred ladies who will take a single family each for visitation and friendly counsel, not for alms-giving.

5. We require a number of citizens who will agree to supply the wants of a single family each, during the coming winter.

6. We require a number of gentlemen who will give an hour of their time once in each week as members of our District Committees.

7. We require patronage for the Provident Wood-Yard which furnishes employment to many men during the winter and thus prevents them from becoming city charges.

In brief, we ask the moral and financial support of the community at large and active work from such portion of it as can spare a little time in behalf of suffering humanity.

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### **In Memory of Cyrus P. Lee.**

The members of the Charity Organization Society, at this first annual meeting since his death, desire to place on record their tribute of respect to the memory of CYRUS P. LEE. Mr. Lee was one of the earliest members and officers of this Society, and was its devoted friend at all times. The broad views of philanthropy which are the underlying principles of the Society appealed warmly to his heart, while its rational and business-like methods commended it the more strongly to his judgment, and were in harmony with the habits of his long and useful business life. He was always a valued adviser, and in spite of his many engagements was always ready to take part in the organization and development of the active branches of our charitable work. The loss of such a man is deeply felt in any community. We feel that we but voice the general sentiment when we say that in our special work we shall greatly miss his presence.

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*Statistical Tables Submitted with the Report of the Council.*

TABLE NO. 1.

Investigations and decisions on cases during 1886:

Not requiring relief.....	424
Not worthy.....	165
For poor law or otherwise ineligible	38
Referred to Overseer of the Poor...	849
Referred to coöperating societies...	340
Referred to private persons.....	34
Assisted by grants.....	15
Assisted by loans.....	46
Orders for hospitals.....	1
Vagrants.....	74
Assisted by employment.....	2,414
Total.....	4,400

TABLE NO. 2.

Social state from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887:

	Without Children.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Married.....	162	96	149	156	108	83	46	31	9	6	847
Widows.....	94	94	58	68	45	31	15	11	5	--	421
Widowers.....	15	1	3	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	23
Deserted wives	8	32	35	43	19	22	7	6	--	1	173
Deserted husbands.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Single men.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Single women.....	17	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Orphans.....	6	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	7
Total.....											1,499

TABLE NO. 3.

Number and ages of persons embraced in families investigated during the year ending January 1, 1887:

Under 5 years.....	962
5 to 10.....	1,099
10 to 15.....	926
15 to 20.....	484
20 to 30.....	563
30 to 40.....	814
40 to 50.....	566
50 to 60.....	300
60 to 70.....	229
Over 70.....	174
Total No. persons.....	6,057

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of applicants during the year ending January 1, 1887:

United States.....	369	Wales.....	1
Canada.....	71	Sweden.....	3
England.....	71	Norway.....	1
Germany.....	401	Denmark.....	1
Ireland.....	332	Portugal.....	2
Poland.....	189	Holland.....	5
France.....	3	Russia.....	16
Scotland.....	13	Hungary.....	1
Italy.....	11	Belgium.....	1
Switzerland.....	6	Bavaria.....	2
Total.....			1,499

TABLE NO. 5.

Causes of destitution of applicants during the year 1886:

No male support.....	272	Insanity.....	13
Sickness.....	265	Crippled.....	6
No work.....	415	No cause.....	4
Old age.....	145	Accident.....	23
Desertion.....	193	Laziness.....	15
Intemperance.....	110	Large families.....	2
Imprisonment.....	23	Blindness.....	13
Total.....			1,499

TABLE NO. 6.

Educational table for 1886:

Can read and write.....	1,133
Can read but not write.....	57
Cannot read or write.....	309
Total.....	1,499

TABLE NO. 7.

Disposal by the Committee of the C. O. S. of applicants for city relief in 1886:

Families considered unworthy by C. O. S., but received aid and amount received, 242.....	\$6,033 24
Non-residents and amounts received, 28.....	274 28
Total.....	\$6,307 52

TABLE NO. 8.

City aid cases treated by Charity Organization Society during 1886:

Receiving aid January 1, 1886.....	788
Received aid since January 1, 1886.....	330
Received aid prior to and after January 1, 1886, except those receiving aid January 1, 1886.....	129
Total.....	1,247

Subdivision of above classes:

Self-supporting.....	538
Died or moved away.....	23
Condition improved.....	152
Chronic.....	534
Total.....	1,247



The following is an account of the expenditures of the City "Poor Relief Department" for 1886:

Outdoor relief, Groceries.....	\$35,661 00	
Coal and wood .....	8,245 76	
Shoes .....	496 50	
Burials .....	3,386 00	
Sundries .....	100 00	\$47,889 26
<hr/>		
Indoor relief, Sisters of Charity Hospital.....	\$9,279 94	
Buffalo General Hospital .....	8,977 53	
St. Francis Asylum.....	4,911 26	
Homœopathic Hospital.....	2,073 41	
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital...	977 32	
Ingleside Home .....	81 59	
Maternity Hospital.....	75 02	
Home of the Friendless.....	60 60	26,436 67
<hr/>		
Administrative expenses.....		9,830 14
<hr/>		
Total.....		\$84,156 07
<hr/>		
The appropriation for this department from the general tax for 1886, was .....		\$89,550 00
So that at the end of the close of the year.....		\$ 5,393 93
remained unexpended.		

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1885, and ending November 30, 1886:

#### FITCH INCOME.

Balance to credit Dec. 1, 1885.... \$ 1,206 35

#### RECEIPTS.

Interest from banks.....	4 48	
Rebate on cancelled insurance.....	10 35	
Rebate on interest paid.....	52 48	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	2,951 50	
Gross rents inalienable property.....	8 114 71	
Gross rents alienable property....	1,399 40	
Rebate on frontage tax.....	50 32	
Back rents paid.....	\$ 142 12	\$13,931 71

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes and assessments.....	\$3,107 96
Repairs and improvements.....	1,295 63
Insurance premiums.....	151 75
Water rates.....	15 07

## Cost of maintaining Fitch Institute:

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$ 528 00		
Extra labor about building.....	117 44		
Supplies for janitor.....	161 97		
Fuel.....	793 20		
Gas.....	127 81		
Repairs.....	330 23		
Insurance.....	185 68		
Local assessments.....	273 31		
Water rates.....	100 00		
Care of clock.....	65 00		
Gas governor .....	64 00		
Curtains for hall.....	135 00		
Hand grenades.....	53 00	2,942 92	7,513 37
Net income.....			\$ 6,418 34

## Disbursements on account of income:

Interest on mortgages and note.....	\$3,395 78		
Improvements to Fitch Institute.....	434 58		
Administration of trust.....	1,569 13		
Expenses Provident Dispensary.....	221 90		
Paid into Grant and Loan Fund.....	71 74		
Took up note given by Wilcox & Hager for rent, which was credited last year,	253 66	\$ 5,940 79	
Balance available.....		\$471 55	
Cost of Fitch Institute to date .....		\$138,312 28	

## FUNDED INDEBTEDNESS DEC. 1, 1886.

Bond and mortgage to Erie Co. Savings Bank.....	\$20,000 00	
Two bonds and mortgages to Henrietta Bennett...	4,000 00	
Bond and mortgage to Jewett M. Richmond.....	4,800 00	
Note to Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	27,000 00	\$55,800 00

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1885.....	\$ 14 33
-----------------------------------	----------

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions .....	\$ 2,720 30		
One-third proceeds of Charity Ball.....	393 09		
Dividends and interest.....	115 25		
Sale of publications.....	4 00	3,232 64	\$3,246 97
Less transferred to Crèche Fund.....			470 00
			\$2,776 97

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$ 149 94	
Salaries.....	2,177 68	
Stationery and postage.....	251 25	
Gas and fuel.....	8 75	
Incidentals, telephone, car tickets for agents, etc.....	185 30	2,772 92
		<hr/>
Balance available.....		\$ 4 05
		<hr/>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1885 .....	\$ 14 28
------------------------------------	----------

## RECEIPTS.

From Fitch income.....	\$71 74	
Contributions.....	25 00	
Loans repaid .....	29 04	125 78
		<hr/>
		\$ 140 06

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	24 78	
Loans.....	115 28	140 06
		<hr/>

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1885 .....	\$ 17 99
------------------------------------	----------

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$544 58	
One-third proceeds Charity Ball.....	393 11	
Children's fees.....	361 00	1,298 69
		<hr/>
From General Fund.....	470 00	\$1,786 68

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages of matron, nurses and servants...	1,242 50	
Supplies for table.....	383 03	
Clothing and furniture, etc.....	92 09	
Gas and fuel.....	41 73	
Incidentals .....	1 00	1,760 35
		<hr/>
Balance available.....		\$ 26 33
		<hr/>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

Fees from patients.....	\$ 6 75	
From Fitch income.....	221 90	\$228 65
		<hr/>
Disbursed for drugs and apparatus.....		228 65
		<hr/>

## FUND FOR RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS BY STORM OF

OCTOBER 14, 1886.

Received contributions .....	\$302 25
Disbursements to date.....	58 21
Balance available.....	<u>\$244 04</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

Inalienable Property.....	\$283,527 72	Charity Organization Society	\$279,428 55
Alienable " .....	48,100 00	Bills Payable .....	55,800 00
Personal " .....	1,250 00	Fitch Income.....	471 55
Income Fund .....	316 00	General Fund... ..	4 05
Suspense Account.....	2,034 83	Fitch Crèche Fund.....	26 33
Cash.....	517 08	Jacob Heeman.....	15 15
	<u>\$335,745 63</u>		<u>\$335,745 63</u>

We certify that we have examined the foregoing Report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct, and approve thereof.

SHELDON T. VIELE,

JOSIAH G. MUNRO,

*Finance Committee.*

## ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF

FITCH INCOME FOR 1886-'87.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1886.....	\$ 471 55
Rents Fitch Institute.....	\$3,050 00
“ Inalienable Property.....	7,900 00
“ Alienable Property.....	205 00
“ 304 Michigan Street .....	300 00
	<u>11,455 00</u>
	<u>\$11,926 55</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Interest.....	\$ 1,866 00
Administration of trust. ....	1,600 00
City taxes and assessments.....	1,800 00
County taxes .....	460 00
Insurance inalienable property.....	200 00
Repairs and improvements.....	700 00
	<u>\$6,626 00</u>

## Fitch Institute running expenses:

Janitor, salary and help....	\$ 650 00
Insurance.....	225 00
Fuel and gas .....	925 00
Repairs and improvements.....	650 00
Janitor supplies.....	100 00
	<u>2,550 00</u>

Running expense Provident Dispensary,	<u>400 00</u>	<u>9,576 00</u>
Surplus. ....		<u>\$2,350 55</u>



At the beginning of the past year it was hoped that a considerable surplus would remain to apply on the indebtedness of the Society. Misfortune in renting and unexpectedly large city taxes prevented this, however. The foregoing estimates are based upon the financial results of the past year and, liberal allowance for losses having been made, it is hoped that the surplus will be larger, rather than smaller, than the estimate.

Since December first the Society has disposed of all its remaining alienable property at fair prices. This wipes out the mortgages of \$20,000 to the Erie County Savings Bank, and the two mortgages of \$4,000 to Henrietta Bennett and gives us \$13,600 cash in hand, to apply upon the note of \$27,000 to the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, and two second mortgages amounting in the aggregate to \$1,652.50.

The subscription for the expenses of the Crèche fell short of paying the bills for the year, which, consequently, have been carried over. These bills are as follows: Fuel, \$52.20; supplies for table, \$485.73—total, \$537.93. Provisions must now be made for their payment. It will be necessary, therefore, to raise by subscription \$2,837 for the running expenses of the Fitch Crèche for the twelve months commencing December 1, 1886, and \$2,800 for the running expenses of the Society for the same period.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

Treasurer.

The following is a statement of the debt of the Society on March 11, 1887:

Note to Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	\$14,000 00
Bond and mortgage to Jewett M. Richmond.....	4,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,800 00

To meet which we have on hand:

Cash.....	\$600 00
Bond and mortgage of Kate Semensky.....	852 50
“ “ “ “ Jos. Saperstone.....	800 00
	<hr/>
Net indebtedness.....	\$16,547 50

### CRECHE COMMITTEE.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Your committee on Fitch Crèche would respectfully report:

That the year ending December 31, 1886 has been of unusual prosperity and success. That at no time since the opening of this most beautiful charity has its influence for good been more apparent.

A glance at the comparative table of attendance, which forms a part of this report, shows a wonderful increase over past years. There has been an average monthly increase in attendance of 148, with a total of 7,696 admissions, or a net increase of 1,323 over the year 1885, and 1,000 more children have been cared for in the year 1886 than in any one year since its foundation.

These figures establish the fact that the Crèche is growing in strength every year; that it is becoming a power for good which should be recognized by every thinking individual in our city. It deserves and should receive the united support of every one, and as its financial means increase so shall its influence be more wide-spread.

The report of the Labor Bureau shows how mothers, who accept the privileges of this institution, are enabled to earn sufficient by their own exertions to support themselves and their families. Truly this result is gratifying to those who have its interests and growth at heart. It should be a loud appeal to the community at large for further and increased aid, and an argument to create greater facilities in the near future.

The financial condition of the Crèche is reported in detail by the treasurer of the Society. It shows a very unfortunate state of affairs, in that the necessary expenditures have exceeded the contributions made, and that unpaid bills, amounting to nearly \$600, must burden the institution during the coming year. The immediate management of the Crèche has been in the hands of a careful and economical matron, who has used, by thrift and patience, the small means at her disposal to supply the most pressing needs.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AT THE FITCH CRECHE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Month.	Admis- sions, 1885.	Admis- sions, 1886.	In- crease.	De- crease.
January.....	300	370	70	
February.....	300	335	35	
March.....	330	382	52	
April.....	504	544	40	
May.....	614	834	220	
June.....	700	880	180	
July.....	725	875	150	
August.....	640	820	180	
September.....	638	900	262	
October.....	660	752	92	
November.....	500	560	60	
December.....	462	444		18
Totals.....	6,373	7,696	1,341	18
Net increase of admissions over 1885.....				1,323

REPORT OF THE LABOR BUREAU FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.

	Swan St. office.	Court St. office.	Total.
Number of women registered.....	108	90	198
Number of cards issued.....	883	587	1,470
Number of cards returned.....	863	577	1,440
Number of cards not returned.....	20	10	30
Days' work provided.....	847 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,227	2074 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$908.79	\$1,335.73	\$2,244.52
Places reported permanent.....	763	376	1,139
Places reported temporary.....	100	201	301
Places reported satisfactory.....	843	562	1,405
Places reported unsatisfactory.....	20	15	35

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent, to be \$18.00 per annum as we keep no track of it after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situations amount to \$21,502.00, which added to \$2,244.52, the amount reported, gives a grand total of \$23,746.52, and the average earnings \$119.94.

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### THE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

During the year 1886 the number of patients treated has increased greatly, and the daily attendance again exceeds the accommodations furnished by the rooms now at the disposal of the Dispensary. The appropriation made for drugs has enabled us to give much relief where it was sadly needed, without unnecessary and indiscriminate expenditure. The system of investigating and recording has been perfected in accordance with the teachings of our constantly increasing experience, and numerous inquiries are being received from other cities, some of which have given evidence of their satisfaction with the plan by copying it. New departments have been added from time to time, and the medical staff has been increased accordingly. Departments of general practice and of surgery as well as special departments for the treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs, of the skin, of the eye and ear, of the throat and nose, and of women, are in regular and successful operation with a full corps of skilled medical attendants.

During the year the staff has been composed of Doctors Pryor, Norton, Hawkins, Hinkel, De Lancey Rochester, Wende and Starr. The close attention to gratuitous duties paid by these gentlemen is deserving of warm praise and has been the main factor in enabling us to make the Dispensary the successful and helpful institution which it is to-day.

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### THE ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

Established in August in compliance with a provision of the trust deed from Benjamin Fitch, the hospital, in a few months, has become a well known institution, and has developed an increasing power for good.

At the time of opening the hospital your committee issued the following circular letter to the medical profession:

The gift of Benjamin Fitch to the Charity Organization Society provides, among other things, for the establishment of "a hospital for the temporary care and treatment of persons injured," in the Fitch Institute Building; and it is with pleasure that we announce that the Society has at length been enabled to establish the hospital.

We are thus not only carrying out the wishes of Mr. Fitch, but also the principle of the Society—that the sick poor should be relieved and can be better helped in institutions than in their own homes.

We urge upon physicians the necessity of placing emergent cases in the hospital, where the surrounding conditions are such as to conduce to speedy and entire recovery.

The hospital is under the control of the Charity Organization Society, which is a guaranty that it will be operated for the public in general and not in the interests of any class or body of men.

We also beg leave to announce to the medical profession that any physician will retain sole control of any patient whom he may send to the hospital, providing he will guarantee the payment of charges.

The hospital occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Fitch Institute building, at the corner of Michigan and Swan streets, and is fully equipped with proper appliances, and has a resident and attending staff, and trained nurses from the School of the Buffalo General Hospital, placing it in a position to render the best possible care to patients.

Miller's ambulance has been purchased, and will be used hereafter in connection with this hospital exclusively. It can be called by telephone 300 A at any hour of the day or night, and will always be accompanied by the ambulance surgeon, with appliances and remedies.

The hospital is now open and ready for business, and it will afford us great pleasure to have it visited and inspected.

For the Committee on Emergency Hospital and Provident Dispensary,

T. GUILFORD SMITH,

*Chairman.*

We believe that the policy thus announced and since strictly adhered to is in full conformity with the constitution and principles of the Society and the wishes of its benefactor, and, if the cordial commendation and support which we have received from the public is any indication, it has met with entire approval from the citizens of Buffalo.

Your committee has placed the active management of the hospital in the hands of Dr. John H. Pryor as Medical Director, and the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his position and his untiring labors to make the hospital a success have demonstrated the wisdom of the choice. Dr. Pryor has also acted as attending physician. Dr. E. H. Norton was appointed to the difficult and important position of attending surgeon. His experience in the surgical department of the New York Hospital, and with the nearly perfect ambulance service of that great institution, especially fitted him for the post, and his abilities as a surgeon have frequently been put to the test at the hospital and amply proved.

In conclusion, we desire to extend our warm thanks to the authorities of the Buffalo General Hospital for their liberal offer to maintain the Accident Hospital until the income from the Fitch trust becomes available for its support. It was this action alone that enabled us to open the hospital at so early a day, and it is deserving of the warm praise and gratitude of the Society.

#### COAL SAVINGS FUND.

Number of depositors during 1886. ....	26
Amount of deposits.....	\$221 65
Tons of coal furnished.....	61½

#### PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

Sales of kindling during 1886.....	\$1,830 00
Cords of wood cut. ....	206
Number of individuals employed.....	62
Number of orders for work issued.....	348
Refused to work after obtaining order.....	16
Grocery orders issued in pay for labor.....	332
Amount of grocery orders.....	\$275 77



## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1885.

George S. Hazard.....	\$ 10 00
H. M. Watson.....	5 00
Right Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10 00
Miss E. H. Gates.....	25 00
Union Bridge Co.....	50 00
Ferguson & Roth.....	5 00
Miss M. A. Ripley.....	5 00
C. O. S. Labor Fund.....	70 00

\$180 00

## JANUARY, 1886.

R. B. Adam.....	\$ 10 00
John C. Glenny.....	5 00
R. E. Andrews.....	5 00
Geo. F. Southard.....	5 00
R. K. Noye.....	25 00
L. Dahlman.....	5 00
Geo. R. Potter.....	10 00

\$ 65 00

## FEBRUARY, 1886.

John T. Hudson.....	\$ 25 00
A. D. A. Miller.....	5 00
Thomas Cary.....	5 00
E. Michael.....	10 00
C. F. Bishop.....	5 00
Geo. I. White.....	5 00
H. R. Howland.....	5 00
E. Penton.....	59 00

\$119 00

## MARCH, 1886.

Ansley Wilcox.....	\$ 5 00
Cyrus P. Lee.....	10 00
L. Marcus & Son.....	5 00
Mrs. Thos. F. Rochester.....	20 00
Geo. L. Williams.....	10 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
J. M. Hutchinson.....	25 00
Geo. J. Sicard.....	10 00
Dr. C. W. Harvey.....	5 00
R. H. Williams.....	5 00
P. P. Pratt.....	50 00

Bronson Rumsey, Jr.....	\$ 5 00
Junius S. Smith.....	5 00
Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5 00
S. S. Rogers.....	25 00
Mrs. Truman G. Avery.....	25 00
Carlton Sprague.....	5 00
D. E. Newhall.....	10 00
E. A. Howard.....	25 00
J. N. Matthews.....	10 00
R. Forsyth.....	5 00
F. H. Root.....	100 00
E. Levi.....	5 00
E. H. Movius.....	5 00

\$380 00

## APRIL, 1886.

C. M. Underhill.....	\$ 5 00
Kimball & Gibson.....	5 00
J. A. Pettit, M. D.....	5 00
Hon. James M. Smith.....	10 00
John C. Jewett M'n'f'g Co.....	25 00
J. J. Ehrlich.....	5 00
Geo. Gorham.....	10 00
Holmes & Adams.....	10 00

\$ 75 00

## MAY, 1886.

M. P. Fillmore.....	\$ 10 00
Miss E. V. F. Sawyer.....	5 00
Miss Ida O. Sawyer.....	5 00
C. & F. Georger.....	5 00
James R. Smith.....	50 00

\$ 75 00

## JUNE, 1886.

E. C. Sprague.....	\$ 20 00
Henry A. Richmond.....	5 00
C. W. Evans.....	5 00
Mrs. S. A. Gates.....	25 00
Thomas F. Rochester M. D....	20 00
A. Haines.....	12 50

\$ 87 50

## JULY, 1886.

B. B. Glenny .....	\$ 25 00
Ralph Stone .....	1 00
Porter Norton.....	5 00
Frank Lee.....	5 00
D. S. Bennett.....	5 00
Oscar Cobb.....	5 00
C. H. Utley.....	5 00
E. G. Church.....	5 00
J. L. Hunsicker.....	5 00
F. A. Bell.....	25 00
Gibson T. Williams.....	100 00
Henry W. Box.....	10 00

\$196 00

## AUGUST, 1886.

James F. Gluck.....	\$ 10 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
Mutual Gas Light Co.....	20 00
John H. Cowing.....	14 80
Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	50 00
Mrs. W. H. Glenny.....	50 00

\$149 80

## SEPTEMBER, 1886.

E. G. Spaulding.....	\$ 50 00
F. Sidway.....	10 00
E. W. Hayes.....	5 00
R. H. Thayer.....	25 00
M. Schneider.....	10 00
Geo. E. Matthews.....	25 00
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	25 00
H. P. Bissell.....	10 00
E. S. Dann.....	10 00
H. F. Allen.....	10 00
Geo. B. Mathews.....	25 00
J. F. Schoellkopf.....	50 00
Albright & Smith.....	50 00
Albright & Co.....	50 00
A. L. Barber.....	25 00
J. J. McWilliams.....	50 00
James P. White.....	50 00
E. L. Stevenson.....	50 00
C. W. Goodyear.....	10 00
John C. Glenny.....	10 00
John C. Graves.....	25 00

J. M. Richmond .....	\$ 50 00
D. S. Bennett.....	50 00
F. M. Hollister.....	5 00
S. T. Viele .....	10 00
B. C. Rumsey.....	100 00
Farrar & Trefts .....	50 00
A. Langdon.....	25 00
F. H. Goodyear.....	10 00
F. L. Lee .....	5 00
H. H. Seymour.....	10 00
Andrew Brown.....	25 00
Thos. Hodgson .....	5 00
C. W. Evans.....	25 00
Cornell Lead Co.....	10 00
F. M. Loomis.....	5 00
Hon. Jacob Stern.....	5 00
Philo D. Beard.....	5 00
E. C. Hawks .....	5 00
F. L. Danforth.....	5 00
Leon F. Harvey.....	5 00
C. B. Wheeler.....	5 00
John R. Williams.....	5 00
W. W. Tyler.....	10 00
Mrs. L. P. Viele .....	5 00
John Hauenstein, M. D.....	5 00
W. H. Peabody.....	5 00
S. O. Barnum & Son.....	5 00
E. G. Grey .....	5 00
Ray V. Pierce.....	25 00

\$1,055 00

## OCTOBER, 1886.

F. Aug. Georger.....	5 00
Hon. Wm. W. Hammond.....	5 00
Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	5 00
Miss Morris.....	5 00
Chas. Cary, M. D.....	5 00
Edward Bennett.....	50 00
D. C. Beard .....	20 00
Citizens' Gas. Co.....	12 00
Bingham & Taylor.....	50 00
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Bleistein.....	25 00

\$182 00

## NOVEMBER, 1886.

Geo. E. Laverack .....	\$ 10 00
Henry W. Sprague.....	25 00

Denton & Cottier.....	\$ 5 00
J. G. Munro .....	25 00
F. F. Williams.....	5 00
Wm. H. Gratwick.....	25 00
Ulbrich & Kingsley.....	5 00
F. A. Hodge.....	10 00
Altman & Co.....	10 00
Geo. P. Sawyer.....	25 00
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	10 00
	<u>\$155 00</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$180 00
January.....	65 00
February.....	119 00
March.....	380 00
April.....	75 00
May.....	75 00
June.....	87 50
July.....	196 00
August.....	149 80
September.....	1,055 00
October.....	182 00
November.....	155 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,719 30</u>

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1885.

D. P. Rumsey .....	\$ 10 00
Mrs. H. M. Watson.....	5 00
Mrs. B. Folwell.....	3 00
Mary Smith.....	50
Children's Fair held by Misses Florence Nichols, Alma White, Beulah Hubbell, Edith Clark, Bessie Langdon, Edith Nich- ols and Agnes Mynter .....	75 00
	<u>\$ 93 50</u>

## JANUARY, 1886.

Mrs. Wm. Warren.....	\$ 15 00
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## FEBRUARY, 1886.

Mrs. Thomas Chester.....	\$ 10 00
W. S. & L. O. Allen.....	10 00

Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. Chas. Ganson.....	5 00
	<u>\$ 30 00</u>

## MARCH, 1886.

Mrs. F. W. Tracy.....	\$ 30 00
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## APRIL, 1886.

Mrs. E. L. Cook.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. C. W. McCune.....	10 00
	<u>\$ 15 00</u>

## MAY, 1886.

John H. Harvey.....	\$ 10 00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10 00
	<u>\$ 20 00</u>

## JUNE, 1886.

John O'Connor.....	\$ 6 78
Mrs. C. H. Utley.....	5 00
	<u>\$ 11 78</u>

## OCTOBER, 1886.

Miss E. B. S. Wood.....	\$ 25 00
Mrs. Hunsicker .....	5 00
Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	25 00
Miss Morris.....	10 00
Miss Julia Sherman .....	10 00
Scatcherd & Son.....	50 00
Mrs. E. P. Fish.....	5 00
Mrs. E. S. Dann.....	5 00
Mrs. Wm. Hamlin.....	5 00
Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell.....	10 00
Mrs. R. J. Sherman .....	2 00
Mrs. Wm. K. Allen .....	2 00
Mrs. G. S. Potter.....	2 00
Mrs. Orlando Allen.....	1 00
Mrs. W. G. Hopkins.....	1 00
Lautz Bros. & Co .....	12 80
	<u>\$170 80</u>

## NOVEMBER, 1886.

Mrs. Cath. W. Meyer.....	\$ 50 00
Mrs. O. J. Eggert.....	5 00
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	10 00

Calvary Church, by George N. Pierce .....	\$ 25 00
Subscribers to Constitutional Convention fund, by Jno. H. Cowing .....	44 50
Mrs. Geo. H. Howard .....	5 00
Mrs. C. W. Goodyear .....	5 00
Mrs. Geo. R. Howard .....	5 00
Mrs. John W. Bush .....	5 00
Mrs. Geo. C. Sweet .....	2 00
Mrs. Geo. L. Lewis .....	2 00
	<u>\$158 50</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

December .....	\$ 93 50
January .....	15 00
February .....	30 00
March .....	30 00
April .....	15 00
May .....	20 00
June .....	11 78
October .....	170 80
November .....	158 58
Total .....	<u>\$544 58</u>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

## MARCH, 1886.

M. P. Fillmore .....	\$ 20 00
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## MAY, 1886.

Mrs. G. V. Cooper .....	1 00
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## OCTOBER, 1886.

T. Guilford Smith .....	5 00
Total .....	<u>\$ 26 00</u>

## SPECIAL FUND FOR RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY STORM.

Ansley Wilcox .....	\$ 10 00
J. P. White .....	50 00
J. Jeutter .....	5 00
William Hamlin .....	25 00
L. G. Sellstedt .....	5 00
Miss Cobb .....	5 00
A friend .....	10 00
A lady .....	2 00
Mrs. Lathrop .....	5 00
A lady .....	1 00
Cash .....	2 20
Mrs. Levi Lewis .....	1 00
Florence and Elsie Loomis .....	2 00
A friend .....	2 00
Lewis M. Evans .....	5 00
Miss Annie Macklin .....	2 00
O. C. Reed .....	1 00
R. H. Thayer .....	10 00
Employes of Glenny, Sons & Co. ....	20 50
First Presbyterian church .....	25 00
Mrs. N. Desbecker .....	1 50
Mrs. A. Weill .....	1 50
Mrs. S. Desbecker .....	1 00
Blanche C. Weill .....	50
Cash .....	1 00
Sam'l Newman .....	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bennett .....	10 00
Thomas Robinson & Co .....	50 00
Charles W. Playter .....	5 00
Cash .....	5 00
Kellogg & McDougall .....	10 00
R. Mills & Co. ....	10 00
John O'Connor .....	1 00





*The First Decade of Charity Organization in America.*

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

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The Charity Organization Society held its Tenth Annual Meeting at the lecture room of the Buffalo Library, on Friday evening, February 17, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by Sheldon T. Viele, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, on whose motion, the President and Vice-President being absent, the Honorable Sherman S. Rogers was chosen to preside.

On assuming the chair Mr. Rogers said, in substance, that the meeting was held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Charity Organization Society. He well remembered the first meeting of the Society in the old building of the Young Men's Association. He had been made the Chairman of that meeting, and he felt that he was more satisfied with his own connection with the Society from a historical point of view than on account of any other connection with it. The Society was

entitled to congratulation that it was a healthy, vigorous organization. Under its work begging had soon disappeared from the streets and has not reappeared, in spite of the city's rapid growth. Mr. Rogers was sorry that the speakers of the evening were not to have a great audience, but as the press was usually to blame for everything, it was of course accountable now. People stayed away because they could read a full account of the meeting next day.

The Chairman read the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 16, 1888.

*To the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.:*

The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity sends fraternal greetings to the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo on this your tenth anniversary.

JOSHUA L. BAILEY,

*President.*

The annual report of the Council was read by the Secretary, and, on motion, received and filed.

The following reports were then read by title and ordered printed in the annual report:

Report of the Treasurer.

" " " Committee on Fitch Crèche.

" " " " " Drawing School.

" " " " " Accident Hospital and Provident Dispensary.

" " " Committee on Wood Yard.

" " " Labor Bureau.

On motion of Mr. Viele, Messrs. Viele, Henry M. Kent and E. Carlton Sprague were appointed by the Chair to nominate five trustees in place of Edwin T. Evans, Josiah G. Munro, T. Guilford Smith, Ansley Wilcox and James H. Dormer, whose terms expired December 31, 1887.

The Chairman then introduced Professor Edward W. Bemis, of Springfield, Mass., who delivered an instructive and entertaining address.

Professor Bemis was followed by the Reverend Pitt Dillingham, pastor of the Church of Our Father, and who was formerly connected with the Associated Charities of Boston, Mass. Mr. Dillingham made a brief but interesting speech on the work of Charity Organization in Boston and Buffalo.

The Nominating Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen to act as Trustees:

Edwin T. Evans, Josiah G. Munro, T. Guilford Smith, Ansley Wilcox, and Peter Paul.

On motion they were unanimously elected Trustees of the Society for the term of three years, commencing January 1, 1888.

Mr. Viele presented the following memorial of Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, which was unanimously adopted by a silent vote.

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### **In Memory of Dr. Thomas F. Rochester.**

Since the last annual meeting of the Society Dr. Thomas F. Rochester has departed this life. From the inception of the Society Dr. Rochester was one of its firm friends and warm supporters. He was a member of the Council from its organization until his death. A man of broad views, unbounded benevolence and active charity, familiar from his profession with all phases of pain and sorrow, he was ever noted for kindness, sympathy and philanthropy. That such a man found a congenial field for his activities in the work of the Society reflects honor alike upon the organization and himself. We shall miss his presence, his sympathy and his support, and with the community where he was so widely known and loved we mourn his loss.

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The meeting then adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

*Secretary.*



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Statistical Tables and Committee Reports submitted herewith exhibit sufficiently the work accomplished by this Society during the past year. As Buffalo is the first city in America in which a Charity Organization Society was established, and as the 31st of December, 1887, was the close of the tenth year of our existence, this report will be devoted to a brief review of

### THE FIRST DECADE OF CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.

Our Society was established at a meeting held on the eleventh of December, 1877, and began its work on the first day of January, 1878, the first case having been recorded on its books January 5th. Its central office was established in the Erie County Savings Bank Building, and the co-operation of citizens and public officials was invited in the great labor about to be undertaken. Its first year was marked by an endeavor to record, so far as possible, the different families in receipt of public or private charity in the city. In this work a fair measure of success was had, as, at the close of the first year, the Society possessed an alphabetical list of about 2800 families who were in receipt of relief of one sort or another.

A large part of the year 1878 was devoted to the organization of the various district committees which are the active working bodies of the Society. On November 15, four offices were opened; one at 128 Niagara Street, one at 311 Fulton Street, one at 11 West Genesee Street and one at 263 Linwood Avenue.

### THE AMOUNT OF WORK

that confronted the Society at its organization may be realized from the fact that the expenditure for out-door relief by the City Government amounted to \$112,053.99 in 1876, and to \$100,636.70 in 1877. Families to the number of 3,778 received city aid in 1876, and 2,030 families in 1877, and the percentage of the population of the City of Buffalo aided in 1876 was .1025, and in 1877, .0574. It was this enormous public expenditure, as much as any other factor, that led to the establishment of the Society; and it was with a view to correct some of the abuses which had arisen in the distribution of official relief, that the men who organized the Society decided to interest themselves in charitable work of a scientific character. For experience has shown that, no matter how great an increase there may be in prosperity, and no matter how much the causes for destitution may decrease, a family which has once received city aid will be very apt to continue to receive it. The effect of this first year's work of the Society was apparent at the close of 1879. The city expenditure for out-door relief dropped to \$61,487.75, and the number of families aided to 1,967.

The second year of the Society was marked by no special feature. The good work of 1878 was continued, and that the work was successful is shown by the fact that of 763 families dealt with by the Society in 1878 and 1879, 458 families have never, so far as our knowledge goes, been applicants for charity since 1879, and only eighty one were met with in 1887.

The third year was marked by the establishment of the "Fitch Crèche," an institution which has done more than any other single factor to make the worthy poor self-supporting, and which to-day maintains its reputation as the best equipped and conducted institution of its kind in America, if not in the world. In this year also

### BENJAMIN FITCH,

whose name has been enrolled in the list of the great public benefactors of America, deeded to the Society a large amount of property in the City of Buffalo and provided

for the erection of the "Fitch Institute," which will, in time, become one of the most beneficent institutions of the city. But, while this great gift will ultimately enable the Society to accomplish much in the line of its work, it brought with it a decrease of public interest, because many who had been supporters of the Society believed that it would no longer be in need of contributions.

In 1881 the Provident Wood Yard was established as the second of the Society's provident schemes. This institution has done a great deal in sifting the worthy from the unworthy poor, and at the same time has furnished to many who were too proud to beg a means of bridging over a period of misfortune.

In 1882 the Coal Savings Fund, a third provident scheme, was established, to enable many who had been in the habit of buying fuel in small quantities, to purchase their coal in such a manner as to secure the advantages of good quality, full weight and the market price, and to encourage habits of thrift.

In 1883 the "Fitch Institute" was completed, and the first of the provident schemes provided for in the deed of trust, the Provident Dispensary, was immediately gotten under way.

The year 1884 was marked by no feature, excepting the usual work of the Society in dealing with the poverty-stricken and the paupers.

In 1885 the only special work of the Society was the creation of artificial labor in the early spring to meet the enormous demands then being made on the Overseer of the Poor by able-bodied men. The good results from that undertaking are clearly indicated in the Statistical Tables which accompany this report.

The year 1886 saw the establishment of the "Fitch Accident Hospital," another of the schemes provided for in the Fitch deed of trust.

In 1887 the work of the Society was faithfully continued, and the various provident schemes strengthened and enlarged.

#### THE ENORMOUS RESULTS

accomplished by the Society in the ten years of its existence cannot be rehearsed within the limits of a single report. Since its organization the Society has considered and dealt with 6,197 cases, representing 25,224 individuals. These cases were considered 18,680 different times. The amount of work performed in dealing with these cases cannot be realized except by those who were immediately interested in it. The officers of the Society, the various district committees, the investigating agents, the friendly visitors and numerous co-operating societies all did their share, and to them all the citizens of Buffalo owe a debt of gratitude which cannot be fully paid. Yet we sometimes hear the inquiry,

#### "WHAT GOOD HAS RESULTED

from all this machinery and work?" The appended tables illustrate this fully. Of the 6,197 cases investigated, only 1,413, less than one-fourth, are under the Society's notice at the present day. This decrease, of course, does not result entirely from the Society's work. Some of the cases have died, some have been imprisoned and some have left the city. But the Society has made many families self-supporting, has sent many to localities to which they belonged, has been instrumental in imprisoning some who deserved punishment, has been the means of obtaining institution life for many who had grown too old to support themselves, and has so discouraged a great deal of pauperism that it has literally disappeared.

The percentage of the population of the City of Buffalo that received out-door official relief in 1877, the year before the Society was organized, was .0574, the percentage that received official relief in 1887 was only .0239. Consequently the pauperism of the city has decreased in the last ten years, so far as obtainable statistics indicate, at least fifty per cent. These figures, of course, do not include the families that received private relief, and the Society has dealt successfully with many of them. It is generally estimated that private relief fully equals that doled out by public officials. If that be true the results of our work will be enormously augmented. But still some people who do not look on the sentimental side of questions of this nature will ask,

" DOES IT PAY

to maintain a Charity Organization Society ? "

An examination of the expenditures of the city for out-door relief will indicate sufficiently that charity organization is a necessity to every American city, on the ground of economy alone. The expenditure per capita of the population for out-door relief in 1875 was \$ .5371; in 1876 it rose to \$ .7995, and in 1877 it was \$ .6993. In 1887 it was but \$ .1962. The expenditure for 1876 and 1877 seems abnormal, and therefore we estimate that the out-door relief of the city would have continued at the rate of 1875 had there been no check on its distribution. The expenditure during the ten years of our existence would then have been \$988,654.48. But the expenditure has actually been \$558,037.23 less; consequently we may justly claim that, to a very large extent, the Charity Organization Society has been instrumental in saving a half million of dollars to the tax-payers of Buffalo. And this has been accomplished at a total cost for the support of the Society for ten years of \$31,418.73, a percentage of about five and one-half. But there is

#### AN ADDITIONAL SAVING

with which the Charity Organization Society must be credited. It is estimated by statisticians that \$500 a year will hardly cover the annual difference in value to a community of a dependent family from the same family self-supporting and contributing its share to the public wealth. This figure may be somewhat high. Let us consider that it should be \$300 per family. On this basis, allowing that but one year's saving was effected for each family which has disappeared as an applicant for charity, in its ten years' work the Society and the forces that have worked with it have increased the wealth of Buffalo \$1,435,200. These meager details in themselves furnish a sufficient answer to the practical man. If a Society in ten years can effect a saving to the tax-payers of a half million of dollars and can add one and one-half millions of dollars more to the public wealth, at an expense of little more than thirty thousand dollars, it has demonstrated the necessity for its existence and has established a claim for support from every citizen.

Had we only the experience of our own city to guide us in reaching this conclusion, we might well be in fear that somebody might rightfully question the justice of our claim. But since the establishment of our Society

#### FIFTY-SEVEN AMERICAN CITIES

and towns have followed the example of Buffalo. New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Orleans and Baltimore, all have societies similar to ours, and all have found them to accomplish as great if not greater work than we have done, and all believe that they are a necessary feature in the administration of the charitable work of the community.

We trust that the exhibition of work accomplished made in this report will add many supporters to our Society. Since our organization our contributors have not averaged two hundred and fifty yearly. Yet there is no individual of the community but feels the result of our work, and, though he be unconscious of what caused its reduction, boasts of the little destitution to be found in Buffalo.

#### WE APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

for such support as will enable us to make the next decade of our labors count for much more than the past. We have not been able to increase our work with the growth of the city. For that reason the figures presented for the past three years are not so satisfactory as before. We must extend our work and we must have more workers. We need more funds; and, if the citizens of Buffalo will furnish them, the close of 1897 will find Buffalo a city practically free from pauperism and, we trust, with very little abject poverty within her limits.



# STATISTICAL REPORT .

Covering the Ten Years beginning January 1, 1878, and ending  
December 31, 1887.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the number of new cases investigated in each year and the year in which the cases disappeared from the Society's notice as applicants for charity.

Years when Cases arose.	No. of Cases.	YEARS WHEN CASES DISAPPEARED.								
		1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
1878 & '79	763	458	40	22	43	20	29	32	38	81
1880	419	....	193	20	38	36	21	21	25	65
1881	677	....	....	284	132	48	42	32	41	98
1882	804	....	....	....	527	96	29	37	31	84
1883	676	....	....	....	....	447	75	42	48	64
1884	721	....	....	....	....	....	437	105	65	114
1885	972	....	....	....	....	....	....	634	186	152
1886	634	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	410	224
1887	531	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	531
Totals . .	6197	458	233	326	740	647	633	903	844	1413

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the number of cases treated that received city aid, and the social state of all the cases treated.

YEAR.	No. of Cases.	Rec'd City Aid.	SOCIAL STATE.					
			Married.	Widows.	Deserted Wives.	Single Women.	Deserted Husbands & Widowers.	Single Men.
1878 & '79	763	452	361	262	67	29	21	23
1880	419	294	204	149	55	4	5	2
1881	677	549	307	236	100	11	16	7
1882	804	481	467	181	111	16	21	8
1883	676	414	420	146	71	11	21	7
1884	721	377	497	123	67	7	20	7
1885	972	706	726	129	71	9	23	14
1886	634	482	396	143	77	9	8	1
1887	531	402	321	128	58	12	6	6
Totals . . .	6197	4157	3699	1497	677	108	141	75

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the number of individuals and their ages in the families treated; the number of rooms and separate houses occupied; the average number of inhabitants to a room, and the average number of individuals in each family.

YEAR.	No. of cases	AGES.									Total of Individuals.	Average of Individuals per Family.	No. of Rooms occupied.	Separate Houses occupied.	Average of inhabitants per room.
		Under 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	Over 70					
1878 & '79	763	870	458	239	270	347	245	171	99	67	2766	3.63	1025	29	2.60
1880	419	687	300	137	157	223	140	79	57	36	1816	4.33	853	31	1.97
1881	677	987	330	143	265	297	191	117	96	108	2534	3.74	1183	38	2.02
1882	804	1349	374	164	382	468	326	133	89	60	3345	4.16	1148	81	2.62
1883	676	1068	332	164	354	387	234	123	82	43	2787	4.12	1090	66	2.31
1884	721	1211	381	171	383	467	273	144	65	40	3135	4.35	1255	68	2.26
1885	972	1613	468	175	540	635	363	146	110	61	4111	4.23	1528	94	2.43
1886	634	1069	339	148	300	379	200	130	70	40	2675	4.22	1061	84	2.19
1887	531	813	259	105	232	278	191	76	57	44	2055	3.87	1012	52	1.83
Totals . .	6197	9667	3241	1446	2883	3481	2163	1119	725	499	25224	4.07	10155	543	2.27

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the causes of destitution of the cases treated.

YEAR.	CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.											
	No. of Cases.	Lack of Employment.	Sickness.	Accident.	Insanity of Bread Winner.	Insufficient Earnings.	No Male support.	Imprisonment of Bread Winner.	Intemperance.	Shiftlessness.	Physical Defects.	No Cause.
1878 & '79	763	162	116	20	3	97	33	8	127	83	78	36
1880	419	62	73	14	6	48	26	11	81	40	41	17
1881	677	72	145	17	5	86	44	15	81	74	121	17
1882	804	235	156	17	3	74	37	15	101	69	76	21
1883	676	186	181	32	5	32	25	7	72	64	44	28
1884	721	316	162	26	3	22	21	14	69	37	38	13
1885	972	550	172	51	14	35	15	6	44	18	55	12
1886	634	169	120	14	8	33	65	14	84	50	45	32
1887	531	121	143	17	4	24	131	18	41	5	27	0
Totals . .	6197	1873	1268	208	51	451	397	108	700	440	525	176

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the nativity of the heads of the families treated.

YEAR.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.												
	No. of Cases.	United States.	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland and Wales.	Germany.	Austria.	Poland and Russia.	France and Belgium.	Switzerland.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.
1878 & '79	763	233	41	44	232	17	166	0	4	6	6	2	1
1880	419	125	29	23	160	10	57	2	3	3	2	0	1
1881	677	172	47	40	138	9	230	0	17	11	4	2	3
1882	804	201	67	59	120	10	242	0	85	7	3	1	5
1883	676	182	38	40	110	10	187	1	87	5	4	6	2
1884	721	207	36	46	105	5	219	1	84	3	6	2	1
1885	972	231	37	35	110	8	303	2	215	6	5	10	4
1886	634	182	34	36	86	3	169	0	109	3	0	6	3
1887	531	183	27	24	60	9	137	1	68	9	3	1	3
Totals . .	6197	1716	356	347	1121	81	1710	7	672	53	33	30	23
													24
													8
													16

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing the education of the heads of the families treated, and the percentage able to read and write.

YEAR.	No. of Cases.	Could Read and Write.	Could Read but not Write.	Could not Read or Write.	Per cent age able to Read and Write.
1878 & '79	.....763	.....404	.....28	.....331	.....5294
1880	.....419	.....247	.....22	.....150	.....5894
1881	.....677	.....426	.....29	.....222	.....6292
1882	.....804	.....508	.....47	.....249	.....6318
1883	.....676	.....449	.....31	.....196	.....6642
1884	.....721	.....505	.....29	.....187	.....7004
1885	.....972	.....619	.....35	.....318	.....6868
1886	.....634	.....496	.....1	.....137	.....7823
1887	.....531	.....425	.....4	.....102	.....8011
Totals . . .	.....6197	.....4079	.....226	.....1892	.....6580

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the decisions of the district committees on cases brought before them.

YEAR.	DECISIONS.												
	No. of Cases.	Not requiring Relief.	Unworthy.	Ineligible for City Aid.	City Aid Approved.	Referred to Co-operating Societies.	Referred to Individuals.	Assisted by Grants of Money.	Assisted by Loans of Money.	Sent to Hospitals.	Vagrants.	Assisted by Employment.	Total.
1878 & '79	763	183	94	43	8	220	93	53	21	4	165	370	1254
1880	419	220	82	53	213	247	67	50	20	0	422	596	1970
1881	677	454	107	66	605	197	72	20	15	0	196	595	2327
1882	804	601	78	55	882	349	70	12	11	3	173	399	2633
1883	676	428	117	11	780	325	34	18	6	0	261	149	2129
1884	721	331	76	18	704	377	37	11	5	6	134	182	1881
1885	972	696	91	8	924	539	48	5	32	0	186	168	2697
1886	634	424	165	38	849	340	34	15	46	1	74	260	2246
1887	531	275	155	93	676	101	15	36	12	11	58	111	1543
Totals . .	6197	3612	965	385	5641	2695	470	220	168	25	1669	2830	18680



TABLE No. 8.

Year.	*Popu- lation.	Individuals Received City Aid.	Individuals That Received City Aid.	Per cent- age of Populat'n Aided.	Total Expenditure for City Government.	Expenditure for Out-door Relief.	Percentage of total City Expenditure used for Out- door Relief.	Expenditure per Capita of Populat'n for Out- door Relief.	What Expend- iture for Out-door Relief would have been at the rate of the year 1875.	Saving in Taxes effected by the Charity Organ- ization Society.	Cost of main- taining the Charity Organization Society.	Per cent- age of sav- ing ex- pended for the C. O. Society.
1875. ....	136426	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,623,017.49	\$ 73,276.88	.0451 +	\$ 5371	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	.....
1876. ....	140168	3778	14375	.1025 +	1,659,760.00	112,053.99	.0675 +	.7995	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877. ....	143911	2030	8262	.0574 +	1,440,657.63	100,636.70	.0698 +	.6993	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878. ....	147653	1967	8005	.0542 +	1,697,839.32	61,487.75	.0362 +	.4164	79,304.43	17,816.68	1,693.39	.0950 +
1879. ....	151396	1589	6467	.0427 +	1,380,483.34	41,784.42	.0302 +	.2759	81,314.79	39,530.37	5,192.41	.1313 +
1880. ....	155137	1139	4635	.0298 +	1,398,766.85	29,295.72	.0209 +	.1888	83,324.08	54,028.36	4,289.28	.0793 +
1881. ....	165872	1089	4432	.0267 +	2,058,755.07	42,847.67	.0208 +	.2583	89,089.85	46,242.18	3,200.97	.0692 +
1882. ....	176607	1058	4306	.0243 +	1,992,083.91	32,360.57	.0162 +	.1832	94,855.62	62,495.05	3,655.82	.0585 +
1883. ....	187342	1048	4265	.0227 +	2,027,728.88	36,496.10	.0179 +	.1948	100,621.39	64,125.29	2,738.05	.0426 +
1884. ....	198077	1395	5677	.0286 +	2,169,131.67	40,557.46	.0186 +	.2047	106,387.16	65,829.70	2,603.59	.0397 +
1885. ....	208812	1857	7557	.0361 +	2,518,103.21	52,701.89	.0209 +	.2523	112,152.93	59,451.04	2,531.12	.0422 +
1886. ....	219547	1247	5075	.0231 +	2,850,746.94	47,889.26	.0167 +	.2181	117,918.69	70,029.43	2,772.92	.0395 +
1887. ....	230284	1355	5514	.0239 +	2,886,589.17	45,195.41	.0156 +	.1962	123,685.54	78,489.13	2,740.58	.0349 +
Totals. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25,703,663.48	\$716,583.82	.0278 +	.....	\$988,654.48	\$558,037.23	\$31,418.73	.0563 +

\* 1880—National Census; 1887—Police Census; other years estimated.

† The Charity Organization Society was organized in the fall of 1877.

‡ Total for thirteen years.

|| Per centage for thirteen years.

§ Total for ten years.

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1887,

Submitted with the Report of the Council.

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New cases investigated.....	531
Recurrent cases investigated.....	882
Total number of investigations.....	1413
Number of visits made by agents in making the foregoing investigations.....	3281

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing at whose request, or for what reason, the foregoing investigations were made.

Request of private individuals.....	73
“ “ Coöperating Societies.....	7
“ “ Overseer of the Poor.....	8
On personal application.....	186
Because receiving official relief.....	1139
Total . . . . .	1413

TABLE NO. 2.

Decisions of District Committees on cases during 1887.

False addresses....	12
Not requiring relief.....	275
Unworthy of relief.....	143
Non-residents and vagrants.....	58
City aid approved.....	461
Temporary city aid approved.....	215
Referred for friendly visitation.....	15
Referred to Coöperating Societies and Churches.....	101
Recommended for indoor relief.....	81
Recommended to hospitals.....	11
Sent out of city.....	12
Placed on labor register.....	110
Permanent situations found.....	1
Assisted by grants.....	12
Assisted by loans.....	12
Assisted by temporary relief.....	24
Total . . . . .	1543

TABLE NO. 3.

## Social state of cases investigated.

Married.....	704
Widows.....	466
Deserted Wives.....	183
Deserted Husbands.....	2
Single Men.....	37
Single Women.....	15
Total.....	1407

TABLE NO. 4.

## Number and ages of persons in families investigated.

Under 10 years.....	1859
10 to 15 ".....	851
15 to 20 ".....	405
20 to 30 ".....	495
30 to 40 ".....	711
40 to 50 ".....	456
50 to 60 ".....	241
60 to 70 ".....	198
Over 70 ".....	172
Total No. of persons.....	5388

TABLE NO. 5.

## Country of birth of heads of families investigated.

United States.....	422
Canada.....	76
England.....	75
Ireland.....	291
Scotland and Wales.....	24
Germany.....	371
Austria.....	3
Poland and Russia.....	98
France and Belgium.....	19
Switzerland.....	6
Italy.....	3
Norway and Sweden.....	3
The Netherlands.....	1
Spain and Portugal.....	4
Other countries.....	11
Total.....	*1407

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\*Does not include six cases of "false address" about whom no particulars could be ascertained.

TABLE NO. 6.

## Causes of the destitution of families investigated.

Lack of employment.....	263
Sickness .....	326
Accidents .....	45
Insanity.....	15
Insufficient earnings.....	87
No male support.....	373
Imprisonment of bread-winner.....	35
Intemperance.....	124
Shiftlessness.....	26
Physical defects.....	113
Total.....	*1407

TABLE NO. 7.

## Education of heads of families investigated.

Able to read and write.....	1019
Able to read but not write.....	49
Unable to read or write.....	339
Total.....	*1407

TABLE NO. 8.

Decisions of District Committees on families that received city aid during the year.

No. of cases that received aid.....	1355	Amount received.....	\$45,195.41
Families considered unworthy.....	418	“ “ .....	4,289.26
Amount of city expenditures considered necessary .....			\$40,906.15

TABLE NO. 9.

## Condition of recurrent cases on reinvestigation as compared with 1886.

Stationary.....	556
Retrograding.....	88
Improved .....	117
Independent of help. ....	36
Died.....	7
Now in Institutions.....	7
Removed from the city.....	12

\*Does not include six cases of "false address" about whom no particulars could be ascertained.



The following is an account of the expenditures of the City "Poor Relief Department" for 1887:

Outdoor relief, Groceries.....	\$33,712.00	
Coal and wood.....	7,680.26	
Shoes.....	428.15	
Burials.....	3,313.00	
Sundries.....	62.00	
	<hr/>	\$45,195.41
Indoor relief, Sisters of Charity Hospital....	\$9,690.83	
Buffalo General Hospital.....	9,133.27	
St. Francis Asylum.....	4,797.99	
Homœopathic Hospital.....	2,439.20	
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital.....	732.39	
Ingleside Home.....	46.72	
Maternity Hospital.....	357.47	
Home of the Friendless.....	142.24	
	<hr/>	27,340.11
Administrative expenses.....		9,490.00
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$82,025.52
The appropriation for this department from the general tax for 1887, was		\$87,400.00
So that at the close of the year remained unexpended.....		\$5,374.48

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N.Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1886, and ending November 30, 1887:

#### FITCH INCOME.

Balance to credit December 1, 1886.... \$ 471 55

#### RECEIPTS.

Interest from banks.....	9 70	
Interest on mortgage.....	21 46	
Rebate of discount on note.....	63 00	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	4,181 92	
Gross rents inalienable property .....	7,671 93	
Gross rent alienable property.....	525 00	
Back rents paid.....	270 80	\$13,215 36

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes and assessments.....	\$ 2,154 38
Repairs and improvements.....	933 62
Insurance premiums.....	259 52
Water rates.....	9 99

## Cost of maintaining the Fitch Institute:

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$ 558 00		
Extra labor.....	140 83		
Supplies for janitor.....	149 02		
Fuel.....	1,261 00		
Gas.....	146 40		
Repairs.....	323 69		
Insurance.....	120 00		
Local assessments.....	74 44		
Care of clock.....	39 00		
Water rates.....	50 00		
Rent of chairs for hall.....	10 00	2,922 38	6,279 89
Net income.....			<u>\$6,935 47</u>

## Disbursements on account of income:

Interest on mortgages and note.....	\$2,010 05		
Old county tax.....	9 03		
Improvements to Fitch Institute.....	972 95		
Administration of trust.....	1,617 93		
Maintenance of Provident Dispensary..	762 86		
Paid into Grant and Loan fund.....	64 24		
Paid into Fitch Crèche fund.....	1,220 00		
Paid into General fund.....	120 00	6,777 06	
Balance available.....		<u>\$158 41</u>	

## SALES OF PROPERTY.

## RECEIPTS.

Sale of property corner State and Fly Streets.....	\$ 200 00		
“ “ No. 100 Canal Street.....	400 00		
“ mortgage on No. 100 Canal Street.....	800 00		
“ property 214 to 222 Seneca Street.....	33,000 00	\$34,400 00	

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid mortgage to Erie County Savings Bank.....	\$20,000 00		
“ on note to Manufacturers and Traders' Bank..	13,500 00		
Advanced to General Fund.....	400 00	\$33,900 00	
Balance available.....		<u>\$500 00</u>	

NOTE.—On sale of the property on the corner of State and Fly streets, and No. 100 Canal street, the purchasers, as part of the consideration, agreed each to assume a mortgage of \$2,000, then encumbering each such piece, and further gave second mortgages, as part of the purchase price, on the first named piece of \$852.50, and on the second of \$800. The former mortgage appears among the assets in the inventory, and the latter has been sold as shown above. The two sales wiped out \$4,000 of the debt of the Society.

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

Fees from patients.....	\$ 5 10	
Transferred from Fitch income .....	762 86	\$767 96

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs, apparatus and furniture .....	767 96	
Jacob Heeman, cash to credit.....	\$ 15 15	

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.. .....	\$ 6 86	
Loans repaid.....	33 60	
Transferred from Fitch income.....	64 24	\$104 70

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	\$26 55	
Loans.....	78 15	104 70

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand December 1, 1886.....	\$ 4 05	
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## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$2,061 00	
Dividends and interest.....	155 69	
Transferred from sales of property.....	400 00	
Transferred from Fitch income.....	120 00	2,736 69
		\$2,740 74

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$ 200 00	
Salaries.....	2,157 00	
Stationery, printing and postage.....	117 80	
Gas and fuel.....	5 22	
Incidentals, telephone, car fare, etc .....	260 56	\$2,740 58
Balance available.....		\$ 16

## FUND FOR RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS BY STORM OF OCTOBER 14, 1886.

Balance on hand December 1, 1886.....	\$244 04	
Disbursements during the year.....	76 81	
Balance available.....	\$167 23	

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

Balance on hand December 1, 1886..... \$ 26 33

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....\$ 585 50  
 Children's fees..... 327 25  
 Tranferred from Fitch income... 1,220 00      2,132 73      \$2,159 08

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages..... 1,202 50  
 Supplies for table ..... 798 43  
 Clothing and Furniture..... 22 87  
 Gas and fuel..... 118 80  
 Incidentals..... 15 35      2,157 95  
 Balance available..... \$1 13

## INVENTORY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

## REAL ESTATE.

1. Southwest corner Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan street by 150 feet on Michigan street. Value... \$ 33,750 00
2. West side of Michigan street, 150 feet south of Swan street, 48x100 feet. Value..... 12,000 00
3. The Fitch Crèche building. Value..... 4,000 00
4. The Fitch Institute building. Cost to date..... 139,285 23
5. The Fitch block, northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet on Seneca street by 173 feet on Michigan street, with a piece 25x50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation, including improvements..... 90,300 00
6. Pratt purchase, 12½x98 feet, in center of block..... 508 85
7. Richmond purchase, 25x62 feet, north side of Michigan street, adjoining piece "2"..... 4,956 59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Four shares Western Union Telegraph stock..... 316 00
2. Cash on hand and in banks..... 674 85
3. Owing from various sources..... 2,469 66
4. Second mortgage, made by Catharine Semensky..... 852 50
5. Furniture in office No. 10 Court street..... 75 00
6. " " " 1 Fitch Institute..... 75 00
7. " " of Secretary and Treasurer..... 100 00
8. " Fitch Crèche..... 1,000 00

Total assets..... \$290,363 68

## FUNDED LIABILITIES.

1. Bond and mortgage to M. M. Richmond..... \$ 4,800 00
2. Note discounted at Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank..... 13,500 00
- Total liabilities..... \$18,300 00



## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall .....	\$45,000 00
“ Furniture in Fitch Hall .....	1,000 00
“ Fitch Institute boilers .....	5,000 00
“ Fitch Crèche building .....	4,500 00
“ Fitch Crèche furniture .....	1,000 00
“ Inalienable property; Fitch block, etc .....	29,500 00
“ 304 Michigan street .....	1,000 00
“ Fitch block rents .....	8,860 00
Total insurance .....	<u>\$95,860 00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

Inalienable property .....	\$284,500 67	Charity Organization Society .....	\$273,341 33
Personal “ “ .....	1,250 00	Bills payable .....	18,300 00
Income fund .....	316 00	Fitch income .....	158 41
Suspense account .....	2,469 66	General fund .....	16
Bills receivable .....	852 50	Fitch Crèche fund .....	1 13
Sales of real estate .....	1,752 50	Jacob Heeman .....	15 15
Cash .....	674 85		
	<u>\$291,816 18</u>		<u>\$291,816 18</u>

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF FITCH  
INCOME FOR 1887-'88.

Cash on hand December 1, 1887 .....

\$ 674 85

## RECEIPTS.

Rents, Fitch Institute .....	\$3,891 62		
“ Inalienable property .....	7,940 00		
“ 304 Michigan street .....	300 00	\$12,131 62	\$12,806 47

## EXPENDITURES.

Interest .....	\$1,095 00		
Administration of Trust .....	1,600 00		
City taxes and assessments .....	1,700 00		
County taxes .....	500 00		
Insurance .....	225 00		
Repairs and improvements .....	700 00		
Fitch Institute, running expenses .....	3,000 00	\$8,823 00	
Maintenance, Provident Dispensary .....		600 00	
“ Drawing School .....		50 00	9,473 00
Surplus .....			<u>\$3,333 47</u>

## ESTIMATE OF FUNDS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1887-'88.

## General fund:

Central office .....	\$ 860 00	
District No. 1.....	1,180 00	
"    "    3.....	1,380 00	\$3,420 00
<hr/>		
Fitch Crèche.....	2,200 00	
Grant and Loan fund.....	100 00	
Old bills, Fitch Crèche.....	800 00	\$6,520 00
<hr/>		<hr/>

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

## FITCH CRECHE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 16, 1888.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.:*

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on the Fitch Crèche would respectfully call your attention to the annexed table showing the record of attendance at the Crèche for the year ending December 31, 1887, from which it will be seen that there has been a net decrease of 1,020 in the number of admissions in 1887, from the number of admissions recorded in 1886. A comparison with the records of former years, however, shows that the remarkable increase in admissions in 1886 was apparently abnormal, and that the admissions during the past year compare favorably with those previously reported; showing such natural increase as might reasonably be expected, there being a net gain of 303 admissions over those registered for the year 1885. The fact that a decrease is now reported from the last previous year would seem to show that as the city spreads, mothers are oftentimes debarred from bringing their children by the distance and the consequent loss of time; an indication that there is a necessity for other branches of the Crèche, established in other portions of the city, as was originally contemplated by the founders.

In previous reports your Committees have shown by indisputable figures given in Statements of the Labor Bureau, what a powerful agency the Crèche has been in enabling women to become self-supporting. It is unnecessary to emphasize the good that is thus being wrought for the community. The self-dependence which has been rendered possible to those who thus have the burdens and restrictions of motherhood lessened has perhaps done more than any other single agency under your control to reduce poverty and lessen pauperism.

In view of this patent fact, your Committee find it difficult to understand the lack of direct support accorded to the Crèche. In the community at large there seems to be little knowledge of the work or of its needs; and for proof of this singular apathy it is only necessary to direct your attention to the Treasurer's Report showing that the donations for the Crèche in 1887 amounted to only \$585.50, while its current expenses were \$2,157.95, leaving a deficiency of \$1,572.45 which must, in some way, be made

good. It is hoped that some means may be devised for bringing this charitable and necessary work nearer to the hearts of our public-spirited men and women, that a ready and liberal support may be accorded to it in the future.

### Record of Attendance at Fitch Creche for year ending December 31, 1887.

Months.	Admis- sions 1886.	Admis- sions 1887.	In- crease.	De- crease.
January.....	370	440	70	
February.....	335	395	60	
March.....	382	436	54	
April.....	544	490		54
May.....	834	672		162
June.....	880	680		200
July.....	875	692		183
August.....	820	680		140
September.....	900	616		284
October.....	752	600		152
November.....	560	510		50
December.....	444	465	21	
Totals.....	7696	6676	205	1225

Net decrease of admissions from 1886, 1920.

## DRAWING SCHOOL.

### ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1887-1888.

Fitch School of Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing, Fitch Institute, Corner of Swan and Michigan streets. The Committee on Instruction beg leave to announce the opening of a Night School in Practical Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing under the management of Mr. Robert J. Reidpath, of the Engineering Department of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. The course for the winter of 1887 and 1888 will consist of five terms of ten lessons each, and sessions will be held every Tuesday and Friday, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock P. M. Curriculum.—First term: Use and manipulation of drawing instruments; elements of drawing; construction of geometrical figures; use of the different scales; practical arithmetic; writing. Second term: Practical plane geometry and mensuration; construction of plans and working drawings; isometrical projection; practical arithmetic; writing. Third term: Drawing from models; elements of light and shade in mechanical drawing; practical arithmetic; lettering; writing. Fourth term: Drawing from models; elements of light and shade in mechanical drawing; practical arithmetic; lettering; writing. Fifth term: Drawing from models; elements of perspective; practical arithmetic; lettering; writing. Fees, \$1.50 for each term—payable in advance. Application may be made in writing to R. J. Reidpath, or in person to N. S. Rosenau, Fitch Institute, when further particulars will be furnished. Every effort will be made to give practical and useful instruction,

and to that end the staff of teachers will be increased with the size of the school. Sessions will be held in Room 16 of the Fitch Institute.

T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
HENRY A. RICHMOND,  
HENRY W. SPRAGUE,  
NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU.

Committee.

BUFFALO, January 9, 1888.

*Mr. T. Guilford Smith, Chairman, etc.:*

DEAR SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the Fitch School to January 1, 1888:

The school was opened November 15, 1887, with an attendance of thirty-five. Eighteen gave their names in for membership at that time, after which the school steadily increased until there was a total enrollment of thirty-six, of which the following is a complete list of their names, occupations, and where employed:

John W. Coyle, color mixer, Birge & Co.; D. R. Clarkson, machinist, G. W. Tift; R. W. Dickie, carriage maker, Perrin & Co.; Fred. Dietrich, blacksmith; Chas. Foote, pattern maker, Buffalo Hardware Co.; Geo. Fisher, machinist, Farrar & Trefts; Geo. Froggett, machinist, King Iron Works; Albert Gilbert, pattern maker, Buffalo Hardware Co.; Harry Gregg, machinist, King Iron Works; Jas. Galloway, machinist, D., L. & W. R. R.; Dan Haggerty, carpenter; Walter Hill, brass finisher (13 Elk street); John Howard, boiler maker, Lake Erie Boiler Works; J. A. Jarrett, machinist, G. W. Tift; C. H. King, with Surveyor W. B. Jester; Ike Kinne, bridge erector, Union Bridge Works; Rob't Liebold, hardwood finisher, Metz & Meyer; J. L. Mesner, machinist, Dempster Eng. Works; Wm. Mason, machinist, Dempster Eng. Works; J. A. Mason, machinist; Sam'l Morden, carriage maker, Perrin & Co.; Chas. McDermott, machinist, John T. Noye & Co.; F. A. Moore, funeral furnishings; John McDougall, printer, M. H. Birge & Co.; H. N. Sickler, superintendent, Buffalo Box Factory; Paul Sands, machinist; Wm. Taylor, school; Jas. F. Maloney, machinist, Lake Erie Boiler Works; Christ Roetel, carpenter; Rob't Vellicott, stationary engineer; John Willard, builder; Harry Timmins, machinist, G. W. Tift; Thos. Roberts, boiler maker, Lake Erie Boiler Works; J. W. Wait, carpenter; Abram Witmer, canvasser.

This makes a total enrollment of thirty-five for the first term:

John W. Coyle, John McDougall and J. W. Wait have been working nights for the past four weeks, but expect to attend again soon. Chas. Foote, Albert Gilbert, Chas. King and Chas. Michael I cannot account for. These last named four I do not expect will return. Ike Kinne left the city after the beginning of the second term. Sam'l Morden, after attending four sessions found he belonged to too many "Orders." Abram Witmer, the canvasser, left for another territory after attending twice.

During the holidays the attendance dropped considerably. December 23, there were but eight scholars present.

The second term opened with the return of twenty-five and one new scholar, and I have every reason to believe that all will eventually return that were regular last term.

The work thus far has gone on with very fair success, as per curriculum. The use of instruments, scales, &c., and geometrical construction were dealt with, and I am



well satisfied that every scholar understands all that was taught during his attendance. Not much was done at first with mathematics. The work was mostly of a graphic character. In the latter part of the first term the subject was taken up at the very rudiments and was more extensively dealt with in the following order: History of numbers, laws of numbers, notation, numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with the shorter methods, etc. In the second term the mathematical work has been associated with their drawing, the areas, solids, etc., of all figures, plans, etc., are all calculated.

There has been no effort made yet to take up the subject of writing, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the scholars to do so.

The school consists of a very fine and intelligent class of mechanics. The most perfect harmony reigns at all times, with the generous disposition on the part of all to help one another.

I am, dear sir, justly proud of our success, and

Yours, very respectfully,

R. J. REIDPATH,

Teacher.

### FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

January 1, 1888.

*Mr. T. Guilford Smith, Chairman, etc.:*

SIR: I herewith transmit the Report of the *Fitch Accident Hospital* from the first day of August, 1887, to the thirty-first day of December, 1887. Also, the Annual Report of the *Fitch Provident Dispensary* for the year ending December 31, 1887.

### FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

John H. Pryor, M. D., Medical Director, Attending Physician; Edwin H. Norton, M. D., Attending Surgeon; George H. Penrose, M. D., House Surgeon; George W. Goler, Assistant.

Total Ambulance calls.....	123
Total number patients brought in.....	59
Grand total treated.....	182

### CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(a) Removal to General Hospital, direct.....	24
(b) " " residence.....	19
(c) " " other hospitals.....	5
(d) " " Fitch, later transferred to General.....	18
(e) Refused to be removed.....	3
(f) Called but received no case.....	15
(g) Dead upon arrival.....	6
(h) Unanswered calls.....	7
(j) Treated at and discharged from Fitch Hospital.....	26 123

## CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total Treated.....	100
Transferred to General Hospital .....	22
Discharged recovered.....	36
"    improved.....	20
Passed out of notice .....	11
Died.....	5
Still under treatment.....	6 100

Arrangements have been made since the last report by which a graduated trained nurse lives within the building and is constantly in attendance.

A number of improvements have been made in both wards and operating room, by which we are enabled to give increased comforts to our patients.

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Name of Department.	Department open.	New Cases Entered.	Total Treatments.	Daily average of Treatments.
General Practice.....	300 days	441	1223	4.08
Diseases of Chest.....	145 "	129	433	3.00
Surgery.....	300 "	275	682	2.27
Dermatology.....	300 "	203	997	3.32
Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear .....	145 "	78	356	2.46
Diseases of Women.....	213 "	80	333	1.56
Diseases of Children .....	198 "	81	203	1.03
Diseases of the Eye.....	153 "	46	167	1.09
Totals. ....		1333	4394	

The average of new cases entered was..... 4.44+ daily.  
 " " " treatments..... 14.65 "

Total number prescriptions compounded and dispensed was 4,121. A daily average of 13.74.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

General Practice—De Lancey Rochester, M. D., Geo. H. Penrose, M. D. Diseases of the Chest—John H. Pryor, M. D. Surgery—Edwin H. Norton, M. D. Dermatology—Ernest Wende, M. D. Diseases of Throat, Nose and Ear—Frank W. Hinkel, M. D. Diseases of Women—Bina Potter, M. D., Wm. B. Hawkins, M. D. Diseases of Children—Charles G. Steele, M. D. Diseases of the Eye—Elmer G. Starr, M. D. Pharmacists—Frank A. Burkhart, Marsh.

Two practical pharmacists from the Buffalo College of Pharmacy are daily in attendance, thus ensuring accuracy in compounding prescriptions.

The Laboratory has been enlarged and thoroughly stocked with glass containes.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. PENROSE, M. D.,

House Surgeon.

## PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

Owing to the fact that the property owned by the Charity Organization Society on which the yard had been located since its opening was sold in the fall of 1886, and our inability to obtain another yard at a price within our means, no wood was cut during the winter of 1886-'87. In the latter part of this year, however, we obtained an excellent yard on Spring street, just north of William, and commenced given employment on December first. During the month seventy-seven orders for work were issued to twenty-nine different men. The value of the yard as a labor test is shown by the facts that seven of the men to whom orders were issued never appeared at the yard, and twelve did but one day's work, and to our knowledge these nineteen men have not applied for charity since the orders for work were issued to them.

The amount of wood cut in December was:

Hard wood kindling,.....	11½ cords.
Soft wood kindling,.....	24½ cords.

## LABOR BUREAU.

	Swan St. Office.	Court St. Office.	Total.
Number of women registered.....	122	97	219
Number of cards for work issued.....	968	402	1370
Number of cards returned.....	823	389	1212
Number of cards not returned.....	145	13	158
Days' work provided.....	871¾	426	1297¾
Amount of earning reported.....	\$906.87	\$428.95	\$1,335.82
Places reported permanent.....	154	147	301
Places reported temporary.....	669	242	911
Work reported as satisfactory.....	813	373	1186
Work reported as unsatisfactory.....	10	16	26

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situations amount to \$5,418.00, which added to the amount above reported gives a grand total of \$6,753.82.

The falling off in earnings from last year is attributable to the fact that many situations then reported as permanent have held over and they are not included in the calculations.

## ADDRESS OF PROF. EDWARD W. BEMIS.

The report of your able Secretary just read is almost a sufficient commentary of itself on the value of the work of Charity Organization. But to myself has been assigned the work of reviewing in brief somewhat of the principles of Charity Organization.

Let us first see the progress which it has made. According to a recent report of Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York, Great Britain has thirty-eight local branches in organic relation with the parent society in London and eighty-two affiliated societies throughout the Kingdom in active correspondence with them. From these centers the movement has extended to ninety-three centers in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. There are sixty-five in the United States, making in all two hundred and seventy-seven organizations at the present time known to us as advocates of Charity Organization. Yet the problem is by no means solved. Thirty-four societies in the United States last year report on their own lists 456,000 paupers.

The paupers of the whole country, or those who received relief at some time during the year, are estimated by Mr. Kellogg as at least three millions; equivalent probably to the maintenance of five hundred thousand throughout the year. We talk a good deal of the standing armies of Europe, and we consider the tremendous burden it imposes upon Germany and France to maintain half a million each under arms, and yet we are maintaining an equal number in this country in the receipt of Poor Relief, and a far worse class in their relations to the community. For the military service of Europe is not at all an unmixed evil, as we often think. The testimony of our consuls abroad is to the effect that the men who return from their three years' service in the army, return with a better physique, with a greater manliness and character, and that they are not the class who have difficulty in making a livelihood thereafter. The criminal classes are almost entirely filled from men who are not drafted into the army; whereas, the class in this country that is relieved is the class, of course, which is the worst in its relations to the community.

There are two methods of attack upon this evil. One is that of relief of those that are at present paupers, and the other is the prevention of any increase in their numbers.

First, we will remark that every one now needing help must be relieved. We talk a great deal about the justifiability of refusing aid to a person who comes to our door, and, if we have a Charity Organization Society, I fully believe we should not give a cent of money to any one without full investigation; but nevertheless we have a right to claim that, if we ourselves do not give help, there should be an organization to do it, or better, to investigate for us those who are really worthy. Aid must be given by some one; for, though it may be that only one in ten of those that come to us for help is deserving, yet we had rather supply the whole ten than to feel that one is being unjustly treated. But it is because we, the friends of Charity Organization, claim that this method will reach all the ten that we can consistently refuse doing it individually and giving our aid, our financial and moral support, to the organization that is doing this work of informing us whom to aid and how to do it.

The old system had its evils, as we all know. The greatest evil was the encouragement of pauperism. Every applicant for alms, a few years ago, was helped from door to door, or else the town authorities doled out the money indiscriminately. The



result was that more paupers were made; people began to like the idea of laziness; as long as they could be supported in it there was a premium upon it, and the chasm between the social classes increased rather than diminished. For the great cause of the difference between the rich and the poor lies not half as much as we often think in monopoly, in great injustice or robbery on the part of certain classes in the community. It is largely because the poor have not the thrift, the energy, which will lift them above their condition. "It is in ourselves, not in our stars, that we are underlings."

There is a great deal to be said in favor of the belief that the masses do receive to-day, not all, but a large measure of their deserts. The great question before us is, How shall we make them deserve more? And while it may not be that there is any injustice in their present reward, yet there may be injustice on the part of the well-to-do in not assisting them to deserve a better reward. The injustice, in other words, lies further back.

The matter of relief requires three considerations. In the first place we must understand before we give relief to any one whether they are deserving or shamming. It is proven by figures collected by thirty-four of the sixty-five societies of the United States that reported in full to the last conference of Charities at Omaha that 22.7 per cent. of all that were relieved in our larger cities of the country were entirely undeserving; refusing, for example, work when offered, and had to be cut off from all support. But the individual who is asked to aid cannot stop to find this out, and cannot stop to see that one-fifth of those who have been receiving relief do not deserve it, being able-bodied, and refusing proffered work as long as they can receive this help. Therefore we need, in the first place, the assistance of one who has great skill in reading human nature, one who can detect fraud. That is only possible in one who has a natural tact and endowment and fitness for the work and who has a training for it, and such skill we can only find among those who are making it their life work. Again we need a knowledge of whether these men who are applying for help have been assisted anywhere else or not. Are they receiving support at the same time from several agencies, from two or three churches and charitable associations? If they are, it is almost certain that all but one of those associations should refuse to relieve. Generally one association will do all that is necessary; and the person who is receiving aid from four or five, is getting more than he could earn if at work. This knowledge of the sources of relief can only be had by an organization which shall embrace within itself all the charities of the city.

It must have access to the accounts of the various societies and know who is helped. In addition to all this there is needed, in the third place, the constant visiting of those who shall interest themselves, as friendly unpaid visitors, in the lives and the homes of the people who are assisted. It is in this way there will come the greatest help. But this voluntary visiting is entirely unsafe, working often more harm than good, if it is not guided by one trained in the work, who has access to the records of other societies and knows whether these men are shamming or are deserving.

You will see, then, that to fulfill these conditions of relief we need co-operation on the part of the various societies of the city. Have we such co-operation here to-day in Buffalo; have we it in any city in this country? It is a sad fact, it seems to me, that as yet our various charitable relief associations, especially the churches, have not co-operated with our Charity Organization Society, either here or elsewhere, in the way which the work deserves. The association does not ask, as I understand it, that a church shall give up its control of cases. It only asks that it shall confer with the

Charity Organization Society; that it shall give a statement as to those relieved; for it is a cardinal principle of Charity Organization work that every one who needs relief and who has natural religious affiliations with any church society shall be referred to that society for friendly visiting or aid, pecuniary or otherwise. Yet right here in Buffalo to-day, according to the returns of last year, there are only ten churches that are quoted in the returns as actively co-operative in doing this. But I am pleased to say the churches are more and more joining in the movement, and it is probable the time will come when we can secure an audience from them. We understand that so far as any who dispense relief refuse to state their cases to the authorities of the Organization Society, just to that extent must their own work be defective.

I have spoken of friendly visiting as one of the most important means of reaching the poor. Robert Treat Paine has truly said: "The brain, the wealth, and virtue of the community have got to see to it that the needy and the young are not left to the gloomy fate of ignorance, shiftlessness and pauperism."

If we should visit the poor, as I have done several times among the tenement sections of this and other cities, we will find the trouble with the majority in these poorest tenement sections, those that become our paupers, to be first in themselves, and then in their poor surroundings.

You will find abundant need of improved sanitation, as will be referred to in a moment; abundant need of repairs of the houses; and yet, in a city like Buffalo, you will be more impressed with the fact that even if these people now occupying the poorest tenement blocks in our city were placed in the Delaware avenue houses, they would probably transform them in time into almost equally squalid homes. The cheerlessness that is seen where there is no need of it, for cheer does not always cost, is evidence of this. Again, note the dirt which you see all about these places,—the poor ventilation and bad odors; so much so that in going into these places I have had to hold my handkerchief to my face and hasten out from rooms where women and children were living. And, again, the cooking. Going into a room in the city recently where the mother was out at work and where there were living that afternoon a daughter, a girl of fourteen or fifteen, and two or three children, I found they were making their meal out of some sort of porridge which they were eating out of a dish on the stove, taking it out by the fingers; no knife or fork or plate,—everything in a squalid condition. Yet there was no need of it; it was not because they lived in that tenement. It was because they had never gained the first rudiments of any knowledge how to reach the problems of filth and of cooking; and the means of making their homes cheerful and healthy.

To remedy this we need friendly visitors; those who shall go from their well-kept homes and reach these people by constant visiting. Once will not do it; ten times will not do it. But a regular daily visit or a visit two or three times a week, kept up for a year or two, will, in time, it is found, almost inevitably lead these people to have more pride in their surroundings and lead them gradually to learn how to care for their homes. It will also help them to overcome their vices and their temptations. For I believe a large portion of the vice and crime of these poor classes is due to their surroundings. I have just said their surroundings did not impress one as much as their own natural inability to make use of any surroundings; but still while the mere improvement of their tenements might not lead of itself to much better living, unless education in its truest sense as development of all the qualities needed to make a well-rounded character, yet their life in childhood, that environment which reaches them

at birth and which follows them through their early years, is of inestimable importance in training them for good or for ill, and these conditions can largely be reached through friendly visiting. Such visiting can, indeed, be the means of beginning the sort of education in self-help just referred to.

Take, for instance, the diet of the poor. A friend of mine was recently telling of her experience in Philadelphia, where she had been asked by a friend to suggest to the people that she visited as a charity agent that beans were a very good article of diet, cheap; nutritious and wholesome. She recommended it wherever she went on her next tour and reported a few weeks after to her friend. But says the friend: "Did you tell them how to cook them?" "Why, no; I supposed everybody would know that." "Well, the next time you go among them, you ask how they liked your beans and how they cooked them." So the next time she went around she asked a family how they liked the beans. Well, they did n't like them very well, though they tried them a few times. "How did you prepare them?" "Why, we soaked them a little while in water and then we ate them." Well, you might think that that story was made up for the occasion, but it actually happened not long ago. A friend of mine was telling me this present week of her visit to a certain family not many miles from here, and finding the children in a very unkempt condition. Desiring to improve them somewhat, she looked around for a comb, brush and towel. She found there were no such articles in the home; their use was unknown to the children. You may scarcely believe such things exist, but they do exist right here in Buffalo. And I hold it is the duty of the intelligent classes in our community to go among these people,—not to patronize them, but to mingle with them in a friendly way,—to find out how they live, and gently and gradually lift them up to a higher state. It is only by so doing that we are ever going to reach them.

Says Tolstoi in his recent interesting book, "What To Do,"—a book which despite many economic fallacies contains very much of valuable suggestion; "What is needed is self-sacrificing action; what is needed are people who would like to do good, not by giving extraneous sin money but their own labor, themselves, their lives. \* \* \* Good consists not in the giving of money," he adds. "It consists in the loving intercourse of men. This alone is needed."

Perhaps it is not the only thing needed, but it is certainly one; and in that one thing I think Tolstoi has touched the key of a great deal of the work of a Charity Organization Society—the loving intercourse of men.

There is needed, however, funds for the supervising of this friendly visiting. Talking to-day with your Secretary regarding the work of friendly visiting, I was told that the first thing needed in Buffalo was a fund sufficient to have an agent or an assistant capable of directing the work of voluntary visiting; that there was no one in the city to-day to do that work, for his own hands were full of other duties. There are only two district agencies in this city. In 1880, I am told, there were five. And because the society was prospering so well three of them were cut off, although the city has grown greatly in population since. There is need of a fund to restore those three agencies and to have some trained visitors. In Boston there is a friendly visitor to every five paupers,—to every five needing aid. At that rate there would be needed about three hundred friendly visitors in Buffalo to-day, and yet as a matter of fact there are less than thirty; and as I understand it there are not a dozen, if there be one, that are directly under the control of the Charity Organization Society. There are some working in connection with two or three churches and of independent societies in



affiliation with the Charity Organization Society; but there are no such friendly visitors as are to be found in nearly all the large cities where the work has been most successful. In New York and Boston the districts hold conferences very regularly. Every week or so these friendly visitors meet the district agent and specialists to compare notes and to study cases under their charge. I think Buffalo should take an advance step in this same direction.

According to the reports from these thirty-four cities which were previously mentioned, about forty per cent. of all that were aided last year needed work rather than relief. That was the greatest single cause of destitution, the lack of work; and the attempt is made to find work for all women who need it. The attempt is not always made to find work for the men, inasmuch as it is held that there would be abuses connected with it and it would be largely impracticable. But they are always offered, as I understand it, a chance to work at a sufficient rate to keep them fairly comfortable, though less than the market rate. It is the intention to pay sufficient to sustain the needy in fair condition until they can secure employment, without putting a premium upon continued idleness. So, as I understand, no able-bodied man is helped, at least for any length of time, unless he receives it as pay for work in a wood yard or for other work furnished for him; while thousands of our working women throughout the country are furnished employment or directed where they can get it.

We have considered very hastily a few of these measures of direct relief. I wanted to speak for a moment in regard to that other phase,—that of prevention. Practically it has hardly been considered as yet by many of our Charity Organization Societies, because they have had their hands full of actual and pressing calls for immediate relief; but the time is coming when our intelligent classes will awake to the fact that there is needed something more than relief or a cure for the present; there is needed prevention of future evils.

One of the first things needed is a better sanitary law in this State. There are tenements in this city that I could direct you to that you would hardly consider it decent to visit, and yet filled with moral people. Tenement blocks with scores of occupants where there is scarcely a provision made for decency. There is a crying demand for a city sanitary law which shall act as the law does in Chicago to-day, giving the authorities the ability and power to restrict these abuses. The Health Inspector (in Chicago) has the privilege of ordering any change that he thinks wise in a tenement without waiting for any complaint from occupants or neighbors. He visits the tenements once or more times a year, and orders changes. Thousands of changes have been made in Chicago in the last two years by the orders of Dr. DeWolf, and there is no reason why such changes should not be made here. These improvements have diminished the death-rate, so that with a growth of population of one-third in the last six years in Chicago, the actual number of deaths has diminished and the percentage has decreased thirty per cent. in proportion to the population. Why cannot we have in Buffalo a sanitary law that amounts to something, and a board that will enforce it,—that will refuse to let a single building be built in the city until the plumbing and the sanitary arrangements are approved, and will then look after the rookeries that are now standing in violation of all laws of health and decency? We sometimes think these evils are confined to a few cities like New York. You can find them at your own doors. I think every large block should be obliged to keep a janitor who should be obliged to live in the building, keep the halls and closets clean, and be held responsible for its condition.



Again, we need a truant school in Buffalo. The policeman will tell you that it does no good to arrest a boy on the street who is not attending school. What can he do? He can take him to the school building and the next session the boy is out again and jeers at the policeman every time he sees him. There is no punishment in this city for a boy playing truant, and I find by statistics, and they are confirmed by Supt. Crooker, that there are fully 5000 children in Buffalo between the ages of six and thirteen not in any school whatever. And, furthermore, fully one-third of the children of our public schools, as near as the statistics will show, attend school but one year in their life.

Again, consider the fact that the compulsory education law of New York State extends to only fourteen weeks. It ought to be at least thirty-four.

We need, then, an increase in the number of weeks of compulsory education, and then we need a truant school, which shall be a place for putting these children who play truant. In Massachusetts to-day the excuse of the parent is not taken. In Boston every morning at 9.15 they send out to the various police stations a list of those that are absent, and then the policeman goes to the home of every one of those children. And if they persist in non-attendance, whether it be through detention by the parents for work, or by reason of truancy, the children are put into a truant school, and they are taught some branches of manual training, as well as the ordinary mental studies. In consequence, truancy and the keeping of children at work under the school age is almost unknown in the large cities, and becoming more and more so even in the factory towns; so that the last report of the Factory Inspector of Massachusetts shows that he has hardly found a child under the age of sixteen in that State that cannot read and write at work in the factories. For no one now is allowed to work in Massachusetts under sixteen years of age, unless he can read and write, or else is attending an evening school.

It has been said, and I think very finely, by Charles Kingsley in *Alton Locke*: "I believe that a man might be as a tailor or a costermonger every inch of him a saint and a scholar and a gentleman, for I have some few such already. I believe hundreds of thousands would be so, if their business were put on a Christian footing, and themselves given by education, sanitary reforms, etc., the means of developing their own latent capabilities. I think the cry, "Rise in life," has been excited by the very increasing impossibility of being anything but brutes while they struggle below. I believe from experience that when you put workmen into human dwellings and give them a Christian education, so far from wishing discontentedly to rise out of their class or level others to it, exactly the opposite takes place. They become sensible of the dignity of work, and they begin to see their labor as a true calling in God's Church, now that it is cleared from the *accidentia* which made it look in their eyes only a soulless drudgery in a devil's workshop of a world."

Is it not, then, our province to make this something besides a devil's workshop of a world; and cannot we in that way be doing the most effective work in preventing pauperism and poverty in the world? It seems to me there can be but one answer to this question. It seems to me we shall have to agree with the recent utterance of Abram S. Hewitt, who cannot be at all accused of any great leaning towards the laboring classes, but who looks at it in the light of self-interest and humanitarian rights: "What is needed is, first, a knowledge of the facts, a careful consideration of their nature, an honest desire and determination to find a remedy, and then, when we have found it, to make it apparrant to the rich that unless they apply it they are digging their own

ruin. Yes, if we cannot address the conscience of the rich, we can at least address their selfish instincts. On the other side, when the sons of toil understand the intellect and wealth of the world is honestly engaged in trying to solve this great problem of the ages, then much of the discontent will disappear; then this ignorance will begin to be enlightened; then we shall restore the time when men were brothers, then perhaps we shall realize that the God above who has made us what we are, and given us what we have, is a God of love." One of the saddest complaints which I hear, in moving among Labor Organizations for information upon other topics, is the great indifference hitherto of the well-to-do in regard to the matters which most interest the workingmen; matters which do not directly concern any strife over the wages or hours of labor, but which concern such questions as you might suppose a majority of the well-to-do would be themselves desirous of seeing advanced, such as prevention of the work of children in factories, better homes for the people, improved sanitation; and yet I was told recently by one who had a great deal to do in getting through Albany the bill for restricting child labor in factories, that the saloon element in politics voted for that measure in a body, while the representatives of our corporations were very strongly against it. And so these men come back and say: "It may be that certain men that you call boodlers take money,—they admit it; we do not doubt it at all; but they will vote for these things that most immediately concern us, and the well-to-do refuse." It is a sad commentary. Yet recently a manufacturer came to me and expressed the opinion that some, not all, of the factory Inspectors in this State were demagogues and unfit for their positions. He said they were appointed solely by Labor Organizations. I replied to him: "What of it? You cannot expect anything else. You and your friends have had an opportunity for years of putting through the Legislature a bill to keep the children out of the factories. If you had taken the lead you would have had the appointment of the Inspectors. You refused; you left it for the Labor Organizations to put such measures through and they naturally feel they should appoint the men." So we reap the fruits of our own sowing. Yet there is improvement; improvement is constantly making. There is more and more interest on the part of these questions by the well-to-do. I believe that previous indifference has been the result, not of intentional neglect, but mostly is due to the fact that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. Such ignorance is beginning to disappear and indifference is now without excuse.

One of the greatest advantages of friendly visiting and of Charity Organization work is the reactionary work upon those who engage in it; that effect which will make them find it truly more blessed to give than to receive. True charity will be linked with justice, and means of prevention as well as of cure will be efficiently employed. As we advance further in the work, I believe we shall feel more and more encouraged; and with the increase of unselfish interest in the field of humanitarian effort will find that the dream of the seer to-day has become the reality for all to-morrow:

"There shall come from out this noise of strife and groaning  
 A broader and juster brotherhood,  
 A deep equality of aim, postponing  
 All selfish-seeking to the general good.  
 Then shall come a time, when each shall to another  
 Be as Christ would have him—brother unto brother."

(Applause.)

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

### TEN NOTABLE YEARS.

The Annual Report of the Charity Organization Society for 1887 is printed in *The Express* this morning, This being the tenth year of the society's existence the report is principally devoted to a review of the decade's work. The reduction of pauperism has been very marked. The Fitch Crèche, Fitch Institute, Provident Wood Yard, Coal Savings Fund, and the Fitch Accident Hospital, are milestones in the society's progress. These are institutions unexcelled, some of them unequaled, by any similar ones in the world. Buffalo may well be proud of the noble relief corps that has its headquarters in the Fitch Building on Swan street.

Since its organization the society has dealt with 6,169 cases, representing 25,116 individuals. The City's expenditures for the ten years without the society's system would have been \$988,653.48; but they have really been less than that by \$558,037.23! The entire cost of the system which has made this enormous saving has been but \$31,418.73. It has been money well spent.

Appended to the report are tables showing in detail the entire work of the society in all its aspects for the ten years. These tables are on a plan entirely new and original with the society. They exhibit in the clearest manner all that any one would wish to know of the progress of depauperization in Buffalo.

The report shows a remarkable decrease in both the number of families aided by the City and in the expenditure of City funds for out-door relief. In 1887 the City spent \$100,636.70, and gave needed relief to 2,030 families, or about 10,000 individuals. The C. O. S. in ten years so sifted and systematized the applications for and dispensation of relief that in 1887 the City was charged with aiding only 1,355 families, and spent but \$45,195.41 for out-door relief. The report goes on to estimate the percentage of the relieved persons to the population, and to make other statistical compensations.—*Buffalo Morning Express*.

### TEN YEARS OF ORGANIZED CHARITY.

The annual meeting of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society last evening was one of unusual interest not to Buffalonians only but to the charity workers and officials in all large American cities. On January 1, 1888, the society completed the tenth year of its existence and the reports read at the meeting last night contain an elaborate and most instructive summary of the work actually accomplished by it in that period. The showing is one that justifies the vast amount of hard and disinterested work done by the men who organized the society and have conducted its affairs during the past decade, and ought to win for it the earnest support of every taxpayer in the city, to say the least.

Reduced to a brief statement, what the Charity Organization has done in ten years is this: It has reduced the expenditure of the city per capita for outdoor relief from 69 cents in 1877 (or 53 cents in a normal year like 1875) to 19 cents in 1887. Had the normal rate of expenditure in 1875 continued, the sum spent on outdoor relief last year would have been \$123,684.54, instead of \$45,195.41, as it was. The actual saving in this one item, effected largely by the investigations and labors of the society, was over half a million dollars. Pauperism has been reduced fifty per cent. Of 763 families directly dealt with by the society in the first two years of its existence,

458 families have never been applicants for charity since 1879. All this work has been done at a cost of \$31,000.

But this is not all. Besides doing this work, the C. O. S. has administered the Fitch estate put in its hands for charitable purposes. It has established the Crèche, the Provident Wood Yard, the Provident Coal Fund, the Provident Dispensary, and the Fitch Accident Hospital. And yet the society could have done more effective work, probably, in its own field if the Fitch trust had not been put in its hands. To do the great work it is fitted to do the moral and financial support of the public is needed in larger measure than it has hitherto received. No one could have heard the reports read and the addresses made last night without a feeling of pride in the achievements of the first Charity Organization in America, and heartily wishing that its beneficent capabilities might be fully exercised.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

#### THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The report read last night of the work of the Charity Organization Society for the ten years of its existence deserves the study of the citizens of Buffalo. With admirable conciseness it shows the marked decrease of pauperism, not only relatively but even positively, in this period, and the claim that the society has saved the people of this city over a half million dollars in taxes seems to be founded in justice. An elaborate series of tables which the Secretary of the society has drawn up shows, among many other facts, that, whereas over \$100,000 was expended for out-door relief in 1877, when the population numbered about 150,000 people, only about \$45,000 was expended in 1887, when the number of the population was over 230,000; in other words, the expenditure per capita of the population for outdoor relief has been reduced from almost seventy cents—it was nearly eighty in 1876—to a trifle over nineteen and a half in 1887. At the rate of expenditure for this cause in 1875, the amount devoted to it in 1887 would have been \$123,684, instead of \$45,195, the actual sum. Another interesting fact is that the cost of maintaining the society during the ten years has been less than \$32,000. Here is a case in which figures speak louder than words. The value of the Charity Organization Society to the tax-payers of Buffalo and the importance of maintaining its efficiency unimpaired are made evident, without reference to those sentiments of compassion for the suffering which not even the most unpitiful heart can escape feeling. While it is the custom to sneer at all suggestions of the extinction of poverty, it is encouraging to find the report of the Charity Organization Society not only anticipating a day when absolute want will be unknown in Buffalo, but actually fixing a date for that happy condition of affairs.—*Buffalo Courier*.



## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1886.

Miss E. H. Gates.....	\$100
Union Bridge Co.....	50
Flint & Kent.....	25
D. R. Morse.....	20
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10
Geo. S. Hazard.....	10
Wm. Anderson.....	5
Miss M. A. Ripley.....	5
Ferguson & Roth.....	5
Henry Montgomery.....	5
H. M. Watson.....	5
M. McNamara.....	5

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\$245

## JANUARY, 1887.

D. P. Rumsey.....	\$100
John T. Hudson.....	30
A friend.....	25
Mrs. J. H. Metcalfe.....	25
Geo. R. Potter.....	10
R. B. Adam.....	5

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\$195

## FEBRUARY, 1887.

Richard K. Noye.....	\$25
R. E. Andrews.....	10
E. T. Evans.....	10
A. D. A. Miller.....	5
Geo. F. Southard.....	5
John C. Glenny.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	4

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\$64

## MARCH, 1887.

F. H. Root.....	\$100
J. Scoville.....	100
P. P. Pratt.....	50
Sherman S. Rogers.....	25
Geo. J. Sicard.....	10

Geo. L. Williams.....	\$10
R. R. Buck.....	5
Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5
R. H. Williams.....	5
L. Marcus.....	5
Ansley Wilcox.....	5
Junius S. Smith.....	5
Ph. Stellwagen.....	5
B. Rumsey.....	5
Mrs. Budd.....	5
Oscar Cobb.....	5
Anonymous.....	5

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\$350

## APRIL, 1887.

Charles A. Sweet.....	\$25
John C. Jewett Manufacturing Co....	25
Holmes & Adams.....	10
James M. Smith.....	10
Geo. Gorham.....	10
D. E. Newhall.....	10
W. W. Brown.....	10
Wm. Meadows.....	10
N. Rochester.....	10
Thomas Cary.....	5
Kimball & Gibson.....	5
J. J. Ehrlich.....	5
Emanuel Levi.....	5
Carleton Sprague.....	5
A. R. Brush.....	5
Anonymous.....	2

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\$152

## MAY, 1887.

John Satterfield.....	\$100
M. P. Fillmore.....	10
C. M. Underhill.....	5
C. & F. Georger.....	5
Anonymous.....	2

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\$122

## JUNE, 1887.

Mrs. Geo. B. Gates.....	\$25
W. H. H. Newman.....	10
Miss E. V. F. Sawyer.....	5
Miss Ida O. Sawyer.....	5
C. W. Evans.....	5
Chas. F. Ganson.....	5
W. C. Francis.....	5
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	\$60

## JULY, 1887.

Gibson T. Williams.....	\$100
James R. Smith.....	25
F. A. Bell.....	25
Henry W. Box.....	10
Wm. P. Letchworth.....	5
D. S. Bennett.....	5
Frank Lee.....	5
Wm. Woltge.....	5
R. R. Hefford.....	5
Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell.....	5
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	\$190

## AUGUST, 1887.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	\$50
B. B. Glenny.....	25
R. R. Buck.....	5
Porter Norton.....	5
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	\$85

## SEPTEMBER, 1887.

B. C. Rumsey.....	\$100
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	25
Dakin & Sloan.....	15
H. F. Allen.....	10
J. L. Hunsicker.....	5
John R. Williams.....	5
F. L. Danforth.....	5
S. O. Barnum & Son.....	5
Mrs. L. P. Viele.....	5
Sheldon T. Viele.....	5
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	\$180

## OCTOBER, 1887.

Mrs. Wm. H. Glenny.....	\$50
Geo. B. Mathews.....	25
R. H. Thayer.....	25
J. J. McWilliams.....	25
E. C. Sprague.....	25
W. W. Tyler.....	10
E. H. Howard.....	10
D. C. Beard.....	10
Wm. W. Hammond.....	5
F. M. Hollister.....	5
W. H. Peabody.....	5
F. Aug. Georger.....	5
Jacob Stern.....	5
E. G. Grey.....	5
Dr. Charles Cary.....	5
Mrs. P. . Porter.....	5
Dr. John Hauenstein.....	5
Philo D. Beard.....	5
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nutting, Jr...	5
Miss Morris.....	3
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	\$238

## NOVEMBER, 1887.

J. M. Richmond .	\$50
J. G. Munro.....	25
Wm. H. Gratwick. ....	25
James F. Gluck.....	10
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	10
M. Schneider.....	10
E. S. Dann .....	10
Henry W. Sprague.....	10
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10
Frank F. Williams.....	5
Leon F. Harvey.....	5
Denton & Cottier.....	5
Wm. Anderson.....	5
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	\$180

## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$245
January.....	195
February.....	\$64
March.....	350
April.....	152
May.....	122
June.....	60
July.....	190
August.....	85
September.....	180
October.....	238
November.....	180

Total from 127 subscribers.....\$2061

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1886.

James P. White.....	\$10.00
John O'Connor.....	5.00
	<u>\$15.00</u>

## FEBRUARY, 1887.

Anonymous.....	.50
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## MARCH, 1887.

Miss A. W.....	5.00
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## AUGUST, 1887.

Geo. M. Porter.....	10.00
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## OCTOBER, 1887.

"Ten X one is ten" scheme, by Miss Ida H. Walker .....	\$500.00
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## NOVEMBER, 1887.

Mrs. Walter Cary.....	25.00
J. G. Munro.....	25.00
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	5.00
	<u>\$55.00</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$15 00
February.....	50
March.....	5 00
August.....	10 00
October.....	500 00
November.....	55 00
Total.....	<u>\$585 50</u>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

## FEBRUARY, 1887.

Henry A. Richmond .....	\$5.00
Mrs. G. V. Cooper .....	1 00
	<u>\$6 00</u>





# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Organized December 11, 1877.*

*Incorporated November 21, 1879.*

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President,*

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President,*

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

## TRUSTEES.

### One year.

JOHN H. COWING,  
JOSEPHUS N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
SOLOMON SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

### Two years.

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

### Three years.

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
PETER PAUL,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. SMITH, BENNETT, SCHEU, WILCOX and COWING.

*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

*District Work*—Messrs. VIELE, WILCOX, LARNED, MUNRO and PAUL.

## COUNCIL.

### I.—The Board of Trustees.

### II.—Representatives from District Committees:

WM. W. HAMMOND, Chairman District 1.  
HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary District 1.  
District 1.  
District 1.

THOMAS CARY, Chairman District 3.  
FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Secretary District 3.  
JULIUS EHRLICH, District 3.  
CHARLES B. HILL, District 3.

### III.—Members Ex-officio

The Mayor of the City, one Member of Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

### IV.—Members Specially Elected:

Sidney E. Adams,  
D. C. Beard,  
Louis M. Brock,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,  
James Crate,  
Wm. H. Glenny,  
James F. Gluck,  
Wm. H. Gratwick,  
George S. Hazard,

R. R. Hefford,  
Frank M. Hollister,  
Henry R. Howland,  
Henry M. Kent,  
Rev. Herbert G. Lord,  
George E. Matthews,  
J. J. McWilliams,  
D. R. Morse,

Roswell Park, M. D.,  
P. P. Pratt,  
J. H. Pryor, M. D.,  
Henry A. Richmond,  
Henry W. Sprague,  
E. Corning Townsend,  
C. M. Underhill,  
George L. Williams.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Coal Savings Fund*—Scheu, Dormer, Hazard.

*Fitch Crèche*—C. Cary, Townsend, Howland, Hefford, G. L. Williams.

*Instruction*—H. W. Sprague, H. A. Richmond, Smith.

*Lectures*—Gluck, Larned, F. F. Williams.

*Membership*—T. Cary, Wilcox, Cowing.

*Mendicity*—Hefford, H. A. Richmond, Morse.

*Penny Bank*—Hazard, Viele, Ehrlich.

*Provident Dispensary and Accident Hospital*—Smith, C. Cary, Park, McWilliams, Crate.

*Publication*—Larned, Hollister, Matthews.

*Reading Room*—Hollister, Larned, Gratwick.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Brock, Hefford, Underhill.

*Wood Yard*—Munro, T. Cary, Crate.

## OFFICES.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Room 2, Fitch Institute.

*Central Office and Districts 1, 2, 7, 9 and 10*—Room 1, Fitch Institute. Wm. Murphy, Agent; Miss Anna McAnally, Clerk.

*Districts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8*—No. 10 Court Street. Adam Meister, Agent; John Cichocki, Assistant Agent; Miss Fannie Rosenau, Clerk.

*Fitch Institute*—Corner Michigan and Swan Streets. Janitor, Room 24.

*Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Caroline Sheppard, Matron.

*Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Room 6, Fitch Institute. John H. Pryor, M. D., Medical Director.

*Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 13, Fitch Institute. John H. Pryor, M. D., Medical Director and Attending Physician; E. H. Norton, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Geo. H. Penrose, M. D., House Surgeon.

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1889/90

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting

OF THE

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

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The Charity Organization Society held its Eleventh Annual Meeting at the lecture-room of the Buffalo Library, on Tuesday evening, March 26, 1889.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. T. Guilford Smith, President of the Society.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Secretary, and, on motion, received and filed, and one thousand copies ordered printed.

The following reports were then read by title and ordered printed with the report of the Board of Trustees :

Report of the Treasurer.

“ “ “ Committee on Fitch Crèche.

“ “ “ Committee on Fitch Accident Hospital and Provident Dispensary.

“ “ “ Committee on Provident Wood Yard.

“ “ “ Labor Bureau.

The election of Trustees being next in order, Mr. John H. Cowing nominated James Mooney as Trustee for two years in place of Peter Paul, resigned, and moved that the Secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the meeting in his favor. Carried.

361  
C 37  
V. 11

The Secretary did as directed, and the President declared Mr. Mooney elected a Trustee of the Society for the term of two years, from January 1, 1889.

Mr. Thomas Cary nominated as Trustees for three years John H. Cowing, Josephus N. Larned, Jewett M. Richmond, Sheldon T. Viele, and Augustus F. Scheu, to succeed themselves, their terms having expired January 1, 1889, and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot of the meeting in their favor. Carried.

The Secretary did as directed, and the President declared Messrs. Cowing, Larned, Richmond, Viele and Scheu elected Trustees of the Society for the term of three years, from January 1, 1889.

Mr. Geo. P. Sawyer nominated the following gentlemen as members of the Council for the ensuing year :

Sidney E. Adams,	R. R. Hefford,	Roswell Park, M. D.,
D. C. Beard,	Frank M. Hollister,	P. P. Pratt,
Louis M. Brock,	Henry R. Howland,	J. H. Pryor, M. D.,
Charles Cary, M.D.,	Henry M. Kent,	Henry A. Richmond,
James Crate,	Rev. Herbert G. Lord,	Henry W. Sprague,
Wm. H. Glenny,	George E. Matthews,	E. Corning Townsend,
James F. Gluck,	J. J. McWilliams,	C. M. Underhill,
Wm. H. Gratwick,	D. R. Morse,	George L. Williams,
George S. Hazard,		

and moved their election by acclamation. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

*Secretary.*

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### Resolutions on the Death of the Honorable Solomon Scheu.

*Resolved*, That this Board of Trustees desires to testify by this resolution its respect for the character of Mr. Solomon Scheu, a prominent citizen of Buffalo, and an active and devoted member of this Board, whose death has been announced this morning. We have heard of this painful event with sincere sorrow, and we hereby bear testimony to the facts that Mr. Scheu has been a member of this Board since its organization, and that he has manifested a constant interest in the institution of which we are the Trustees; that he has been faithful and assiduous in his attendance at the meetings of our Board; that we have received much benefit from his suggestions and counsels, and that his death is a great loss to the institution which we represent, as well as to the city of which he was so prominent a citizen.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to engross these resolutions on the minutes of this Board, and forward a copy of them to the family of Mr. Scheu, and to the city papers for publication, and that they be printed in the annual report of the Charity Organization Society.

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Adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., held November 24, 1888.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,  
*Secretary.*



**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.**

It is now eight years since Benjamin Fitch transferred to the Charity Organization Society the estate which constitutes the Fitch Trust. This property consists of a plot of land fronting 112 feet on Seneca and Swan streets and about 400 feet on Michigan street. In order to complete the frontage on Michigan street, it became necessary to purchase a small piece of land 25 x 60 feet fronting on Michigan street. This was accomplished through the generosity of a trustee of the Society,—who first bought it and then transferred it to the Society, taking in payment a mortgage for the entire purchase price,—at a cost of about \$5,000. Various other property was transferred to the Society by Mr. Fitch to be sold, and the proceeds used for the erection of the Fitch Institute. All this alienable property has been disposed of, but the avails were not sufficient to pay for the construction of the Institute entirely, and there yet remains on this account a debt of \$11,500, which is secured by the note of the Society with the personal endorsement of eleven of its Trustees. This amount, together with a mortgage of \$4,800 on the Michigan street purchase, in all \$16,300, constitutes the present indebtedness of the Society.

The debt is now \$2,000 less than at the date of the last annual report, and it is hoped to make a further payment of \$2,000 during the coming year.

The income from the property is not so large as the value of the real estate should command, which is attributable, in the first place, to the character of the buildings on the Seneca-street frontage, and in the second place, to the fact that stores on Michigan street in the Fitch Institute do not yet command a high rental, and the offices in this building are not in demand; while much of it that might be rented is used for the purposes of the Society. However, as will be seen from the report of the Treasurer, the Institute is now yielding a small surplus over its running expenses, which, it is hoped, may be increased each year, and the returns from the Seneca-street block are as large as reasonably may be expected.

During the past year, in addition to making a considerable payment on the debt, the sum of \$1,400 was used in partially maintaining some of the provident schemes provided for in the deed of gift, and during the coming year it is expected to expend \$2,200 for these purposes.

In addition, it should be borne in mind that seven rooms in the Fitch Institute are devoted to the uses of the Provident Dispensary,

six to the uses of the Accident Hospital, and two to the uses of the business of the Society ; and, if the rental value of these rooms be considered, it will readily be seen that the Society is accomplishing much in carrying out the wishes of its benefactor.

The time is not now far distant when, relieved from all indebtedness, the Fitch Trust will be able to maintain the various charitable enterprises projected by Mr. Fitch. Yet there will not be sufficient funds from this source, unless the Society is enabled to erect a new building on Seneca street, to relieve it from applying to the public for funds to meet its running expenses.

Because the Charity Organization Society is so heavily endowed, many suppose that it should be entirely beyond the necessity of asking for pecuniary aid ; but a candid consideration of the report of the Treasurer clearly indicates that, in spite of the large value of the property, the net income from it does not warrant any such supposition.

#### THE ACCIDENT HOSPITAL AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

The report of the committee in charge of these schemes, which particularly commended themselves to the approval of Mr. Fitch, indicates the measure of their success in benevolent work. The hospital continues, as heretofore, to care temporarily for the injured. It is in effective working order, and the ambulance system connected with it has now reached a stage of comparative perfection. On the 1st of August the committee, which, from the 1st of August, 1887, had assumed the entire responsibility for the expenses of the Hospital, was relieved therefrom, and since that time it has been a charge upon the Fitch Trust. It is hoped that the appropriation of \$800 for the ensuing year, together with its own revenues, will be sufficient to meet all its expenses. The Provident Dispensary has also maintained its good work, thanks to the faithful services of its large corps of physicians. During the year a new branch was added, the Department of Orthopedy, under the charge of Dr. Bernard Bartow. Dr. Bartow's report, covering the short time that he has been at work, indicates the necessity for such a department. It is expected to furnish through its appliances for various deformities, and, if possible, to develop it ultimately into an Orthopedic Hospital for the treatment of children.

#### THE FITCH CRECHE.

Aside from the change of matrons, referred to in the report of the proper committee, the only addition to this feature of the Society's work during the year was the formation, in September, of an advisory

committee of ladies, whose function it is to oversee the general workings of the institution. Thus far the work of this committee has been eminently satisfactory. It has succeeded in arousing greater general interest in the Crèche and has introduced more intelligent methods of caring for the children.

#### THE PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

The committee in charge of the Wood Yard reports a state of affairs not entirely satisfactory. After the entire stock of wood had been cut it became necessary to remove the yard, and the heavy expense thus entailed wiped out the small capital which had been accumulated since the yard opened, seven years ago. In spite of this fact, it was considered essential to open the yard again this winter, and a new location was found at the junction of South Division street and the tracks of the West Shore Railroad, where a considerable force of men has been given employment during the winter. The value of the yard as a labor test is beyond dispute. Many who are sent to the Society for work never apply, nor do they appear a second time as applicants for charity; and even a large proportion of those who are given orders by the Society never apply at the yard for the labor to which such orders entitle them.

#### THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The most notable event in charitable matters during the year was the meeting in Buffalo of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, on the invitation of the Mayor, the President of the Merchants' Exchange and the President of the Charity Organization Society, and through the co-operation of the Hon. William P. Letchworth. The presence of so large and distinguished a body of men and women engaged in benevolent work in all parts of America was certainly inspiring, and must be productive of much good to all local charities.

One result of the conference was the initiation of a plan for uniform statistics of charity organization and kindred societies, based on the tables used by our society. Accordingly the Society, under an agreement entered into by thirty-three similar societies of this country, adopted a change in the form of compiling statistics. This will be evident from the tables herewith presented. The words "worthy" and "unworthy" have been dropped from the terminology as being too harsh and not expressive of the meanings to be conveyed. Instead, the District Committees decide that a case should have or should not

have relief, the word "undeserving" being applied only to such as are positively known to be fraudulent applicants.

The number of cases investigated during the year is about the same as heretofore, but the work of the agents shows a considerable increase. The work becomes more difficult each year as the city grows in population, and it is now hardly possible for the force employed by the Society to cope with the demands made upon it. The Society employed two agents during the entire year and one additional during the winter months, but the vast number of cases requiring investigation, and the long distances obliged to be covered, rendered it out of the question to visit cases so frequently as to insure the best results in up-building work. The Society should have more agents, and it is hoped that during the coming year the contributions to its funds will warrant an increase in their number.

The report published last year, which contained the results of the first ten years of the Society's existence, indicated that it had not only accomplished a large saving in the taxation of the city, but had also placed many people beyond the need of asking for pecuniary assistance. This gratifying result was accomplished by the Society largely as an intermediary between the poor and societies and individuals desiring to aid them. It is in this direction that the Society hopes to push its way most effectively. It does not aim to be a relieving society, because that will interfere with its work of investigation and with the labors of the various relieving societies now in existence. It does desire to become a "clearing-house of charity"; a center which shall act, in the first place, as a suppressor of fraudulent begging and of imposition; in the second place, as an agency to bring those needing relief into contact with relieving agencies and individuals; and, in the third place, as an harmonizer of the various energetic and widespread efforts which are constantly being made to relieve the unfortunates in the City of Buffalo. There is, in these directions, plenty of work for a society without its entering the domain of any other. In order to perform it, it asks the co-operation of all societies and individuals imbued with a desire to render substantial aid to the poor.

The Charity Organization Society is not a close corporation; it seeks as wide a membership as it can possibly obtain, and will gladly make any improvement in its methods which may be suggested. There is no reason why any jealousy should exist toward the Society, and none why everybody should not co-operate with it in attaining the end for which it strives.



In this connection it will not be amiss to call attention to the fact that the outdoor relief distributed by the city is again on the increase. It is only by earnest and untiring work that it can be kept within proper proportions; and, while it may be regarded as a necessity at present, it must be agreed that it is a mode of relief for the poor which does not produce the best results, and which should be displaced ultimately by private and individual work.

Street begging also, which for a time was entirely extirpated, has reappeared on our streets in such proportion as to make it necessary that strong efforts should again be made for its extermination. Yet it is impossible to make any headway in wiping it out unless the Society has more force at its command and secures that general co-operation from the public at large which alone can insure success in this matter.

Charity organization in America is now an assured fact. But one large city in the country is still without a charity organization society. Benevolent societies everywhere, even in communities of not more than five thousand inhabitants, are adopting charity organization methods; and the total number of societies in America now working according to charity organization ideas is upwards of sixty. Prominent men in all walks of life, business-men, clergymen, lawyers and philanthropists are found among its strongest advocates, and this year a congress to be held in Paris, under the auspices of the French Government, will take up the subject with a view to its general introduction in France.

In view of these facts, the Society feels warranted in appealing to the public for a larger measure of support than it has heretofore been accorded. We feel assured that if the public will but examine the nature of our work, misconception will be speedily displaced by approval.

## STATISTICAL TABLE FOR 1888.

Submitted with the Report of the Board of Trustees.

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New cases investigated.....	517
Recurrent cases investigated.....	726
	<hr/>
Total number of investigations.....	1243
Number of visits made by Agents in making foregoing investigations.....	3,717
Reports sent out.....	249

TABLE NO 1.

Showing at whose request, or for what reason, the foregoing investigations were made.

Request of private individuals.....	66
Request of co-operating societies..	16
Request of Overseer of the Poor.....	3
On personal application.....	116
Because receiving official relief.....	994
Foreign C. O. S.....	2
	<hr/>
Total .....	1,247

### I. STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO 2.

Decisions of District Committees on cases during 1888.

Should have continuous relief.....	201
Should have temporary relief.....	71
Needing work rather than relief...	94
Should have indoor relief.....	5
Undeserving.....	48
Not Requiring.....	98
	<hr/>
Total .....	517

TABLE NO. 3.

## Marital state of cases investigated.

Married couples.....	324
Widows .....	115
Deserted wives.....	61
Single women .....	6
Deserted husbands and widowers.....	6
Single men.....	5
Total ....	517

TABLE NO. 4.

## Chief cause of need.

Accident .....	23
Imprisonment of bread-winner.....	11
Insanity.....	3
Insufficient earnings.....	43
Intemperance .....	44
Lack of employment....	135
No male support.....	74
Physical defects.....	33
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	18
Sickness.....	113
No cause.....	20
Total .....	517

TABLE NO. 5.

Number of bread-winners in 517 families.....	544
Number of rooms occupied by 456 families.....	1,320
Number of cottages occupied by 61 families.....	61

TABLE NO. 6.

## Number and ages of persons in families investigated.

Under 10 years.....	881
10 to 15    " .....	285
15 to 20    " .....	98
20 to 30    " .....	260
30 to 40    " .....	170
40 to 50    " .....	88
50 to 60    " .....	61

60 to 70 years.....	39
Over 70 years.....	10
Total .....	1,892

TABLE No. 7.

## Nativity of heads of families investigated.

United States, white.....	170
Canadian.....	17
English.....	35
French and Belgian.....	3
German.....	125
Italian .....	6
Irish.....	61
Polish and Russian.....	88
Scandinavian.....	5
Scotch and Welch.....	4
Swiss.....	3
Total.....	517

TABLE No. 8.

## Education of heads of families investigated.

Able to read and write.....	365
Able to read but not write.....	17
Unable to read or write.....	135
Total.....	517

## II. STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE No. 9.

## Decisions of District Committee on Recurrent cases during 1888.

Should have continuous relief.....	419
Should have temporary relief.....	55
Needing work rather than relief.....	39
Should have indoor relief.....	33
Undeserving.....	47
Not requiring.....	133
Total.....	726



TABLE NO. 10.

Number of individuals in 726 families.....	2,935
Number of bread-winners in 726 families.....	840

TABLE NO. 11.

## Condition of recurrent cases on re-investigation.

Stationary.....	467
Improved .....	127
Retrograding .....	94
Independent.....	16
Died.....	16
Removed.....	6
Total.....	726

TABLE NO. 12.

## Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief discontinued .....	98
Sent to Almshouse .....	5
Sent to asylums and homes.....	4
Sent to hospitals .....	7
Sent out of city.....	7
Situations found.....	4
C. O. S. labor bureau.....	49
Labor in wood yard, days' work given.....	515
Grants .....	2
Loans.....	11
Families broken up.....	1
Individual benevolence obtained.....	4
Men imprisoned.....	6
Temporary relief.....	17

TABLE NO. 13.

False addresses.....	12
Vagrants .....	26
Frauds exposed.....	1

TABLE NO. 14.

## Decisions of District Committees on families that received aid during the year.

No. of cases that received aid.....	1,879*	Amount received.....	\$46,274.85
Families considered unworthy.....	286	“ “ .....	6,210.59

\*1,240 cases received continuous aid and 639 “miscellaneous” orders were issued.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1887, and ending November 30, 1888.

## FITCH INCOME.

Receipts and expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust.

BALANCE.		
To credit December 1, 1887.....	\$ 158 41	
RECEIPTS.		
Interest from banks.....	\$ 14 16	
Interest on mortgage.....	45 26	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	4,861 84	
Gross rents inalienable property.....	7,985 89	
Gross rents alienable property.....	300 00	
Back rents paid.....	169 00	\$13,534 56

## DISBURSEMENTS.

*Disbursements on account of property:*

Taxes and assessments.....	\$ 1,883 64
Repairs and improvements.....	850 77
Insurance premiums.....	250 89
Water rates.....	8 33

*Cost of maintaining the Fitch Institute:*

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$ 600 00
Extra labor and janitor's supplies.....	319 71
Fuel.....	1,214 50
Gas.....	261 85
Repairs.....	350 06
Insurance.....	165 00
Local taxes.....	18 61
Care of clock.....	52 00
Water rates.....	100 00
	<u>\$3,081 73</u>

Net income..... \$7,459 21

*Disbursements on account of income:*

Interest.....	\$1,018 50
Improvements to Institute.....	1,219 43
Paid on indebtedness.....	900 00
Administration of trust.....	2,019 64
Maintenance Provident Dispensary.....	609 62
Maintenance Accident Hospital.....	217 42
Maintenance Drawing School.....	10 72
Fitch Crèche fund.....	453 96
Grant and loan fund.....	52 59
	<u>6,501 80</u>

Balance available..... \$957 33

## SALES OF PROPERTY.

Account of proceeds from sales of real estate.

Balance on hand December 1, 1887.....\$ 500 00

## RECEIPTS.

Return of advance to general fund.....\$ 400 00

Payment on mortgage of C. Semensky..... 200 00 \$1,100 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on note to Manufacturers and Traders' Bank... \$1,100 00

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

Appropriation from Fitch income... .. \$609 62

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs..... \$426 38

Supplies, stationery, printing, etc..... 70 65

Instruments..... 31 50

Laundry..... 49 50

Gas..... 31 59 \$609 62

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....\$ 89 00

Contributions..... 150 00 \$239 00

Transferred from Fitch income..... 217 42

Total..... \$456 42

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....\$132 00

Board..... 123 80

Laundry..... 92 59

Care of horse and ambulance..... 36 26

Gas..... 17 78

Sundries..... 53 99

Total..... \$456 42

NOTE.—The Fitch Accident Hospital was maintained by contributions obtained by the committee in charge until August 1, 1888, without any responsibility on the part of the society. On August 1 the committee was relieved from further responsibility in the matter, and the foregoing account therefore covers the time only from that date to the close of the year.

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

Fund for aiding the needy by loans and gifts when other assistance cannot be obtained.

## RECEIPTS.

From Fitch income.....	\$52 59	
Loan repaid.....	<u>1 12</u>	
Total.....		\$53 71

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans.....	\$30 38	
Grants.....	<u>23 33</u>	
Total.....		\$53 71

## FUND FOR RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS BY STORM OF OCTOBER 14, 1887.

On hand December 1, 1887.....	\$167 23	
Disbursed during the year.....	<u>20 00</u>	
Balance available.....		\$147 23

## GENERAL FUND.

Receipts and disbursements on account of the Society.

On hand December 1, 1887....	\$ 0 16
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## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$1,925 00	
Dividends and interest.....	131 91	
Proceeds of Charity Ball.....	<u>1,717 34</u>	<u>3,774 25</u> \$3,774 41

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$ 200 00	
Salaries.....	2,480 00	
Stationery, printing, etc.....	183 85	
Gas and fuel.....	3 35	
Incidentals, telephones, car fare, etc....	<u>283 37</u>	<u>\$3,150 57</u>
Balance.....		\$623 84
Less returned to "Sales of Property" borrowed as per last report.....	\$400 00	
Transferred to Crèche fund.....	<u>200 00</u>	<u>600 00</u>
Balance available.....		<u>\$23 84</u>

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

Receipts and disbursements on account of Fitch Crèche.



On hand, December 1, 1887..... \$ 1 13

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$963 02	
Net proceeds of benefit reading by Mr. W. D. Howells.....	302 35	
Children's fees.....	347 93	\$1,613 30
Transferred from general fund.....	\$200 00	
Transferred from Fitch income.....	453 96	653 96
Total.....		<u>\$2,268 39</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages.....	\$1,182 85
Supplies for table.....	743 46
Clothing and furniture.....	147 19
Gas and fuel.....	176 91
Incidentals .....	17 98
	<u>\$2,268 39</u>

## JACOB HEEMAN.

Cash to credit.....	<u>\$15 15</u>
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## INVENTORY, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

## REAL ESTATE.

- Southwest corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan street and 150 feet on Michigan street, value.....\$ 33,750 00
- West side of Michigan street, 150 feet south of Swan street, 48 feet front, by 100 feet deep, value..... 12,000 00  
Improvements on pieces "1" and "2":  
The Fitch Crèche building, value..... 4,000 00  
The Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date)..... 140,385 23
- Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation with improvements..... 90,300 00
- Purchase from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ feet by 98 feet in the rear and to the west of a portion of the Society's land on Michigan street, cost..... 508 85
- Purchase from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan street, 25 by 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described, cost..... 4,956 59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

- Four shares of Western Union Telegraph Company's stock, nominal value, \$400.00, actual..... \$ 316 00
- Cash on hand and in banks..... 775 21
- Owing from various sources..... 2,888 72
- Second mortgage made by Catherine Semensky.... 652 50

5. Furniture in office No. 10 Court street.....	\$ 75 00
6. Furniture in office No. 1 Fitch Institute.....	75 00
7. Furniture in office of Secretary and Treasurer....	100 00
8. Furniture in Fitch Crèche.....	1,000 00
Total assets.....	<u>\$291,783 10</u>

## FUNDED LIABILITIES.

1. A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$ 4,800.00
2. A promissory note discounted at the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, indorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carlton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, Solomon Scheu, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Viele and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due.....	11,500 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$16,300 00</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall.....	\$45,000 00
" Furniture in Fitch Hall.....	1,000 00
" Fitch Institute boilers.....	5,000 00
" Fitch Crèche building.....	4,500 00
" Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000 00
" Inalienable property ; Fitch block, etc....	26,500 00
" 304 Michigan street.....	1,000 00
" Fitch block rents.....	8,600 00
Total insurance.....	<u>\$95,860 00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

Inalienable property.....	\$285,600 67	Charity Organization Society	\$274,839 28
Personal property.....	1,250 00	Bills payable.....	16,300 00
Income fund.....	316 00	Fitch income.....	957 33
Suspense account.....	2,667 61	General fund.....	23 84
Bills receivable.....	652 50	Jacob Heeman.....	15 15
Sales of property.....	652 50		
Cash.....	996 32		
	<u>\$292,135 60</u>		<u>\$292,135 60</u>

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

Buffalo, Dec. 11, 1888.

THOMAS CARY,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
*Finance Committee.*

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF FITCH  
INCOME FOR 1888-89.

Cash on hand December 1, 1888. . . . .	\$	957	33
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## RECEIPTS.

Rents, Fitch Institute. . . . .	\$4,390	00	
“ Inalienable property. . . . .	8,060	00	
“ 304 Michigan street. . . . .	300	00	12,750 00 \$13,707 33

## EXPENDITURES.

Interest. . . . .	\$	834	00	
City taxes and assessments. . . . .	1,700	00		
County taxes. . . . .	500	00		
Insurance. . . . .	300	00		
Repairs and improvements. . . . .	700	00		
Administration of trust. . . . .	2,200	00		
Fitch Institute, running expenses. . . . .	3,000	00	\$9,234	00
Appropriation for Dispensary. . . . .	\$	800	00	
“ “ Hospital. . . . .	800	00		
“ “ Crèche. . . . .	500	00		
“ “ Grant and Loan Fund. . . . .	100	00	2,200 00	11,434 00
Estimated surplus. . . . .			\$2,273	33

Approved at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 22, 1888.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, ETC.

## FITCH CRECHE.

The new departure in connection with the institution under the charge of your committee was the organization of an advisory committee of ladies to assist in the management of the Crèche. The report of the committee, which is subjoined, shows that its members have entered upon their work vigorously and with the determination to render material assistance to this beautiful charity. Your committee, after a few months' observation of the work of the advisory committee, feel that the success of the plan is assured and that the thanks of the society are due to its members.

The usual statistics for the year are appended. They show a considerable increase of admissions over 1887.

Dr. John H. Pryor has acted as visiting physician to the Crèche, and he reports the health of the beneficiaries as excellent and the building in good sanitary condition.

Much to the regret of all interested in the Crèche, Miss Caroline Sheppard, who had been matron for many years, tendered her resignation, to take effect June 1st. It was reluctantly accepted, and Miss Theresa F. Watt was appointed in her stead. Miss Watt fulfilled the duties of matron satisfactorily until September 1st, when she felt compelled to resign the position, and your committee appointed Miss Jeannette Oliver, who, as well as Miss Watt, is a graduate of the Nurses' Training School of the Buffalo General Hospital, to the vacancy. Miss Oliver still retains the position, which she has thus far filled to the entire satisfaction of your committee.

**Record of Attendance at Fitch Creche for the year ending  
December 31, 1887.**

Months.	Admis- sions, 1887.	Admis- sions, 1888.	In- crease.	De- crease.
January .....	440	405		35
February .....	395	270		125
March .....	436	380		56
April .....	490	586	96	
May .....	672	745	73	
June .....	680	796	116	
July .....	692	804	112	
August .....	680	796	116	
September.....	616	739	123	
October.....	600	755	155	
November.....	510	561	51	
December .....	465	358		107
Total.....	6,676	7,195	842	323
Net increase of admissions over 1887.				519

CHARLES CARY,  
E. C. TOWNSEND,  
H. R. HOWLAND,  
R. R. HEFFORD,  
GEO. L. WILLIAMS,  
*Committee.*



### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The advisory committee of the Fitch Crèche was formed in September, 1888, and consists of the following ladies:

Mrs. Henry Altman,  
Mrs. George Bleistein,  
Mrs. Henry A. Crane,  
Mrs. Pitt Dillingham,  
Mrs. John C. Graves,  
Mrs. E. P. Hussey,  
Mrs. Charles Kennedy,  
Mrs. O. P. Letchworth,  
Mrs. Geo. E. Laverack,  
Mrs. Edward Michael,  
Mrs. S. S. Spaulding,  
Mrs. Frederick H. Stevens,  
Mrs. John L. Williams,

Mrs. F. G. H. Bartlett,  
Mrs. Charles Bingham,  
Mrs. S. M. Clement, Jr.,  
Mrs. Charles Goodyear,  
Mrs. William H. Heath,  
Mrs. Harry Hamlin,  
Mrs. Herbert G. Lord,  
Miss Love,  
Mrs. James Mooney,  
Mrs. Roswell Park,  
Mrs. John N. Scatcherd,  
Mrs. C. M. Underhill,

The object of this committee is to assist in the supervision of the Crèche, and to arouse a greater interest in this most worthy charity.

The first meeting was held at the Fitch Crèche September 17, 1888. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Love, Secretary, Mrs. Heath; and Treasurer, Mrs. Lord. Two ladies were appointed for each month to visit the Crèche as often as twice a week, to make suggestions for improvement in management, economy in purchasing supplies, working, etc. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Box were appointed to select two new rugs for the matron's room and sitting room. These were paid for by the committee, and add much to the comfort and neatness of the house. The children were given a Christmas festival through the kind efforts of Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Hussey. Fifty children and thirty mothers were made happy. Mr. Rosenau kindly offered his services for a course of lectures for the benefit of the Crèche, to be given at the lecture room of the Buffalo Library during Lent. The tickets for the course were sold at \$2.00 each, and a considerable revenue was realized for the Crèche. The ladies of the committee have always found Miss Oliver, the matron, most courteous and willing to aid them in every way to carry out their plans for improvement.

A meeting is held on the second Monday of each month, reports made and the affairs of the Crèche discussed in an informal manner.

ELIZABETH B. CRANE,

*For Fitch Advisory Committee.*

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

*To the Board of Trustees :*

Your Committee on Hospital and Dispensary begs leave to present as its report the accompanying reports of Dr. Leon F. Harvey, Acting Medical Director.

Respectfully submitted,

T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
CHARLES CARY, M. D.,  
ROSWELL PARK, M. D.,  
JAMES CRATE,  
J. J. McWILLIAMS.

*Mr. T. Guilford Smith, Chairman :*

SIR—I beg leave to make the following report of the Fitch Accident Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1888. Also that of the Fitch Provident Dispensary for the corresponding time :

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Acting Medical Director ; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician ; Edwin H. Norton, M. D., Attending Surgeon ; Roswell Park, M. D., Consulting Surgeon ; Charles S. Jones, M. D., House Surgeon ; George W. Goler, First Assistant ; Thomas G. Corlett, Second Assistant ; Miss Jane A. Gillie, Supervising Nurse.

Total Ambulance calls.....	241
Total number patients brought in.....	135
Sum total.....	376

## CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(a) Removed to General Hospital.....	47
(b) " " other hospitals.....	7
(c) " " residences.....	38
(d) Refused to be moved.....	13
(e) Called but received no case.....	24
(f) Dead on arrival.....	6
(g) Unanswered calls.....	4
(h) Fire calls.....	12
(i) Brought to Fitch Hospital in Ambulance.....	90
	241

## CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Transferred to General Hospital... ..	55
Discharged recovered.....	133
" improved.....	27
Passed out of notice.....	29
Died.....	11
Still under treatment.....	6
Total treated.....	261

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Name of Department.	Department open.	Cases Entered.	Total Treatments.	Daily average of Treatments.
General Practice				
Diseases of the Chest }	293 days	450	1468	5.01+
Surgery.....	293 "	231	760	2.59+
Dermatology.....	293 "	167	812	2.79+
Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear....	146 "	53	226	1.54+
Diseases of Women.....	293 "	100	586	2.
Diseases of Children.....	293 "	122	324	1.10+
Diseases of the Eye.....	147 "	43	188	1.27+
Orthopædic Surgery.....	12	15	50	4.16+
Total.....		1181	4414	
Daily average of cases entered.....				4.03+
" " " treatments.....				15.06+
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....			5388	
Daily average of prescriptions dispensed..				18.38+

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

General Practice—John H. Pryor, M. D.; De Lancey Rochester, M. D.; Charles S. Jones, M. D. Consultant—Charles Cary, M. D. Diseases of the Chest—John H. Pryor, M. D. Surgery—Edwin H. Norton, M. D. Consultant—Roswell Park, M. D. Dermatology—Ernest Wende, M. D. Diseases of the Throat and Nose—Geo. F. Cott, M. D. Consultant—F. Whitehall Hinkel, M. D. Diseases of Women—Bina A. Potter, M. D.; Leon F. Harvey, M. D. Consultant—M. D. Mann, M. D. Diseases of Children—Gustave A. Pohl, M. D.; Irving M. Snow, M. D. Diseases of the Eye and Ear—Elmer G. Starr, M. D. Orthopædy—Bernard Bartow, M. D. Pharmacists—Frank H. Goler, Elgin R. McCreary, Daniel Harris.

During the past year the staff has lost one of its members by death, Dr. Charles G. Steele, in charge of the Department of Diseases of Children. He was an earnest worker, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The members of the Committee, as well as of the Staff, desire to attest their appreciation of his valuable services, and regret that a life so full of promise was so early closed.

It would seem proper at this time to advocate a system of home service in connection with the Dispensary to be carried out in the near future.

There are many patients who come for treatment, who are sent to their homes on account of the acuteness of the disease, and told to send for a District Physician. It is well known that often official service is lax, while the volunteer physician is faithful in his attendance. Though he may be skilled in his profession, yet he is anxious to multiply the number of his cases, in order to enable him to become still more proficient in his diagnosis and treatment. He has a great interest in his work.

Each department should have connected with it a physician to whom the Chief could refer a patient, to be treated at the home.

We are confident that a greater interest will be taken in the Dispensary if some plan like this can be carried out.

Another feature might be added to the Dispensary, namely, a Dispensary Savings Bank. Though having been adopted by but one Society, and having proved partially successful, why should not the pioneer Charity Organization Society make a beginning in that direction, and it prove advantageous both to the Society and the deserving poor? There are numbers who are loth to avail themselves of the benefit of a free Dispensary, and, therefore, put off presenting themselves for treatment until it is almost too late. If this class could, in health, be induced to deposit a certain sum, be it never so small, weekly or monthly, with the Society, to be placed to their credit for pay for medical services in case of sickness, for themselves or their family, a great advance would be made in the work for the poor.

By a careful comparison of the work accomplished, it will be seen that there has been in all the departments a large increase in the number of patients in the past year over that of 1887. A greater interest has been taken by all the members of the Staff in their individual work. Their attendance, especially in the last half of the year, has been more punctual. It is very important that each physician should be constant in his attendance, to ensure regularity in the visits of the patients.



It is also gratifying to note that those engaged in the Ambulance service have been ever on the alert, so that calls are responded to with the greatest fidelity. It is an arm of the service of which all should be justly proud.

A detailed report of cases, properly classified by the House Surgeon, Dr. Jones, is hereto appended; also a special report of the department of Orthopœdy by Dr. Bartow.

Respectfully,

LEON F. HARVEY, M. D.,

*Acting Medical Director.*

*Dr. Leon F. Harvey, Medical Director :*

SIR—I beg leave to present the following detailed report of the work of the Fitch Accident Hospital for the year 1888 :

### CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

MEDICAL.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved when discharged.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	DIED.	
					Direct cause.	Contributing cause.
Alcoholism.....	3	1	....	1	....	1
Convulsions.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Hemicrania.....	2	1	....	1	....	....
Peritonitis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Purulent discharge middle ear.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Opium narcosis.....	2	1	....	1	....	....
Epilepsy.....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Paralysis.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Erysipelas.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Otitis media.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Broncho pneumonia.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Subacute gastritis.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Thermal fever.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Simple conjunctivitis.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Hæmatomesis.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Insolation.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Neuritis.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Lumbago.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Poisoned by rhus toxicodendron.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Carbolic acid narcosis.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Variola.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
	30	15	4	9	....	2

### SURGICAL—GENERAL INJURIES.

Burns and Scalds.....	6	2	2	1	1	....
Cellulitis.....	4	3	1	....	....	....
Felons.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Caries of finger.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Shock from lacerated wounds.....	3	1	....	....	2	....
Ulcers.....	2	1	....	1	....	....
Internal injuries.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Retention of urine.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
	19	9	4	3	3	....

## SUICIDAL.

Right jugular severed.....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Gunshot in roof of mouth.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Arsenic poisoning.....	2	1	....	....	1	....
	4	1	....	1	2	....

## INJURIES—HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved when discharged.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	DIED.	
					Direct cause.	Contributing cause.
Wounds.....	37	14	13	10	....	....
Concussion of brain.....	4	2	....	2	....	....
Simple fracture of skull.....	6	1	....	2	3	....
Compound fracture of skull.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Double compound fracture jaw.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Compound comminuted fracture jaw.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Fracture septum nose.....	3	2	1	....	....	....
Foreign bodies in eye.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Contusions.....	5	1	2	2	....	....
	60	23	16	17	3	1

## INJURIES—CHEST AND BACK.

Contusions of shoulder.....	4	....	1	3	....	....
Fracture of ribs.....	7	....	....	4	....	3
Contusions lumbar region back.....	3	....	2	1	....	....
Concussion of spine.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Laceration of chest.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Fracture of clavicle.....	6	1	1	4	....	....
	22	1	5	13	....	3

## INJURIES—ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

Perforation of intestines.....	2	....	....	....	1	1
Contusion of abdomen.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Fracture of pelvis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Laceration abdomen, protrusion intestines.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Rupture of liver and perineum.....	2	....	....	1	1	....
	7	....	....	3	2	2

## INJURIES—UPPER EXTREMITY.

Wounds of fingers. . . . .	40	32	8	...	...
Wounds of thumbs. . . . .	6	4	1	1	...
Wounds of hands. . . . .	12	11	1	...	...
Pistol-shot wound through hand. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
Wounds of fore-arm. . . . .	2	1	1	...	...
Sprains of fore-arm. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
Fractures, Colles' . . . . .	2	...	2	...	...
Fractures of humerus. . . . .	3	1	1	1	...
Fractures of humerus, compound comminuted. . . . .	3	...	...	2	1
Fractures radius and ulna, compound. . . . .	3	2	1	...	...
Fractures radius, simple. . . . .	1	...	1	...	...
Fractures thumb, simple. . . . .	4	4	...	...	...
Fractures phalanges, simple . . . . .	7	7	...	...	...
Fractures phalanges, compound. . . . .	3	2	...	1	...
Subcorocoid dislocation humerus. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
	89	67	16	5	1

## INJURIES—LOWER EXTREMITY.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved when discharged	Transferred to other Hospitals.	DIED.	
					Direct cause.	Contributing cause.
Fractures, Pott's. . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...
Fractures tibia and fibula, simple. . . . .	4	...	2	2	...	...
Fractures tibia and fibula, comminuted. . . . .	3	...	...	...	...	3
Fractures tibia, simple . . . . .	4	1	3	...	...	...
Fractures tibia and fibula, compound comminuted. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures tibia and fibula, compound. . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Fractures femur, simple . . . . .	5	...	...	5	...	...
Fractures femur, compound. . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...
Fractures femur, compound comminuted. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fractures toes, compound. . . . .	10	...	1	9	...	...
Fractures tarsus, compound. . . . .	5	...	...	5	...	...
Fractures astragalus. . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...
Dislocation astragalus. . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dislocation fibula. . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...
Dislocation patella, vertically . . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...
Contusion of knee. . . . .	3	...	1	2	...	...
Hæmatoma of foot. . . . .	2	...	...	2	...	...
Wounds of leg. . . . .	6	...	3	2	...	1
Wounds of knee. . . . .	2	...	...	2	...	...
Wounds of foot. . . . .	3	...	2	1	...	...
Caries of great toe. . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...

## OTHER INJURIES.

Internal hemorrhage. . . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...
Laceration of perineum. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1
Maggots in external auditory canal. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...



## OPERATIONS.

Amputation of fingers.....	19	17	2	....	....
Amputation of thumbs.....	6	5	....	1	....
Amputation of metatarsus.....	1	....	....	1	....
Amputation of toes.....	3	....	....	3	....
Amputation of fore-arm.....	1	....	....	1	....
Amputation of arm.....	6	3	1	2	....
Amputation of leg at knee.....	3	2	....	1	....
Amputation, Piragoff's.....	1	....	....	1	....
Amputation, Choparts'.....	1	....	....	1	....
	41	27	3	11	....
Dislocations, reduction of.....	3	2	1	....	....
	3	2	1	....	....
Fractures, reduction of.....	26	7	4	15	....
	26	7	4	15	....

OPERATIONS.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved when discharged.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	DIED.	
					Direct cause.	Contributing cause.
Incisions of abscess.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Incisions of hæmatoma.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Incisions in caries.....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Wiring of jaws.....	2	....	....	2	....	....
Ligature of arteries.....	2	....	....	2	....	....
Suturing tendons.....	5	4	1	....	....	....
Suturing nerves.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Suturing wounds.....	35	18	8	9	....	....
Resection great toe.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Extraction teeth.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Excision of tumor.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Skin grafting.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Laparotomy.....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Infusion.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Ligation of arteries.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
	57	30	11	16	....	....

The work of the year shows a steady and healthful progress in the number and nature of the cases which have been treated, demonstrating that the Hospital has gained a wide recognition of its efficiency and equipments for dealing with emergencies requiring medical and surgical attendance.

The permanent engagement of a trained nurse is one of the acquisitions of the past year which adds materially to the successful treatment of patients.

Necessary improvements have been effected in the ambulance service, so that calls are responded to with the least possible delay; and it

is the fixed intent of the house staff to be alert, cautious and zealous in their efforts to relieve the suffering.

In the above report no mention has been made of patients treated at the Fitch Crèche, nor of such as have been brought from that institution to the Hospital for treatment. Also in the ambulance service, mention has not been herein made of cases transferred in the ambulance from the Fitch to the General Hospital or to residences.

Very Respectfully,

CHARLES S. JONES, M.D.,

*House Surgeon.*

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### ORTHOPÆDIC DEPARTMENT.

*Dr. Leon F. Harvey, Acting Medical Director, etc.:*

SIR—The Orthopædic Department has been in practical operation for about three months. Considering the fact that the existence of this Department has, as yet, become but little known to the class of people who would avail themselves of its help, it is encouraging to mention that there is already a good showing of work of an orthopædic character that has been performed. There have been fifteen (15) patients treated, all of whom required mechanical appliances of one kind or another for their especial relief. Of this number there were eight (8) cases of Pott's Disease in different stages of development; there were two (2) cases of Rotary Lateral Curvature; three (3) cases of Rachitic Curvature of the Spine of infancy; one (1) case Chronic Articular Ostritis of the knee; one (1) Partial Paralysis of the lower extremities, the effect of Poliomyelitis.

It has been gratifying to observe that, of the patients affected by the different forms of spinal disease, the larger proportion were brought to the Dispensary while the disease was still in the earlier stages. This shows an appreciation of the signs of disease, and of the importance of employing prompt remedial measures, which is not generally credited to the parents of these children. It also points to the necessity that exists for supplying this class with ready means of relief for these and other forms of disease which, by neglect, impose deformity upon the individual.

It is a reasonable expectation that as the work of this Department is brought to the attention of those who stand in need of it, there will

be a large acceptance of its services, and a field of good work opened up among people who stand in need of such assistance at an early period in the development of such diseases. Apparatus of various kinds has been supplied gratuitously to patients who evidently were not able to incur expense of that character. In some instances the parents of patients have expressed a willingness to pay a part of the cost of an apparatus, in this manner securing an efficient appliance of less costly construction than instrument-makers are generally willing to make. From a feeling of inability to incur the expense ordinarily attending the purchase of surgical instruments of this character, many poor people are often deterred from using any measures of this kind for obtaining relief. Arrangements that have been made with a firm in New York will enable the Dispensary to procure this work on the same basis as regards quality of work and cost as that in operation in the large charitable institutions of that city. A liberal appropriation which has been set apart for the purchase of orthopædic appliances will enable this department of the Dispensary to provide for the wants of any deserving person who may stand in need of its services.

B. BARTOW,  
*Surgeon in Charge.*

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### PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

The Wood Yard Committee cannot report a state of affairs as satisfactory as in the past. The expenses in the spring of 1888 of moving the kindling cut during the winter, on account of the sale of property where it was stored, ate up all the surplus and left a considerable deficit, which the sales since have not covered.

The sales have greatly decreased, owing to the introduction of natural gas into the houses of many of our patrons. From January to March eighty-eight cords of hard wood and 186 cords of soft wood were cut; 527 orders for work were issued in those three months. The Overseer of the Poor has been too lenient in giving single orders, or an order for groceries and another for fuel to able-bodied applicants before sending them to the wood yard, and our records show seventy-nine men who were given orders to work who did not turn up to fill them.

THOMAS CARY,  
*Chairman Wood Yard Committee.*

## LABOR BUREAU.

	Swan St. Office.	Court St. Office.	Total.
Number of women registered.....	125	104	229
Number of cards for work issued.....	1082	555	1637
Number of cards returned.....	917	463	1380
Number of cards not returned.....	165	92	257
Days' work provided.....	899½	472½	1372
Amount of earning reported.....	\$954.33	\$481.29	\$1435.62
Places reported permanent.....	235	170	405
Places reported temporary.....	682	293	975
Work reported satisfactory.....	908	458	1366
Work reported unsatisfactory.....	9	5	14

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situations amount to \$7,290, which, added to the amount above reported, gives a grand total of \$8,725.62.



## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

DECEMBER, 1887.

Union Bridge Co.....	\$ 50 00
George S. Hazard.....	10 00
Altman & Co.....	10 00
O. Ulbrich.....	5 00
R. V. Pierce.....	25 00
Miss E. H. Gates.....	25 00
Charles W. Goodyear.....	10 00
Mrs. Francis W. Tracy.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$235 00

JANUARY, 1888.

H. A. Richmond.....	\$ 5 00
James P. White.....	10 00
R. J. Sherman.....	10 00
George R. Potter.....	10 00
Wm. H. Walker.....	10 00
C. C. Wycoff, M. D.....	10 00
R. B. Adam.....	20 00
D. R. Morse.....	20 00
J. M.....	20 00
Mrs. James H. Metcalfe.....	25 00
George E. Laverack.....	10 00
H. M. Watson.....	5 00
C. H. Woodworth.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$160 00

FEBRUARY, 1888.

George F. Southard.....	\$ 5 00
Ferguson & Roth.....	5 00
James F. Gluck.....	5 00
George E. Matthews.....	25 00
Harry Hamlin.....	50 00
Mrs. C. W. Pardee.....	5 00
Mrs. Wm. Hamlin.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$100 00

MARCH, 1888.

George P. Sawyer.....	\$ 25 00
Sherman S. Rogers.....	25 00
George J. Sicard.....	10 00

F. H. Root.....	\$100 00
P. P. Pratt.....	50 00
B. Rumsey.....	5 00
George L. Williams.....	10 00
R. R. Buck.....	5 00
R. K. Noye.....	25 00
R. H. Williams.....	5 00
Junius S. Smith.....	5 00
A. D. A. Miller.....	5 00
Very Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5 00
Rev. J. W. Bashford.....	5 00

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\$280 00

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APRIL, 1888.

Kimball & Gibson.....	\$ 5 00
Holmes & Adams.....	10 00
N. Rochester.....	5 00
James M. Smith.....	10 00
George Gorham.....	10 00
O. Cobb.....	5 00
Carlton Sprague.....	5 00
J. J. Ehrlich.....	5 00
E. Levi.....	5 00
Miss Lyon.....	5 00
Ansley Wilcox.....	5 00
The Misses Grosvenor.....	5 00
Jewett Manufacturing Co.....	25 00
Francis Almy.....	5 00
T. Cary.....	5 00
D. E. Newhall.....	10 00
Mrs. Isaac Altman.....	5 00
Frederic Almy.....	5 00
Anonymous.....	5 00
Alex. Brush.....	5 00

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\$140 00

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MAY, 1888.

M. P. Fillmore.....	\$ 20 00
Isaac Geiershofer.....	15 00
C. M. Underhill.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$40 00

## JUNE, 1888.

Charles W. Evans.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. George B. Gates.....	25 00
C. & F. Georger.....	5 00
J. J. Albright.....	20 00
E. C. Warner.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$60 00
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## JULY, 1888.

Miss E. V. F. Sawyer.....	\$ 10 00
William Wolte.....	5 00
Henry W. Box.....	5 00
D. S. Bennett.....	5 00
James R. Smith.....	25 00
O. P. Ramsdell.....	10 00
F. A. Bell.....	25 00
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	\$85 00
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## AUGUST, 1888.

R. R. Buck.....	\$ 5 00
Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	50 00
Gibson T. Williams.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$155 00
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## SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Sidney Shepard & Co.....	\$ 25 00
John R. Williams.....	5 00
F. L. Danforth.....	5 00
B. C. Rumsey.....	100 00
Porter Norton.....	5 00
Sheldon T. Viele.....	5 00
Mrs. L. P. Viele.....	5 00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$160 00
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## OCTOBER, 1888.

Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. W. H. Glenny.....	50 00
Chas. Cary, M. D.....	5 00
W. W. Tyler.....	10 00

B. B. Glenny.....	\$ 25 00
J. J. McWilliams.....	25 00
E. G. Grey.....	5 00
E. T. Evans.....	50 00
Miss Morris.....	5 00
S. O. Barnum & Son.....	5 00
Wm. H. Peabody.....	5 00
John Hauenstein, M. D.....	5 00
Wm. W. Hammond.....	5 00
E. C. Sprague.....	25 00
Geo. B. Mathews.....	25 00
E. H. Howard.....	20 00
F. M. Hollister.....	5 00
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	\$275 00
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## NOVEMBER, 1888.

Leon F. Harvey, M. D.....	\$ 5 00
Frank F. Williams.....	5 00
F. Aug. Georger.....	5 00
J. G. Munro.....	25 00
Denton & Cottier.....	5 00
Mrs. Walter Cary.....	25 00
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	10 00
Wm. H. Gratwick.....	25 00
J. M. Richmond.....	25 00
Local Committee, National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	105 00
	<hr/>
	\$235 00
	<hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$ 235 00
January.....	160 00
February.....	100 00
March.....	280 00
April.....	140 00
May.....	40 00
June.....	60 00
July.....	85 00
August.....	155 00
September.....	160 00
October.....	275 00
November.....	235 00
	<hr/>
Total from 114 subscribers....	\$1,925 00
	<hr/>

## FITCH CRECHE FUND.

DECEMBER, 1887.

"Ten X one is ten" scheme by	
Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	\$ 153 15
Mrs. Wm. Y. Warren.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$158 15
	<hr/>

JANUARY, 1888.

Mrs. J. N. Scatcherd.....	\$ 20 00
"Ten X one is ten" scheme by	
Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	10 50
Frank H. Ransom.....	40 00
D. Louis Ransom.....	20 00
H. R. Milinowski.....	20 00
Paul C. Ransom.....	20 00
Charles M. Ransom.....	20 00
Miss Mary Smith.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$151 00
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FEBRUARY, 1888.

Mrs. Frances W. Tracy.....	\$ 500 00
Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	10 00
The Alphabet Fund.....	4 75
	<hr/>

\$147 55

APRIL, 1888.

"Ten X one is ten" scheme by	
Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	\$ 17 25
Anonymous.....	1 00
	<hr/>

\$18 25

JUNE, 1888.

"Ten X one is ten" scheme by	
Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	\$10 50
	<hr/>

JULY, 1888.

"Ten X one is ten" scheme by	
Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	\$10 00
	<hr/>

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Anonymous.....	\$ 1 37
"Ten X one is ten" scheme by	
Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	3 00
	<hr/>

\$4 37

OCTOBER, 1888.

Local Committee, American Inst.

Mining Eng's.....\$17 00

NOVEMBER, 1888.

J. G. Munro.....\$ 25 00

*By Advisory Committee.*

Mrs. Budd.....	5 00
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	10 00
Mrs. Geo. E. Laverack.....	10 00
J. H. Cowing.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$60 00
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## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$ 158 15
January.....	151 00
February.....	514 75
April.....	18 25
June.....	10 50
July.....	10 00
September.....	4 37
October.....	17 00
November.....	60 00
	<hr/>

Total from 20 subscribers....\$944 02

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

COLLECTIONS BY COMMITTEE TO AUG. '88.

Roswell Park, M. D.....	\$ 200 00
James Crate.....	150 00
James P. White.....	20 00
J. J. Albright.....	80 00
E. H. Movius.....	5 00
Harry Hamlin.....	50 00
Chas. Cary, M. D.....	10 00
	<hr/>

\$515 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS AFTER AUGUST 1ST.

Leon F. Harvey, M. D.....\$ 25 00

# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized December 11, 1877.

Incorporated November 21, 1879.

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President*,

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President*,

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

## TRUSTEES.

### One year.

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

### Two years.

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
JAMES MOONEY,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX

### Three years.

JOHN H. COWING,  
JOSEPHUS N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. SMITH, BENNETT, WILCOX, COWING and RICHMOND.

*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

*District Work*—Messrs. VIELE, WILCOX, LARNED, MUNRO and SAWYER.

## COUNCIL.

### I.—The Board of Trustees.

### II.—Representatives from District Committees:

WM. W. HAMMOND, Chairman District 1.  
HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary District 1.  
District 1.  
District 1.

THOMAS CARY, Chairman District 3.  
FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Secretary District 3.  
JULIUS EHRLICH, District 3.  
CHARLES B. HILL, District 3.

### III —Members ex-officio—The Mayor of the City, one Member of Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

### IV.—Members Specially Elected:

Sidney E. Adams,  
D. C. Beard,  
Louis M. Brock,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,  
James Crate,  
Wm. H. Glenny,  
James F. Gluck,  
Wm. H. Gratwick,  
George S. Hazard,

R. R. Hefford,  
Frank M. Hollister,  
Henry R. Howland,  
Henry M. Kent,  
Rev. Herbert G. Lord,  
George E. Matthews,  
J. J. McWilliams,  
D. R. Morse,

Roswell Park, M. D.,  
P. P. Pratt,  
J. H. Pryor, M. D.,  
Henry A. Richmond,  
Henry W. Sprague,  
E. Corning Townsend,  
C. M. Underhill,  
George L. Williams.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Coal Savings Fund*—Scheu, Dormer, Hazard.

*Fitch Crèche*—C. Cary, Townsend, Howland, Hefford, G. L. Williams.

*Instruction*—H. W. Sprague, H. A. Richmond, Smith.

*Lectures*—Gluck, Larned, F. F. Williams.

*Membership*—T. Cary, Wilcox, Cowing.

*Mendicity*—Hefford, H. A. Richmond, Morse.

*Penny Bank*—Scheu, Viele, Ehrlich.

*Provident Dispensary and Accident Hospital*—Smith, C. Cary, Park, Crate, McWilliams, Pryor.

*Publication*—Larned, Hollister, Matthews.

*Reading Room*—Hollister, Larned, Gratwick.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Brock, Hefford, Underhill.

*Wood Yard*—Munro, T. Cary, Crate.

## OFFICES.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Room 2, Fitch Institute.

*Central Office and Districts 1, 2, 7, 9 and 10*—Room 1, Fitch Institute. Wm. Murphy, Agent; Miss Anna McAnally, Clerk.

*Districts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8*—No. 10 Court Street. Adam Meister, Agent; John Cichocki, Assistant Agent; Miss Frances Rosenau, Clerk.

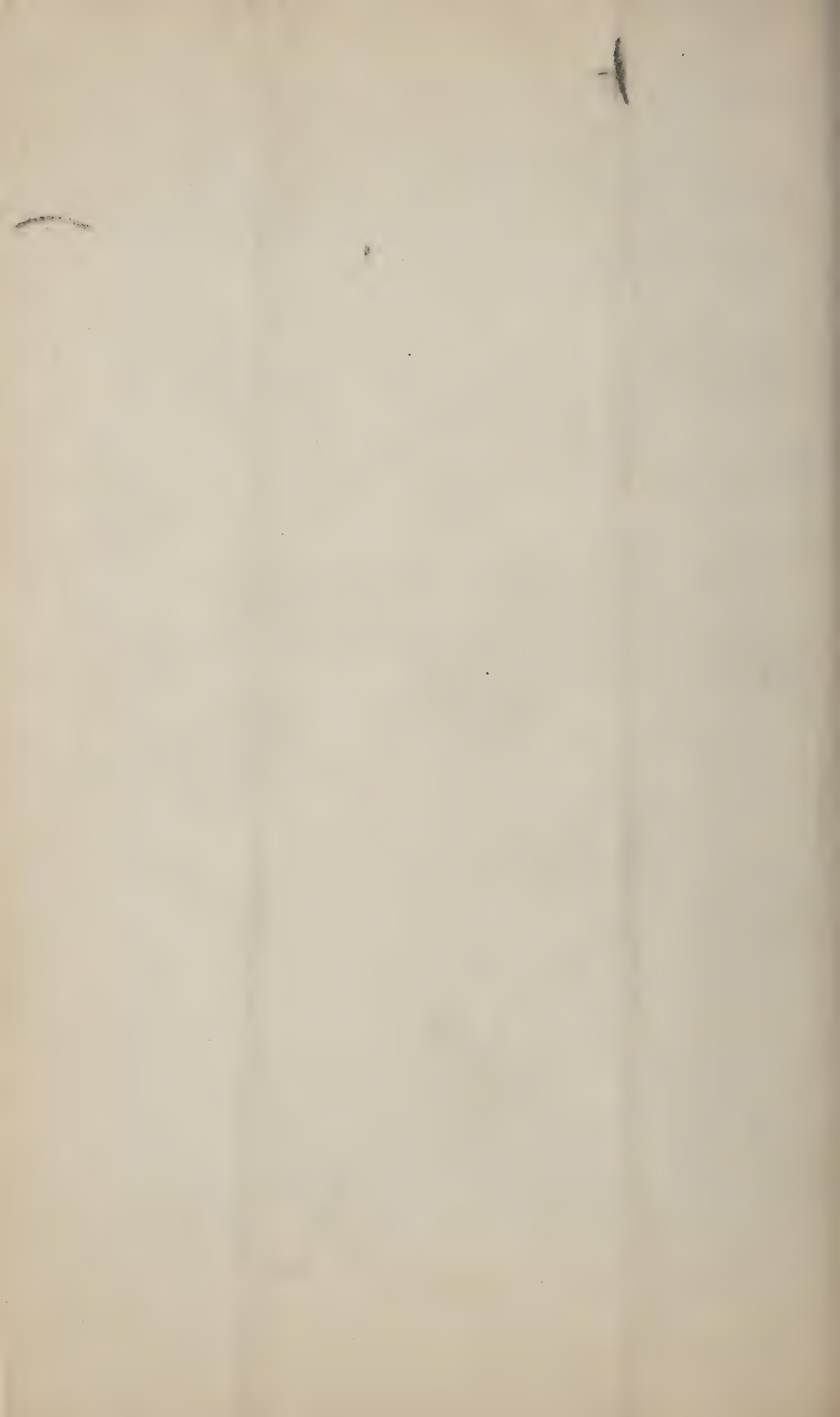
*Fitch Institute*—Corner Michigan and Swan Streets. J. K. Olsen, Janitor, Room 24.

*Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Jeanette Oliver, Matron.

*Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Room 6, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Acting Medical Director.

*Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room F, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Acting Medical Director; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; E. H. Norton, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Chas. S. Jones, M. D., House Surgeon.





NOV 1 1913

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
AND  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,  
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Charity Organization Society held its Twelfth Annual Meeting at the office of the Society, No. 10 Court Street, on Tuesday evening, March 18, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. T. Guilford Smith.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Secretary, and, on motion, received and filed.

The report of the Treasurer was read by title, and, on motion, received and filed.

The report of the Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche was read by the Secretary, and was on motion received and filed and its recommendations referred to the favorable consideration of the Board of Trustees.

The following reports were then read by title, received and filed and their recommendations referred to the Board of Trustees:

Report of the Committee on Accident, Hospital and Provident Dispensary.

" " " " " Wood Yard.

" " " Labor Bureau.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, all of the foregoing reports were directed to be included in the annual report of the Society, of which twelve hundred copies are to be printed.

On motion, the election of a Trustee for two years to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. N. Larned was deferred.

Mr. Wilcox proposed the following as Trustees for three years as their own successors, and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot of the meeting in their favor. Carried.

Edward Bennett, Thomas Cary, Sherman S. Rogers, George P. Sawyer, E. Carleton Sprague.

The Secretary cast the ballot as directed, and the President declared the gentlemen proposed duly elected Trustees for the term of three years.

On motion the following were specially elected members of the Council for the year:

Sidney E. Adams,	R. R. Hefford,	Roswell Park, M. D.,
D. C. Beard,	Frank M. Hollister,	P. P. Pratt,
Louis M. Brock,	Henry R. Howland,	J. H. Pryor, M. D.,
Charles Cary, M. D.,	Henry M. Kent,	Henry A. Richmond,
James Crate,	Rev. Herbert G. Lord,	Henry W. Sprague,
Wm. H. Glenny,	George E. Matthews,	E. Corning Townsend,
James F. Gluck,	J. J. McWilliams,	C. M. Underhill,
Wm. H. Gratwick.	D. R. Morse,	George L. Williams.
George S. Hazard,		

The meeting then adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,

*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The past year has been marked by the beginnings of a revival of interest in the Charity Organization Society. We believe that as the growth of the city increases the separation of the well-to-do from the poor, this renewed interest will continue to enlarge, because it will be more necessary for the public to have a medium of knowledge of and of communication with the poor of the community. The Society has long been without sufficient force to cope with the work to be done, and it has long been awaiting the possession of sufficient funds to warrant an increase of force in accordance with the needs of the community. Although there has been no augmentation of the subscription list, it was felt necessary to open a new district office in the region toward Black Rock, and it is hoped that during the present year another office may be established in the neighborhood of Cold Spring.

## TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NOV 1 1913

## NEW DIVISION OF DISTRICTS.

In order to simplify the districting of the city, the old plan of arranging the districts covered by the agents of the Society according to the divisions of the police precincts has been abandoned and the city re-divided into four districts and one sub-district. The first district includes the territory bounded by Court Street, Clinton Street, the City line and Lake Erie; the second district includes the territory bounded by Niagara Street, Court Street, Clinton Street, the City line, Genesee Street, Tupper Street, Twelfth Street, and Maryland Street; the third district is bounded by Court, Niagara, Maryland, College and North streets, Richmond Avenue, Forest Avenue, Rees Street, Scajaquada Creek, Niagara River and Lake Erie; the fourth district is bounded by Twelfth Street, Tupper Street, Genesee Street, the New York Central Belt Line, Scajaquada Creek, Richmond Avenue, and North, College and Maryland streets; while the territory north of Genesee Street and Scajaquada Creek is for the present attached to the second district as sub-district No. 2. It is proposed to place these districts in the charge of five agents. It will be readily appreciated that the territory is very extensive for so limited a force to do effective work, yet, at present, the entire work is being done by four agents, and last year but three were obliged to cover the same territory. If the new office established toward Black Rock, and the new one to be established toward Cold Spring succeed in arousing the public interest, which we believe they will, we trust that the additional financial support given to the Society will enable us still further to increase our force in the near future.

## NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

But it is not alone financially that the Society needs support. In order to be effective, its work must have the moral backing of every member of the community. Co-operation is what is needed. It is not only necessary that all families which ask aid should be investigated, that their needs may be thoroughly ascertained and the best method of helping them determined, but it is also necessary when a family is found which patient work will place in a self-supporting condition, that the Society should always have someone at hand to take the case and do what is necessary for it. Money is not needed nearly so much as patient visitation work; and we feel confident that there are so many people in Buffalo who could spare an hour or two hours a week for this labor that if they but put themselves at the command of the Society there would not be a sufficient number of poor families to go around. A few figures, taken from the statistical tables which accompany this report, will reinforce the foregoing statement: The Society dealt with 1,534 families in 1889, of whom 663 had never before been investigated and 871 were recurrent cases. In the year 1888 the Society dealt with 1,243 families, of whom 517 were new cases and 726 were recurrent. It will be noticed that the increase of recurrent cases was 145 in one year, which means that of the 517 new families which came to the notice of the Society in 1888, 145, or more than 25 per cent., have already begun the downward career which will ultimately result in pauperism. Something should have been done to save these families, and something could have been done to save them had the Society at its command a sufficient number of public-spirited persons to take them in hand.

Of the 1,534 cases dealt with in 1889, the Society was able only to refer 121 to co-operating societies and private individuals. Surely there must be in the City of



Buffalo more than that number of individuals who would be willing to spend a little time in the upbuilding of fallen manhood. There is, and should be, a wide distinction between the poor man and the pauper. But neglect rapidly eliminates all difference. It is this neglect which charity organization strives to overcome; it is this neglect which can be overcome if public sentiment is aroused to the necessities of the day. There can be no question that of the 663 families which came to the attention of the Society for the first time during the year, at least 90 per cent. could have been greatly bettered by the proper kind of treatment. As the case now stands, out of all this number the Society is assured only that 121 will be permanently improved. In table No. 11 it will be seen that out of 917 families, 95 are reported as retrograding in condition, while only 104 are reported improved or independent. Year after year the report of five or six hundred families in a stationary condition has been made and ninety or one hundred retrograding. It seems a crime that this burden of pauperism should thus increase, and the Society powerless to do anything to prevent it, merely because of lack of public co-operation.

#### PREVENTIVE WORK.

We have been engaged for twelve years in repressive work. It is fully time that preventive work should be taken up. Hundreds of families, it is true, have been placed in independent circumstances through the work of the few heroic women who have lent their efforts to the poor, but there is no reason why one single family should be allowed to drop into that awful state in which they become a burden not only to themselves but to their neighbors and to the community at large.

#### POSITION OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The lack of public co-operation, both morally and financially, above referred to, is doubtless felt by almost every charitable institution of the city. Each in its sphere, is doing good work. Each in its sphere, is helping to build up the health or character of many unfortunates. But each might do much more if the problem of ways and means were not continually before it. Take, for instance, the hospitals of the city. They are found each winter overcrowded with the sick, many of whom are entirely without means. They are forced time and again to discharge patients hardly convalescent, who have no possible means of earning a livelihood, much less of providing themselves with proper food and apartments to conduce to thorough recovery. Numbers of them, consequently, become chronic invalids, and the City of Buffalo or the County of Erie must ultimately support them. And yet the hospitals cannot increase their accommodations, not only because they cannot obtain funds for building purposes, but also because their resources are not sufficient to meet the needs of the institutions as they are now operated.

#### THE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

During the year a conference of charities was organized, composed of delegates from all the institutions and societies of the city. It has met quarterly and has done good work in informing the public of the various institutions represented and their needs; and it is hoped that it will ultimately succeed in arousing that public interest in the various benevolent enterprises of Buffalo that is required to sustain them in their work.

## PROVIDENT SCHEMES.

The Fitch Trust, though still encumbered by a debt of \$11,000, has done much during the year in the directions contemplated by the munificent gift of Mr. Fitch. First among the provident schemes provided for must always come the Fitch Crèche. The admissions during the year were 6,378, a considerable decrease from the number in 1888, which was largely owing to an epidemic of whooping cough in the early months of the year. The report of the Advisory Committee of ladies will indicate what good work it is doing in connection with this institution, and also what plans it has for the future. The business of the Accident Hospital and of the Provident Dispensary shows a decided increase over the work of the year 1888, but the Wood yard, while it has done considerable in sifting the worthy from the unworthy applicants for relief, has not been able to accomplish all it might have done, because of the constantly decreasing demand for its product.

## CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

The Board cannot refrain at this time from calling attention to the very valuable aid that the Society has received in its labors from the District Nursing Society and the Fresh Air Mission, both which institutions have done efficient preventive work by aiding in the speedy restoration of the sick to health. The work of Trinity Co-operative Relief Society and of the Unitarian Aid Society should also receive the highest commendation. These two societies have, year after year, been performing a noble work among the poor, and have succeeded in raising many families from dependence to independence.

## FINANCES FOR 1890.

For 1890 the financial outlook with regard to the Fitch Trust is satisfactory but nothing more. The Society carries over from 1889 various debts to the amount of about twenty-six hundred dollars, which will substantially consume the estimated surplus from the trust and prevent the reduction of the indebtedness of the Society. If, however, the surplus is used in this manner, it will be necessary to raise by subscription every dollar that is needed for the Society, and a large share of what is needed for the Crèche. The expenses of the Society were \$3,128 during the year. This year the opening of a new district office will increase them about \$800, and if the fourth district office is also started, an additional \$300 will be needed. So that the Society should have from the public for its general work at least \$5,000 during the year. The present subscription list is less than \$2,000, in addition to which the Society has available about seventeen hundred dollars from the charity ball, leaving still to be raised the sum of thirteen hundred dollars. Three hundred new members paying the annual dues of five dollars will provide this sum, and inasmuch as only 106 individuals contributed during the year 1889, it should not be difficult to obtain the additional members. Besides, the Crèche will require about fourteen hundred dollars in addition to its present resources.

## PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY.

The ends which the Charity Organization Society seeks to accomplish do not benefit individually any member of the Society; they do not satisfy any selfish motive.

The Society is at work, with sixty other societies in this country, trying to introduce method into charity work, trying to make charity effective, trying to prevent the abuse of charity. Its members are actuated by but one motive, the prevention of that pauperism which has become so appalling a problem in the countries of the old world. There need be no person in the community who can refuse to stand with it on this platform. The Society is seeking to make itself useful to the charitable institutions, the benevolent societies, the churches and the citizens generally of Buffalo. Its methods may not satisfy everybody, but they are not unalterably fixed. Honest criticism is invited, but hostile animadversions, which are usually founded on ignorance of its aims, should be suspended, at least until some more effective means is devised for dealing with the problem of pauperism.

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1889.

New cases investigated.....	663
Recurrent cases investigated.....	871
Total number of investigations.....	1534
Number of visits made by agents in making foregoing investigations.....	4838
Reports sent out.....	250

TABLE No. 1.

Showing at whose request, or for what reason, the foregoing investigations were made:	
Requests of private individuals.....	77
“ “ Co-operating Societies.....	13
“ “ Overseer of the Poor.....	6
On personal application.....	177
Because receiving official relief.....	1261
Total.....	1534

## STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE No. 2.

Decisions of District Committees.	
Should have continuous relief.....	231
“ “ temporary “.....	107
Needing work rather than relief.....	135
Should have indoor relief.....	4
Undeserving.....	64
Not requiring.....	122
Total.....	663



TABLE NO. 3.

## Marital state of cases investigated.

Married couples.....	449
Widows .....	124
Deserted wives.....	67
Single women.....	8
Deserted husbands and widowers.....	14
Single men.....	1
Total.....	663

TABLE NO. 4.

## Chief cause of need.

Accident.....	29
Imprisonment of breadwinner.....	14
Insanity .....	3
Insufficient earnings.....	38
Intemperance.....	28
Lack of employment.....	187
No male support.....	77
Physical defects.....	30
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	33
Sickness.....	137
No cause .....	87
Total.....	663

TABLE NO. 5.

Number of breadwinners in 663 families.....	721
“ “ rooms in dwellings of 663 families .....	1294

TABLE NO. 6.

## Number and ages of persons in families investigated.

Under 10 years.....	1167
10 to 15 years.....	358
15 to 20 “ .....	98
20 to 30 “ .....	359
30 to 40 “ .....	461
40 to 50 “ .....	187
50 to 60 “ .....	88
60 to 70 “ .....	74
Over 70 “ .....	34
Total.....	2826

TABLE NO. 7.

Nativity of heads of families investigated.	
United States, white.....	165 ½*
“ “ colored.....	13
Austrian.....	2
Canadian.....	43 ½
Dutch.....	1
English.....	37 ½
French and Belgian.....	6 ½
German.....	170 ½
Italian.....	11
Irish.....	60 ½
Polish and Russian.....	139 ½
Scandinavian.....	7
Scotch and Welsh.....	3 ½
Other countries.....	2
Total.....	663

TABLE NO. 8.

Education of heads of families investigated.	
Able to read and write.....	465 ½
Able to read but not write.....	18
Unable to read or write.....	179 ½
Total.....	663

## STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 9.

Decisions of District Committee on recurrent cases during 1889.	
Should have continuous relief.....	530
“ “ temporary “.....	64
Needing work rather than relief.....	29
Should have indoor relief.....	11
Undeserving.....	77
Not requiring.....	160
Total.....	871

\*Where the husband and wife are of different nationalities, one-half is added to each country.

TABLE NO. 10.

Number of individuals in 871 families.....	3552
Number of breadwinners in 871 families.....	978

TABLE NO. 11.

Condition of recurrent cases on re-investigation.

Stationary.....	695
Improved.....	98
Retrograding.....	95
Independent.....	6
Died.....	14
Removed.....	9
Total.....	917

TABLE NO. 12.

Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief discontinued.....	398
Sent to Almshouse.....	3
“ “ asylums and homes.....	4
“ “ hospitals.....	3
Sent out of city.....	14
Situations found.....	4
C. O. S. labor bureau.....	83
Labor in woodyard, days work given.....	240 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grants.....	15
Loans.....	11
Families broken up.....	4
Individual benevolence obtained.....	5
Men imprisoned.....	2
Temporary relief.....	14

TABLE NO. 13.

False addresses.....	27
Vagrants.....	12
Frauds exposed.....	8

TABLE NO. 14.

Decisions of District Committees on families that received aid during the year.

Families considered unworthy.....	246	Amount of aid received .....	\$3,964.35
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TABLE NO. 15.

## Families referred to Co-operating Societies, etc.

District Nursing Association.....	41
Unitarian Aid Society.....	14
Society P. C. to Children.....	4
Trinity Co-operative Relief Society.....	31
St. John's Mission League.....	8
Ladies of Charity.....	1
Hebrew Aid Society.....	7
G. A. R. Relief Bureau.....	2
King's Daughters.....	2
Individuals.....	2
Washington Street Baptist Church.....	2
Cedar Street Baptist Church.....	1
St. Bridget's Church.....	1
St. Paul's Church.....	1
Grace M. E. Church.....	1
St. Peter's Church.....	1
St. James' Church.....	1
Board of Health.....	1

121

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1888, and ending November 30, 1889.

## FITCH INCOME.

*Receipts and expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust:*

## BALANCE.

To credit December 1, 1888..... \$ 957.33

## RECEIPTS.

Interest from banks.....	5.03	
Interest on mortgage.....	33.16	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	4,506.38	
Gross rents inalienable property.....	8,223.22	
Gross rents 304 Michigan Street.....	300.00	
Dividend from First National Bank. ..	2.50	\$14,027.62



## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## Disbursements on account of property :

Taxes and assessments.....	\$2,173.73
Repairs and improvements.....	1,294.76
Insurance premiums.....	128.35
Water rates.....	8.33

## Cost of maintaining the Fitch Institute :

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$600.00		
Extra labor and janitor's supplies.....	354.94		
Fuel.....	984.75		
Gas.....	208.74		
Repairs.....	314.84		
Insurance.....	359.00		
Local taxes.....	19.47		
Water rates.....	100.00		
Care of clock.....	13.00	2,954.74	6,559.91
Net income.....			\$7,467.71

## Disbursements on account of income :

Interest.....	\$ 969.18		
Administration of Trust.....	2,445.12		
General fund.....	313.07		
Fitch Crèche fund.....	1,515.95		
Grant and Loan fund.....	39.31		
Maintenance of Provident Dispensary..	158.32		
Maintenance of Accident Hospital....	951.71	6,392.66	
Balance available.....			\$1,075.05

## SALES OF PROPERTY.

*Account of proceeds from sales of real estate :*

Balance on hand December 1, 1888.....	\$652.50
Paid on indebtedness.....	500.00
Balance available.....	\$152.50

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$ 4.30	
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	158.32	\$162.62

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs, gas and cleaning.....	\$162.62
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FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$728.10	
Contributions.....	394.00	
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	951.71	\$2,073.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$638.53	
Board of employees and patients.....	361.67	
Laundry.....	406.53	
Care of horse and ambulance.....	184.50	
Gas.....	70.84	
Supplies.....	228.84	
Sundries.....	182.90	\$2,073.81

FUND FOR RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS BY STORM OF OCTOBER 14, 1887.

On hand December 1, 1888.....	\$147.23
Disbursed during the year.....	93.56
Balance available.....	\$53.67

GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts and disbursements on account of the Society :*

On hand December 1, 1888.....	\$23.84
-------------------------------	---------

RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$1,937.50	
Dividends and interest.....	145.00	
Proceeds of Charity Ball.....	1,704.68	
Transferred from account of J. Heeman,	15.15	
Sale of publications.....	4.25	
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	313.07	4,119.65
		\$4,143.49

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent .....	\$ 100.00	
Salaries .....	2,774.83	
Stationery and postage .....	120.00	
Gas and fuel .....	5.94	
Incidentals, telephones, car fare, etc....	127.57	
Support Provident woodyard.....	1,000.00	4,128.34
		<hr/>
Balance available .....		\$15.15

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*Receipts and disbursements on account of Fitch Crèche :*

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$ 132.62	
Children's fees. ....	304.80	
Proceeds lecture course.....	172.25	
Transferred from Fitch income.....	1,515.95	\$2,125.62
		<hr/>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages.....	\$1,182.93	
Supplies for table.....	653.52	
Clothing and furniture.....	102.81	
Gas and fuel .....	166.90	
Incidentals.....	19.46	\$2,125.62
		<hr/>

## INVENTORY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

## REAL ESTATE.

- Southwest corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112 1/2 feet on Swan Street and 150 feet on Michigan Street. Value. \$ 33,750.00
- West side of Michigan Street, 150 feet south of Swan Street, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep. Value..... 12,000.00  
Improvements on pieces " 1 " and " 2 " :  
The Fitch Crèche building. Value..... 4,000.00  
The Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date)..... 140,385.23
- Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation, with improvements..... 81,800.00

4. Purchase from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ feet by 98 feet in the rear and to the west of a por- tion of the Society's land on Michigan Street. Cost...	\$508.85
5. Purchase from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan Street, 25 x 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described. Cost.....	4,956.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Four shares of Western Union Telegraph Company's stock. Nominal value, \$400 ; actual cost.....	\$316.00
2. Cash on hand and in banks .....	790.20
3. Owing from various sources .....	2,720.27
4. Second mortgage made by Catharine Semensky. ....	452.50
5. Furniture in office, No. 10 Court Street.....	75.00
6. Furniture in office, No. 1 Fitch Institute.....	75.00
7. Furniture in office of Secretary and Treasurer.....	100.00
8. Furniture in Fitch Crèche .....	1,000.00
Total Assets.....	<u>\$282,929.64</u>

## LIABILITIES.

1. A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described, to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$4,800.00
2. A promissory note discounted at the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, endorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carlton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wil- cox, Sheldon T. Viele, and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due.....	11,000.00
3. Owing on account of Fitch Crèche.....	1,183.08
4. Owing on various other accounts .....	1,464.05
Total liabilities .....	<u>\$18,447.13</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall.....	\$45,000.00
On Furniture in Fitch Hall.....	1,000.00
On Fitch Institute boilers.....	5,000.00
On Fitch Crèche building .....	4,500.00
On Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000.00
On inalienable property ; Fitch block, etc.....	29,500.00
On 304 Michigan Street. ....	1,000.00
On Fitch block rents.....	8,860.00
Total insurance.....	<u>\$95,860.00</u>



## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

Inalienable property.....	\$277,400.67	Charity Organization Society, \$266,191.94	
Personal property .....	1,250.00	Bills payable .....	15,800.00
Income fund.....	316.00	Fitch income.....	1,075.05
Suspense account.....	2,720.27	General fund .....	15.15
Bills receivable.....	452.50		
Sales of property.....	152.50		
Cash. ....	790.20		
	<u>\$283,082.14</u>		<u>\$283,082.14</u>

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

THOMAS CARY,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
*Finance Committee.*

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF FITCH  
INCOME FOR 1889-'90.

## RECEIPTS.

On hand December 1, 1889.....		\$1,075.05	
Rents, Fitch Institute.....	\$4,522.00		
Rents, inalienable property.....	8,536.00		
Rents, 300 Michigan Street.....	300.00	13,358.00	\$14,433.05

## EXPENDITURES.

Interest .....	\$ 948.00		
City taxes and assessments.....	1,700.00		
County taxes.....	500.00		
Insurance.....	400.00		
Repairs and improvements.....	700.00		
Administration of Trust.....	2,200.00		
Fitch Institute, running expenses.....	3,000.00	\$9,448.00	
Appropriation for dispensary.....	\$ 800.00		
Appropriation for hospital .....	800.00		
Appropriation for Crèche .....	500.00		
Appropriation for Grant and Loan fund,	100.00	2,200.00	11,648.00
Estimated surplus.....			\$2,785.05

# ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

The Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche consists of the following ladies :

Miss Love, Chairman.

Mrs. Henry Altman,	Mrs. E. P. Hussey,	Mrs. R. V. Pierce,
Mrs. Henry W. Box,	Mrs. Harry Hamlin,	Miss Root,
Mrs. George Bleistein,	Mrs. Herbert G. Lord,	Mrs. S. S. Spaulding,
Mrs. Charles F. Bingham,	Mrs. O. P. Letchworth,	Mrs. J. N. Scatcherd,
Mrs. E. L. Cook,	Mrs. Geo. E. Laverack,	Mrs. F. H. Stevens,
Mrs. Henry A. Crane,	Mrs. James Mooney,	Miss Truscott,
Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear,	Mrs. Edward Michael,	Mrs. C. M. Underhill,
Mrs. John C. Graves,	Mrs. Roswell Park,	Mrs. John L. Williams,
Mrs. Wm. H. Heath.		

Miss E. B. S. Wood, Treasurer.

Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Secretary.

With a view to reducing the expenditure at the Crèche, a House Committee has been formed under Mrs. Henry Altman as chairman, consisting of Mrs. John C. Graves, Mrs. John L. Williams, Mrs. Henry A. Crane, and Miss Love.

The ladies have undertaken to pay the running expenses of the coming year by soliciting subscriptions to the Crèche fund, leaving the gentlemen to meet past indebtedness. They hope to make a success of this endeavor.

They have now under discussion the advisability of establishing a training school for nursery maids in connection with the Crèche, and a committee has been appointed to prepare a scheme, which will be presented to the Advisory Committee at its meeting in March for further discussion and approval. So it is hoped that when the next yearly report shall be made, a good training school for nurse-maids may be pronounced in fine working order.

A great need is felt for the care of little children who, having been admitted to the Crèche, in the lapse of time reach the limit of age prescribed for enjoying its privileges. Experience shows that such children should still remain under the fostering care of the Crèche, which can only be accomplished by such action of the Trustees of the C. O. S. as will allow these little ones to become inmates of the Crèche for a portion of the day, while attending the public school as regular pupils. Such continuous care is positively essential, if we desire to accomplish practical results in the community from this early care of the children; and certainly no child of seven years is capable of taking care of itself during the absence of the mother at her day's labor. The attention of the Trustees to this matter is earnestly requested.

During the long vacation of the public schools in the past summer, a mother (whose child had long been an inmate of the Crèche, but had passed into the public school at the specified age) made application to the Advisory Committee to allow her to send the little girl to the Crèche, and board her there for a dollar and a half per week, preferring to pay that sum rather than have the child run the streets or remain shut up in the top story of a tenement house alone, while she was away earning the livelihood on which both depended.

Miss Oliver, the Matron, and Miss Pinner, the Kindergartner, were both glad to lend a helping hand, and the child was taken care of by these two during the entire summer vacation, the mother paying the Crèche \$1 per week.

We ask the Trustees to allow us to extend this privilege as a right, and not as a courtesy.

A most satisfactory entertainment was given the children of the Crèche and their mothers, at Christmas time, when the ladies of the Advisory Committee prepared a Christmas tree in the Fitch Hall, where gifts were distributed to seventy children, and a supper was furnished to them and to thirty mothers.

A Santa Klaus appeared on the scene, who dispensed the gifts, and with music and singing the evening was pleasurably spent.

The Advisory Committee have decided to name a Donation Day in the early spring, from which they hope to realize largely in helping on their finances.

MARIA M. LOVE,

*For Fitch Crèche Advisory Committee.*

### Comparative Record of Attendance.

MONTHS.	Admis- sions 1888.	Admis- sions 1889.	In- crease.	De- crease.
January.....	405	199		206
February.....	270	158		112
March.....	380	298		82
April.....	586	513		73
May.....	745	705		40
June.....	796	724		72
July.....	804	744		60
August.....	796	760		36
September.....	739	663		76
October.....	755	596		159
November.....	561	493		68
December.....	358	525	167	
Totals.....	7195	6378	167	984

Net decrease of admissions under 1888, 817.

## COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

*Mr. T. Guilford Smith, Chairman.*

SIR: I beg leave to submit the report of the Fitch Accident Hospital, with that of the Fitch Provident Dispensary, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## STAFF.

Leon F. Harvey, M. D.....	<i>Medical Director.</i>
John H. Pryor, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>
Edwin H. Norton, M. D.....	<i>Attending Surgeon.</i>
Roswell Park, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon.</i>
Grover W. Wende, M. D.....	<i>House Surgeon.</i>
Thomas G. Corlett.....	<i>Acting House Surgeon.</i>
Thomas G. Corlett...	<i>First Assistant.</i>
Elgin R. McCrary.....	<i>Second Assistant.</i>
Miss Jane A. Gillie.....	<i>Supervising Nurse.</i>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

*General Practice.* John H. Pryor, M. D., De Lancey Rochester, M. D., Chas. S. Jones, M. D. *Consultant*, Charles Cary, M. D.

*Diseases of the Chest.* John H. Pryor, M. D.

*Surgery.* Edwin H. Norton, M. D. *Consultant*, Roswell Park, M. D.

*Dermatology.* Ernest Wende, M. D.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose.* Geo. F. Cott, M. D. *Consultant*, F. Whitehill Hinkle, M. D.

*Diseases of Women.* Bina A. Potter, M. D., Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Edwin H. Norton, M. D. *Consultant*, Matthew D. Mann, M. D.

*Diseases of Children.* Gustav A. Pohl, M. D., Irving M. Snow, M. D.

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear.* Elmer G. Starr, M. D.

*Orthopedy.* Bernard Bartow, M. D.

*Pharmacists.* Frank H. Goler, Edward J. Meyer, John H. Stapleton.

It is gratifying to note that the work of both the Hospital and Dispensary is largely in excess of the preceding year. Not only is the same interest taken by the several members of the staff in their departments, but all seem determined to increase the popularity and usefulness of both Hospital and Dispensary. We would recommend that a pharmacist be employed for the coming year. It would be an increased



expense, but we are confident that the time has come when it will be to our advantage in many ways to pay for services in the Dispensary. To properly perform the duties in the Pharmacy, both in compounding and dispensing, much time is required, and it is impossible to obtain from volunteers the service necessary to ensure economy and efficiency. While good work has been done in the past, and grateful acknowledgment of such service is here given, yet we feel that a Dispensary which has attained its present importance should be conducted on different principles.

We beg you to consider the importance of a change in the location of the Surgery. The present one is too small for our present fast increasing needs. By a change to a room in the northwest corner of the building a Surgery commensurate with our wants could be provided, together with an office for the House Surgeon and a waiting-room for the friends of patients. This being done, the room now used by the House Surgeon could be devoted to the department of Practice of Medicine in the Dispensary, which for many reasons is very desirable. With the re-arrangement of the wards, which this plan would make necessary, patients of both sexes could be better cared for. Dr. Grover W. Wende resigned the position of House Surgeon on the 20th of December to take the position of Assistant Surgeon at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y. Thomas G. Corlett was made Acting House Surgeon. We are indebted to him for a detailed report of the work of the Hospital for the year, which is hereto appended.

A Dental Department has been organized, which will be in full operation at the beginning of the coming year.

Respectfully,

LEON F. HARVEY, M. D.,

*Medical Director.*

### FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

Name of Department.	Department open.	Cases Entered.	Total Treatments.	Daily average of Treatments.
General Practice.....	292 days	480	1803	6.10+
Surgery.....	292 "	191	681	2.33+
Dermatology.....	292 "	121	859	2.94+
Diseases of Throat, Nose and Ear....	146 "	88	546	3.66+
Diseases of Women....	292 "	146	1266	4.33+
Diseases of Children.....	292 "	218	921	3.12+
Diseases of the Eye.....	147 "	81	774	5.26+
Nervous Diseases.....	30 "	12	61	2.03+
Orthopædic Surgery.....	52 "	12	41	0.78+
Total.....		1349	6952	

Daily average of cases entered.....	4.61+
" " " treatments.....	23.80+
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....	9,178
Daily average of prescriptions dispensed .....	31.43+

## REPORT OF FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1889.

*Dr. Leon F. Harvey, Medical Director.*

SIR: I herewith submit the following detailed report of the work of the Fitch Accident Hospital for the year 1889:

## CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Total ambulance calls .....	310
(a) Removed to General Hospital.....	80
(b)    "    " other hospitals.....	13
(c)    "    " residence.....	52
(d) Refused to be moved.....	12
(e) Called but received no case .....	24
(f) Dead on arrival.....	6
(g) Unanswered calls.....	2
(h) Fire calls.....	6
(i) Brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	115
Total.....	310

## CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Patients brought to Hospital without ambulance.....	198
"    "    "    " in ambulance.....	115
Total number patients brought to Hospital.....	313

## DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Transferred to Buffalo General Hospital.....	31
Discharged recovered.....	182
"    improved.....	38
Passed out of notice.....	16
Died.....	25
Still under treatment .....	21
	313
Brought over from last report.....	6
Discharged recovered.....	4
"    improved.....	2
Total cases treated during year.....	319

MEDICAL.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred.	DIED.	
					Direct.	Con-tributing Cause.
Rheumatism.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hysteria.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Narcosis.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Insolation.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	6	2	1	2	.....	1

## SURGICAL—GENERAL INJURIES.

Burns and scalds.....	27	23	.....	2	2	.....
Cellulites.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Felon.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shock.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Abscess.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ankylosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocele.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcers.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Epithelioma.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	46	36	4	2	4	.....

## SUICIDAL.

Radial artery severed.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incised wound of larynx.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

## MURDERS.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred.	DIED.	
					Direct.	Con- tributing Cause.
Compound comminuted fracture of skull.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Compound fracture of skull.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1

## INJURIES—HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

Wounds.....	45	38	3	2	.....	2
Fracture of skull.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3
“ “ “ compound.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Foreign bodies in eye.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of head.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incised wound of larynx.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Concussion of brain.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	61	43	3	5	4	6

## INJURIES—CHEST AND BACK.

Fractured clavicle.....	7	3	.....	3	.....	1
“ scapula.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
“ vertebræ.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
“ ribs.....	10	2	3	2	.....	3
Contusion of back.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....
	30	6	3	8	.....	13

## INJURIES—ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

Fracture of pelvis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Gunshot wound of abdomen.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stab wound of abdomen.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Contusion of abdomen.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
	8	2	1	3	.....	2



## INJURIES—UPPER EXTREMITY.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred.	DIED.	
					Direct.	Con-tributing Cause.
Wounds of fingers.....	75	62	11	2		
Fracture of humerus.....	7	3		2		2
“ “ “ compound.....	3	1	2			
“ “ radius and ulna, compound..	4	1		1		2
“ “ ulna.....	2	1		1		
“ “ radius.....	2	1		1		
“ Colles'.....	4	4				
“ Colles', compound.....	1	1				
“ of phalanges compound.....	18	16	2			
“ “ thumb compound.....	4	3	1			
“ “ metacarpal.....	3	3				
Dislocation of shoulder subglenoid....	3	2				1
“ ulna.....	1	1				
“ thumb.....	2	2				
Wounds of wrist.....	2	2				
“ “ hand.....	15	13		2		
“ “ thumb.....	8	8				
Pistol shot wounds of hand.....	3	3				
Contusions of fore-arm.....	3	3				
Wounds “ “.....	6	4		2		
	166	134	16	11		5

## INJURIES—LOWER EXTREMITY.

Fracture femur, compound.....	6					6
“ femur.....	4					4
“ tibia.....	2	1		1		
“ fibula.....	1			1		
“ patella.....	1		1			
“ tibia and fibula.....	3			1		2
“ “ “ , compound.....	12			7		5
Fracture, Pott's.....	1			1		
Dislocation of femur, forward.....	1					1
“ ankle, compound.....	1	1				
Wounds of leg.....	5	2		3		
“ foot.....	2	2				
Stab wound of thigh.....	2			2		
Contusion of knee.....	2			2		
“ leg.....	2	2				
Talipes.....	1		1			
Exostosis of thigh.....	1	1				
	47	9	2	18		18

OPERATIONS.		Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred.	Died.
Amputations, Fingers.....		48	45	3		
“ thumb.....		5	5			
“ hand.....		1	1			
“ forearm.....		2	1		1	
“ arm.....		1	1			
“ toes.....		5	5			
“ leg.....		2			1	1
“ leg at knee, asteoplastic....		2	2			
“ thigh.....		5			2	3
		71	60	3	4	4
DISLOCATION—REDUCTION OF.....		5	4		1	
FRACTURES—REDUCTION OF.....		34	19	5	10	
OPERATIONS.						
Suturing wounds.....		69	59	10		
Exsection humerus.....		1	1			
Wiring “.....		1	1			
“ patella.....		1		1		
Resection lower jaw.....		1			1	
Trephining skull.....		4			2	2
Resection elbow.....		1	1			
Exsection ankle.....		1			1	
Laparotomy.....		1	1			
Transfusion.....		1				1
Infusion.....		2				2
Traacheotomy.....		2			1	1
Skin grafting.....		1		1		
Incision for removal of foreign bodies.....		4	4			
“ abscess.....		4	3			1
Excision of tumors.....		2	2			
Osteotomy for club foot.....		1			1	
Removal of epithelioma.....		1			1	
“ hemorrhoids.....		1	1			
Incisions of hæmatoma.....		1		1		
		100	73	13	7	7

A comparison of the above report with that of the previous year shows a marked increase in all the departments of hospital work.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS G. CORLETT,

Acting House Surgeon.

## PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

The committee on Provident wood yard respectfully report that, on February 1st, a lease was secured of a desirable lot owned by the West Shore Railroad Company, located on South Division Street on the track of that company at an annual rental of \$100.

Employment was given applicants on February 5th, and continued until March 25th. During this time 483 orders for work were issued, but 102 men, nearly 25% of those to whom orders were given, did not appear at the yard. About 60 cords of slab wood and 88 cords of hardwood were cut.

The value of the yard as a labor test is evident from the large proportion who did not accept employment when offered them.

## LABOR BUREAU.

	Swan St. Office.	Court St. Office.	Total.
Number of women registered.....	106	104	210
Number of cards for work issued....	1036	507	1543
Number of cards returned.....	980	447	1427
Number of cards not returned.....	56	60	116
Days' work provided.....	932 $\frac{3}{4}$	479 $\frac{3}{4}$	1412 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$1,017.40	\$481.10	\$1,498.50
Places reported permanent.....	154	289	443
Places reported temporary.....	826	158	984
Work reported satisfactory....	978	440	1418
Work reported unsatisfactory.....	2	7	9

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situation \$7,974.00, which added to the amount reported above gives a grand total of \$9,472.50.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

DECEMBER, 1888.

Dr. R. V. Pierce.....	\$ 25
Union Bridge Co.....	50
George S. Hazard.....	10
Wm. Anderson.....	5
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10
Mrs. F. W. Tracy.....	100
Miss E. H. Gates.....	25
Altman & Co.....	10
Miss Lily Cameron Rogers.....	25
E. L. Cook.....	5
O. Ulbrich.....	5

\$270

JANUARY, 1889.

H. M. Watson.....	\$ 5
H. W. Sprague.....	10
W. H. Walker.....	5
Mrs. R. J. Sherman.....	10
James P. White.....	10
Dr. C. C. Wyckoff.....	5

\$45

FEBRUARY, 1889.

Geo. E. Matthews.....	\$25
L. Bergtold.....	10
D. R. Morse.....	20
Mrs. O. J. Eggert.....	5
Mrs. C. W. Pardee.....	25
Geo. E. Laverack.....	10
A Friend.....	10
Anonymous.....	5
M. Schneider.....	10
Simon Fleischmann.....	5
W. S. Bigelow.....	5

\$130

MARCH, 1889.

R. B. Adam.....	\$25
Mrs. Wm. F. Miller.....	35

Wm. P. Letchworth.....	\$5
Mrs. Geo. B. Gates.....	25
Thomas Cary.....	5
Charles D. Marshall.....	5
Geo. J. Sicard.....	10
Geo. L. Williams.....	10
R. R. Buck.....	5
E. C. Roth & Co.....	5
Junius S. Smith.....	5
A. D. A. Miller.....	5
Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5
Rev. J. W. Bashford.....	5
B. Rumsey.....	5

\$155

APRIL, 1889.

R. K. Noye.....	\$25
Mrs. J. H. Metcalfe.....	25
P. P. Pratt.....	30
N. Rochester.....	5
J. J. Ehrlich.....	5
Jewett M'fg Co.....	25
Ansley Wilcox.....	5
Hon. James M. Smith.....	10
D. E. Newhall.....	10
Henry F. Allen.....	10
Frederick Almy.....	5
R. H. Williams.....	5
Atlas Refining Co.....	5

\$165

MAY, 1889.

Francis Almy.....	\$ 5
The Misses Grosvenor.....	5
Mrs. Isaac Altman.....	5
M. P. Fillmore.....	20
Alex. Brush.....	5

\$40



## JUNE, 1889.

S. H. Wilkeson.....	\$10
Mrs. Geo. B. Gates .....	25
Edward Bennett.....	100
Geo. P. Sawyer.....	25
	<u>\$160</u>

## JULY, 1889.

F. A. Bell.....	\$25
Henry W. Box.....	5
Miss E. V. F. Sawyer.....	10
James R. Smith .....	25
C. & F. Georger.....	5
	<u>\$70</u>

## AUGUST, 1889.

Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell.....	\$ 10
Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	50
Gibson T. Williams.....	100
	<u>\$160</u>

## SEPTEMBER, 1889.

B. C. Rumsey.....	\$100
J. R. Williams .....	5
T. Guilford Smith.....	10
Sheldon T. Viele.....	5
Mrs. L. P. Viele.....	5
	<u>\$125</u>

## OCTOBER, 1889.

E. G. Grey.....	\$ 5
Dr. John Hauenstein.....	10
Wm. H. Peabody.....	5
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	25
F. L. Danforth.....	5
Hon. Wm. W. Hammond.....	5
Mrs. Wm. H. Glenny.....	50
Anonymous.....	5

Carleton Sprague.....	10
F. M. Hollister.....	5
B. B. Glenny.....	25
J. J. McWilliams.....	25
Mrs. P. A. Porter .....	5
E. C. Sprague.....	25
	<u>\$205</u>

## NOVEMBER, 1889.

Dr. Leon F. Harvey.....	\$5.00
E. T. Evans.....	50.00
Miss E. H. Gates.....	100.00
J. G. Munro.....	25.00
Miss Morris.....	5.00
Mrs. Walter Cary.....	25.00
Mrs. E. H. Dutton.....	5.00
Denton & Cottier.....	5.00
Wm. Hamlin.....	50.00
J. M. Richmond.....	50.00
James F. Gluck.....	10.00
S. S. Rogers.....	25.00
Frank F. Williams.....	7.50
F. H. Root.....	50.00
	<u>\$412.50</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$270.00
January.....	45.00
February.....	130.00
March.....	155.00
April.....	165.00
May.....	40.00
June.....	160.00
July.....	70.00
August.....	160.00
September.....	125.00
October.....	205.00
November.....	412.50

Total from 106 subscribers...\$1,937.50

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

DECEMBER, 1888.

Arta and Marta Milinowski.....	\$10.00
Miss Mary Smith.....	.50
Mrs. Wm. Y. Warren.....	10.00
	<u>\$20.50</u>

FEBRUARY, 1889.

Mrs. E. Michael.....	<u>\$10.00</u>
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MARCH, 1889.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. Wm. F. Miller.....	35.00
Mrs. James Mooney.....	10.00
	<u>\$50.00</u>

MAY, 1889.

Julia Cary, Evelyn Movius, and Evelyn, Gertrude and Cary Rumsey..	<u>\$2.12</u>
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NOVEMBER, 1889.

J. G. Munro.....	<u>\$25.00</u>
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RECEIVED THROUGH ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE.

J. B. Stafford & Bro.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. H. M. Watson.....	5.00
Mrs. Roswell Park .....	10.00
E. L. Cook.....	5.00
	<u>\$25.00</u>

Grand Total.....	<u>\$132.62</u>
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## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Wm. F. Miller.....	\$ 30.00
L. Deakers.....	14.00
Buffalo General Hospital.....	350.00
Total.....	<u>\$394.00</u>

# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized December 11, 1877.

Incorporated November 21, 1879.

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President*,

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President*,

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

## TRUSTEES.

### *One year.*

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
JAMES MOONEY,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

### *Two years.*

JOHN H. COWING,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

### *Three years.*

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. WILCOX, SMITH, BENNETT, COWING and RICHMOND.

*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

*District Work*—Messrs. VIELE, WILCOX, MUNRO, SAWYER and CARY.

## COUNCIL.

I.—*The Board of Trustees.*

II.—*Representatives from District Committees:*

WM. W. HAMMOND, Chairman District 1. THOMAS CARY, Chairman District 2.  
HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary District 1. FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Secretary District 2.  
GEORGE WING, Chairman District 3.  
Miss HELEN I. CLARK, Secretary District 3.

III.—*Members ex-officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member of Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

IV.—*Members Specially Elected:*

Sidney E. Adams, Wm. H. Gratwick, Rev. Herbert G. Lord, J. H. Pryor, M. D.  
D. C. Beard, George S. Hazard, George E. Matthews, Henry A. Richmond,  
Louis M. Brock, R. R. Hefford, J. J. McWilliams, Henry W. Sprague,  
Charles Cary, M. D. Frank M. Hollister, D. R. Morse, E. Corning Townsend,  
James Crate, Henry R. Howland, Roswell Park, M. D., C. M. Underhill,  
Wm. H. Glenney, Henry M. Kent, P. P. Pratt, George L. Williams.  
James F. Gluck,

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Fitch Crèche*—C. Cary, Townsend, Howland, Hefford, G. L. Williams.

*Instruction*—H. W. Sprague, H. A. Richmond, Smith.

*Lectures*—Gluck, Larned, F. F. Williams.

*Membership*—T. Cary, Wilcox, Cowing.

*Mendacity*—Hefford, H. A. Richmond, Morse.

*Penny Bank*—Scheu, Viele, Ehrlich.

*Provident Dispensary and Accident Hospital*—Smith, C. Cary, Park, Crate, McWilliams, Pryor.

*Publication*—Hollister, Matthews, Lord.

*Reading Room*—Hollister, Gratwick, Hazard.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Brock, Hefford, Underhill.

*Wood Yard*—Munro, T. Cary, Crate.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

Mrs. Henry Altman,	MISS LOVE, Chairman.	Mrs. R. V. Pierce,
Mrs. Henry W. Box,	Mrs. E. P. Hussey,	Miss Root,
Mrs. George Bleistein,	Mrs. Harry Hamlin,	Mrs. S. S. Spaulding,
Mrs. Charles F. Bingham,	Mrs. Herbert G. Lord,	Mrs. J. N. Scatcherd,
Mrs. E. L. Cook,	Mrs. O. P. Letchworth,	Mrs. F. H. Stevens,
Mrs. Henry A. Crane,	Mrs. Geo. E. Laverack,	Miss Truscott,
Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear,	Mrs. James Mooney,	Mrs. C. M. Underhill,
Mrs. John C. Graves,	Mrs. Edward Michael,	Mrs. John L. Williams,
Mrs. Wm. H. Heath,	Mrs. Roswell Park,	
Miss E. B. S. Wood, Treasurer.		Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Secretary.

*Central Office*—Nos. 1 and 2 Fitch Institute. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, Secretary and Treasurer.

*District No. 1*—Office, Fitch Institute, corner Michigan and Swan streets.

Committee—Hon. Wm. W. Hammond, Chairman; Henry C. Fiske, Secretary. Adam Schell, B. D. Rogers, Ephraim Funk, Geo. H. Stowitz, Thomas H. Munsell.

Meets every Monday at 5 P. M.

William Murphy, Agent; Miss Anna McAnally, Clerk.

*District No. 2*—Office, No. 10 Court Street.

Committee—Thomas Cary, Chairman; Julius J. Ehrlich, Secretary. Frederick Almy, Frank F. Williams, O. H. Hauenstein.

Meets every Friday at 5 P. M.

Adam Meister, Agent; Alois Ziolkowski, Assistant Agent; Miss Frances Rosenau, Clerk.

*District No. 3*—Office, No. 569 Front Avenue.

Committee—Geo. Wing, Chairman; Rev. H. G. Lord, Vice-Chairman; Miss Helen I. Clark, Secretary. E. C. Warner, Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Ogden P. Letchworth, Willis G. Gregory, M. D., Miss Grace Bird, Mrs. Henry F. Allen, Mrs. Wm. E. Plummer, Jr., Mrs. S. W. Spear, Mrs. C. O. Rano, Mrs. Lomax.

Meets every Thursday at 5 P. M.

Miss Marion Moore, Agent.

*The Fitch Institute*—Corner of Michigan and Swan streets. J. K. Olsen, Janitor.

*The Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Office, Room 6, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director.

Department of General Practice, .....	Room	7.
“ “ Diseases of the Chest, .....	“	7.
“ “ Surgery, .....	“	5.
“ “ Dermatology, .....	“	3.
“ “ Throat and Nose, .....	“	5.
“ “ Diseases of Women, .....	“	4.
“ “ “ “ Children, .....	“	4.
“ “ “ “ Eye and Ear, .....	“	5.
“ “ Nervous Diseases, .....	“	3.
“ “ Orthopædy, .....	“	15.
“ “ Dentistry, .....	“	25.

*The Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 14, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; John Parmenter, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thomas G. Corlett, M. D., House Surgeon; Jane A. Gilley, Supervising Nurse.

*The Fitch Training School for Domestic, Nursery Maids' Department*—No. 159 Swan Street.

*The Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Fanny E. Harris, Matron.

*The Provident Wood Yard*—Office, Room 1, Fitch Institute. Yard, corner South Division and Grosvenor streets.



## FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION  
SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y." (*Insert description of money or property  
to be given.*)

# THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Charity Organization Society held its Thirteenth Annual Meeting in the lecture room of the Buffalo Library on Friday evening, June 26, 1891, and the commencement exercises of the first class to be graduated from the Nursery Maids' Department of the Fitch Training School for Domestic occurred at the same time.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. T. Guilford Smith. The annual report of the Board of Trustees and a summary of the report of the treasurer were read by the secretary, and on motion both reports were received and filed.

The report of the Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche was then presented by Miss Maria M. Love and on motion was received and filed.

The following reports were then read by title and received and filed :

Report of the Committee on Accident Hospital and Provident Dispensary.

Report of Committee on Wood Yard.

Report of the Labor Bureau.

On motion, all the foregoing reports were directed to be included in the annual report of the society.

The president then introduced Dr. Helen M. Kennedy, who delivered the following address :

It gives me great pleasure to speak to you to-night on behalf of the Training School for Nursery Maids. This is the first class graduated from this school, and it is a matter of congratulation that the school is so firmly established as to have a class to graduate. On this occasion I cannot refrain from paying a passing tribute to those persons who have labored so zealously to organize this school and worked so diligently amid discouragement to keep it running until it becomes a permanent institution.

No matter how meritorious a project may be, it is difficult to establish it. The hospital schools for trained nurses were talked of for years before they became a reality. And what would we do without the trained nurse now? If we need these trained nurses for sick children, how much more do we need trained nursery maids for those who are well?

We often meet with cases of deformity ; but do we realize that much of it may be due to the ignorance or carelessness of those who watched over them in childhood?

In this city, not long ago, a child had its shoulder dislocated by a maid dragging it by the hand up the step of a street-car. Another case known to us was that of a child who was danced up and down by its hands, the jar being sufficient to fracture its wrist. Through mistaken kindness and a desire to amuse a baby, a nursery maid trotted a child incessantly until she literally trotted its spine out, and one of our specialists had to be called on to put the four months' old baby into a plaster jacket to reduce the projecting knuckle of bone. In ignorance the maid may carry a baby about hanging over one arm, while she tries to work with the other, instead of letting it lie on the bed. The pressure on the child's soft bones is enough to cause spinal curvature. Physicians meet with many cases of curvature of the bones of the leg induced by allowing a child to bear its weight too soon upon its feet. A backward curve of the leg bones is often given by letting a child sit continuously in a chair with its feet projecting just beyond the edge ; the weight of the foot is enough to bend the soft leg bones.

Out of good nature, not realizing that any harm comes to the child, a nurse gives children tea and coffee to drink, and then she wonders why the baby is nervous, fretful and wakeful at night.

These are but a few of the instances I might cite to show the vast importance of having educated maids to look after our children.

Training Schools for Nursery Maids have been talked of for a long time. Every one agrees that they are much needed, but the talk does not take definite shape. There are many difficulties to be overcome in organizing such a school as this. In order to make it practical the maids must have some way to carry out the instructions received from lecturers or teachers. Some one must be with them constantly to see that they properly understand the instruction given and practice what is taught them. No better place for such training can be found than the orphan asylums, day nurseries, foundling asylums and various sectarian homes in our city where children are

sheltered, and each one ought to have a flourishing training school for nursery maids connected with it.

Our own Fitch Crèche is the first to undertake this work. Through the kindness of many of our busiest physicians, lectures have been given, and under the able supervision of the matron of the Crèche they have been practically demonstrated, and here we have our first graduating class.

All this sounds like success, and it is, but not great enough to satisfy the projectors of this school. The greatest difficulty encountered is finding girls who are willing to put themselves under instruction. They may feel that they cannot afford to give up eight months of time to preparation, when they can readily find employment without any training. They do not realize what advantage skilled labor has over untrained, and they are willing to take low wages for the sake of earning something immediately rather than wait till they are fitted for a position in which they may earn three times as much. The training school is not as yet popular with them, and they cannot grasp the meaning of higher education. The laws of demand and supply may be applied to everything. If mothers would refuse to employ a nursery maid who did not hold a diploma from this or a similar school our classes would soon be crowded.

What can you do to help us make this training school what it ought to be?

*First.*—In employing nursery maids you can at least ask them if they hold a certificate of training.

*Secondly.*—You can send us intelligent girls for instruction whom you are now employing as nursery maids.

*Thirdly.*—You may be able to influence some bright girls to attend the lectures, and thus fit themselves for higher service than factory labor or shop work.

*Fourthly.*—You can talk of the school to your friends in such a way as to give it prominence; and,

*Finally.*—You can do all in your power to make nursery maids feel that they must be trained for the responsible service of caring for children.

And now, a few words to the members of the Graduating Class:

You leave this school to-night to enter into positions of responsibility. Try to be worthy of the trust you accept. Be conscientious at all times, whether your employer is near to see what you are doing or not.

In dealing with children be absolutely truthful. Try to answer their questions, but never be afraid to say, "I don't know," rather than tell them something you know is not true. Sooner or later they will find you out, and their trusting hearts will be sadly grieved to find that what "Mary says" is not true. Be patient with the little ones. Often you will find them fretful, and then is the time to put them to rest or find some quiet pleasure for them. Arrange your own work so that you do not get too tired, for if you do you will surely be impatient, and then you are not fit to be with them. Children are happiest when they are busy, so try to find employment for their active hands, and you will hear very little whining or asking, "What can I do now?"

Love your work and you will make it a success, and your greatest reward will be the consciousness that you have been a help and not a hindrance in the development of God's sweetest handiwork,—a little child.



At the conclusion of her address Dr. Kennedy presented the graduates to the president, who delivered to each of them a diploma reading as follows :

## Fitch Training School for Domestic.

### NURSERY-MAIDS DEPARTMENT.

*Under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.*

*This Certifies that.....*  
*has completed satisfactorily the prescribed course of study*  
*in the duties of a Nursery-Maid at the Fitch Crèche, and is*  
*considered qualified to be intrusted with the care of children.*  
*Given at Buffalo, N. Y., this 26th day of June, 1891.*

*J. Guilford Smith,*

*President Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.*

[SEAL.]

*Charles Cary,*

*Chairman Committee on Fitch Crèche.*

*Maria M. Love,*

*Chairman Advisory Committee, Fitch Crèche.*

*Attest, Elizabeth O. Crane,*  
*Secretary Advisory Committee.*

The graduates were :

SARAH JANE IRWIN,  
 RUTH WINSPEAR,

VIOLET AKRON,  
 ELIZABETH SULLIVAN.

Following Dr. Kennedy the Reverend Thomas R. Slicer delivered an able address, of which the following report is taken from the *Buffalo Courier* :

His duty, he said, seemed to call upon him to speak especially of the work of the nursery itself and the Crèche. He spoke of need of trained nursery-maids, shown by the every-day apology of mothers for not attending church, that they had no competent maid to care for the children. These maids were older sisters to the little ones placed in their charge, and it was a high calling. He described his visit to the Crèche, and his delight in watching the display of affection among the babies in the nursery.

The "survival of the fittest" was a phrase that we use too often. The child was not a subject, but a test of that law. We talk of the children of the poor as if at least it were better that these should be no more, and we were infected with a sort of scientific Malthusianism.

Children were the tests of this law in two ways. The child was the parchment upon which was written the verdict whether the parents were fit to survive. The doctrine of evolution, after ranging to the uppermost limit of its physical sphere, leaped to and proceeded without interruption along mental and moral lines. In this way the miracle of mercy became the test and proof of the fitness of our civilization to survive. The test of a growing civilization was not so much its mental development as its moral fineness. We are intellectually so much in advance of the ancient world. The test of a community's fitness to survive is not the value of its property. The only thing that would save it from decay and stolid avarice was the cultivation of its fine moral inspirations.

So these babies in the upper rooms of the Crèche became the tests to determine our fitness to survive. What a fine opportunity this institution gave the community to rally upon the lines of human sympathy and let its church enthusiasms not intrude! Better than a Christian was a Christian citizen, laying emphasis upon the "citizen." We couldn't help being Christians in the larger sense of the word. We were born to the character. But we could shirk the "citizen," and we met people every day who were as unappreciative of the privileges afforded to them by civilization as a nettle-fish of its surroundings. He longed for the time when the church should never be named in connection with any great beneficent enterprise like this, but only the thing itself, and when the workers would trust each other and labor with mutual inspiration. Here was their chance. Here were a lot of babies without creeds—innocent of theology—entrusted to this group in the community by mothers who had never a fear that their children would not be well provided for. He hoped for the time when the community would get the consent of its own mind to say of this: "It is my pet plan."

On motion, the secretary cast the ballot of the society for the following trustees: Bryant B. Glenny, for one year, in place of J. N. Larned, resigned. Edwin T. Evans, Josiah G. Munro, James Mooney, T. Guilford Smith, and Ansley Wilcox for the full term of three years, whereupon the chair declared them duly elected. On motion, the following were especially elected members of the council for the year 1891:

D. C. Beard,  
Louis M. Brock,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,  
James Crate,  
Wm. H. Glenny,  
James F. Gluck,  
Wm. H. Gratwick,  
John C. Graves,  
George S. Hazard,

R. R. Hefford,  
Frank M. Hollister,  
Henry R. Howland,  
Henry M. Kent,  
Ogden P. Letchworth,  
Rev. Herbert G. Lord,  
George E. Matthews,  
J. J. McWilliams,

D. R. Morse,  
Roswell Park, M. D.,  
P. P. Pratt,  
J. H. Pryor, M. D.,  
Henry A. Richmond,  
Henry W. Sprague,  
E. Corning Townsend,  
C. M. Underhill.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the following was adopted :

WHEREAS, There has been a large increase of late in the number of organ-grinders and other musicians and peddlers, either ostensible or real, on the streets of Buffalo, and there is great danger that this class of persons, using their so-called occupations as a cloak for begging, will, if they are allowed to remain in this city and appear on our streets under the authorization of a license issued by the Mayor, remain in the city permanently, and during the winter months become public charges :

*Resolved*, That the Charity Organization Society request that His Honor, the Mayor, use the greatest caution in issuing such license in the future, and that he be requested, wherever it be proper, to refuse to grant them, and that no license of any nature be granted to non-resident applicants, and that the Society offer to investigate the cases of all applicants to the Mayor for such licenses, and that the President appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be one, to wait upon the Mayor with reference to the matter.

The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Viele, and T. Guilford Smith.

The meeting then passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Slicer for his address, after which it adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,  
*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The increase in the income of the Society, which was necessary in order to carry out the plan of extending its work, outlined in our last annual report, was not sufficient to meet all its requirements: and, as a consequence, but one new district office was established, namely, the Third, which was located at No. 569 Front Avenue, and was placed in charge of a competent woman agent. The success of this new district was been even beyond our expectations. Not only has it an efficient committee, but it has also a number of faithful friendly-visitors who are doing excellent work.

## FINANCES.

A glance at the present financial condition of the society at this time may be of interest. The subscriptions for the year ending November 30, 1890, to the general fund aggregated \$2,622.50, as against \$1,937.50 for last year, an increase just about sufficient to maintain the additional district office. The receipts on account of general fund from all sources show an increase of \$658.13. In the Fitch Crèche fund, however, owing to the faithful endeavors of its efficient Advisory Committee of ladies, contributions were received to the amount of \$1,489.41, as against only \$132.62 for the year 1889. As a consequence, the Society was enabled to pay a very considerable sum on the indebtedness which had accrued against the Crèche in former years. As against these increases of income we must place the enlarged expense of the Fitch Accident Hospital, which cost to maintain during the year \$3,799.25, as against \$2,073.81 for the previous year, calling on the Fitch Income for \$1,600 more than the year before. The Fitch Income itself shows net receipts of \$7,994.06, as against \$7,467.71 for the year 1889, a slight increase due largely to improvements made to the Fitch Institute, which cost in the aggregate about \$3,000. The large increase in the work of the provident schemes thus far placed in operation is augmenting the expense of these branches of the Society's work, and there seems to be little hope of placing any more of them in operation so long as the property of the Society remains in its present condition. The Society still carries on account of the construction of the Fitch Institute a debt of \$11,000, and added to this is now the cost of the improvements of last year, and no matter how much the income of the Society is strained, but a very little of it can be applied to the reduction of this indebtedness. The Society is really land poor. It appears before the public as the possessor of an extremely valuable piece of real estate, but the character of the buildings on the most productive part of it is such that the return from them is limited, and it can never be increased until they are replaced. This desirable end cannot be accomplished without the assistance of the public, for, by the terms of the deed of trust from Mr. Fitch, the property is inalienable, and it is impossible, therefore, to raise money on it by mortgaging. Were it possible at any time to erect new buildings, the income of the Society would be more than doubled, and the probabilities are that this income would comfortably support all the provident schemes provided for in the deed of trust.

## PROVIDENT SCHEMES.

Such provident schemes as are in operation are continually increasing their usefulness, and demonstrating the necessity for their existence. It is unnecessary to refer to them in detail, as the very full committee reports sufficiently indicate their work.



The Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche have, if such a thing be possible, largely increased the efficiency of the Crèche, and have in addition entered upon the beginnings of a new provident scheme, the Training School for Domestic, of which they have organized one branch, the Nursery-Maids' Department. The Accident Hospital has been called upon to do more than double the work of the year previous, and the probabilities are that the constant growth of the city will add to the number of patients treated there each year. The Dispensary also shows a considerable increase in the number of patients treated.

#### INCREASE OF CHRONIC CASES.

The statistical tables of the general work of the Society indicate a slight decrease in the number of new cases treated, and an increase of about six per cent. in the number of recurrent cases; but the agents have made 6,860 visits in the course of their work during 1890, as compared with 4,838 in 1889. We look with considerable alarm at the increase of recurrent cases, because it indicates an addition to the stock of pauperism now existent in our city. The cause of the existence of this pauperism has been commented upon so often that it seems unnecessary to go over the ground again. The loose methods of the public individually, and as represented in benevolent societies and of the Overseer of the Poor have much to do with this increase; and, until all realize the necessity for treating poverty in such a manner as to win the poor back to self-respecting citizenship, rather than to degrade them to a barnacle-like condition of dependency, the Society can have no hope for greater success than it now accomplishes. In fact, with the comparatively small amount of co-operation which we do have, it is somewhat astonishing that the increase has not been larger than it actually is.

#### THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Although this report should properly cover only the year 1890, the recent enactment, before its publication, of a new charter for the city cannot be passed by in silence.

Charitable workers must hail with satisfaction the changes which this new law will make in the administration of two important municipal departments, those of "Poor" and of "Health." The titles pertaining to these departments are printed in full in the appendix to this report. Some officers of the Society had a large share in framing these chapters, and while the Department of the Poor will not be governed by all the regulations which we deemed necessary to its best administration, the new laws will prove to be a vast improvement over the miscellaneous and disconnected ordinances under which it has been operated heretofore.

#### THE OLD LAWS.

It seems strange that never before has the Charter of the City of Buffalo contained a chapter governing the Poor Department which has been intrusted with the annual expenditure of nearly \$100,000 of municipal funds, and in some instances even more, and whose head has probably been less restricted in the use of public moneys than any other city official. The revised City Charter of 1885 provided merely for the election of an overseer of the poor (Title II., section 1), for his term

of office (Title II., section 2), for his executing and filing a bond (Title II., section 16), gave him the same powers and prescribed the same duties as were exercised and observed by overseers in the towns of the County of Erie (Title II., section 38), and conferred on him the power to appoint and made him responsible for the conduct of a deputy and clerks (Title II., section 59).

All regulations governing the conduct of the overseer and the administration of the affairs of his office are such as govern the overseers in country towns, and as may have been further provided by ordinance. Of the latter there were practically none when this society began its existence in 1877, and only through its persistent efforts were they adopted by the Common Council.

These ordinances are found compiled in Chapter 32 of Ordinances.

They provide: First, for the proper registration of every person who is a subject of relief with certain facts ascertained on personal examination of the applicant under oath; second, that the records and books of the department shall be open for examination to tax-payers and police officers; third, for a cumbersome and inadequate system of surveillance and examination by the police of subjects of city relief; fourth, for the previous examination of all applications for burial at the expense of the city; fifth, for the supplies which officers may furnish on city poor orders; sixth, for the purchase of boots and shoes needed by the department under public competition; seventh, that "The overseer of the poor may issue, in duplicate form, his written or printed orders (retaining copy in his office), for subsistence in kind as aforesaid, to such indigent poor persons as shall have been ascertained as aforesaid to be in need, and found to be worthy of aid at the public expense. And he shall specify in such orders the kind and quantity of supplies to be furnished to the person named in said orders; and any person or firm that shall accept and pay said orders by furnishing the articles specified therein, shall make a statement upon the back of the order so paid, of the articles so furnished, and the prices charged therefor, and the said statement shall be subscribed by the person named in said order, who shall have received such supplies. And the orders aforesaid shall be in such form as will show upon the face thereof the kind and quantity of goods to be delivered thereon, and upon the back of said orders a receipt for the goods specified therein and delivered as aforesaid;" eighth, that an overseer's order shall be valid as to any storekeeper; ninth, for the drawing of orders for fuel supplied under contract; tenth, "The overseer of the poor may issue his written or printed orders in duplicate to any hospital in the city that will accept the same and furnish the aid required, for the admission into such hospital of any sick or maimed indigent poor person, resident within the city and in need of medical or surgical treatment at the public expense, and which person shall have been ascertained as aforesaid to be in need and worthy of such aid. But no person shall be continued in any hospital at the expense of the city beyond a period of four weeks from the time of admission therein, unless a longer time shall be deemed advisable in any particular case, in which instance it shall be recommended by the health physician of the city and certified by him in writing to the overseer of the poor;" eleventh, for clerks and servants; and twelfth, that "Any willful neglect or omission on the part of any officer or servant of the city to observe and carry out the true intent and meaning of the provisions herein shall be deemed cause for removal from office and place, and any other violation of any of the provisions of this chapter not otherwise specially provided for shall subject the offender to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense."

The loose construction of many of these ordinances and their failure to cover many of the questions which continually arise in the Department of Poor, made possible the growth of abuses in its administration. The provisions of Chapter XIII of the new charter, happily, will cause the disappearance of such abuses, and will keep before the Overseer his duties compactly codified and clearly defined, with adequate penalty for their violation.

#### PROVISIONS OF THE CHAPTER ON POOR.

After providing for the organization of the department, the chapter absolutely forbids the granting of relief until after a strict investigation made by certain officers of the Police Department, placed especially at the service of the Overseer for this purpose, who are chosen with reference to their fitness for this work. An exception to this rule is allowed only where it appears satisfactorily that life or health will be endangered by delay, and in that case the investigation must be made within twenty-four hours after the first order for relief is granted. It is further provided, that the Overseer must in each case ascertain whether an applicant for aid is liable to become a permanent charge upon the city, and if so, take the necessary steps to place him or her in a proper abode provided by law. The Overseer may grant aid to persons against the opinion of an investigator only when he enters in full in his records his reasons for so doing.

No person can receive assistance continuously for more than six months without a re-investigation. The Overseer may not grant aid except in case of extreme exigency, whose cause shall be fully entered in his records, and then only for not more than one month, to any person with whose support the city is not chargeable under the State Poor Laws. Each month the Overseer is required to prepare a full statement of the amount and kind of assistance granted during the month, and he must before January 30th of each year present to the Common Council a report for the previous year, which must contain a summary of such monthly statements. He must also furnish to the Mayor a daily report of the aid granted by him, with the names and addresses of all recipients.

A very important section, which will prevent the contamination of children by their presence among the crowd of applicants at the Poor Office, prohibits the giving of any order to any person under sixteen years of age. The chapter defines the different kinds of relief and makes it obligatory for the Overseer to refer all proper subjects of permanent assistance in abodes provided by law to the Superintendent of the Poor of Erie County, who is by the State law charged with the duty of looking after such persons.

It is further provided that orders for hospital treatment shall be issued only on the recommendation of a city physician, and in cases where it is impossible for a city physician to make an examination before the order is issued, it must be made personally within forty-eight hours thereafter, and the order approved or disapproved. It is made a misdemeanor for any person or firm to furnish beer, liquors or intoxicating drinks of any kind on an order of the Overseer, or to purchase such an order before it is accepted and filled from any person; and for the protection of the poor the person filling an order is obliged to specify on it the articles furnished with the prices thereof. Another section provides that officers in charge of police precincts may issue orders to the city physicians for attendance on the indigent sick, thus avoiding a long trip to the office or the Overseer, and placing the city physicians within easy reach in



emergency cases. The several city physicians will be provided with official prescription blanks, which, when signed by the physician using them, will have the same force as orders for provisions. Finally, Section 364 provides that "Any fraud practiced, or false representation made by an applicant for city aid or relief, or by any other person, to procure aid or relief to be given, or to procure any order for outdoor aid to be accepted or filled, or to be paid by the city, or any willful act of any city officer or other person designed to impede, or in any way to interfere with the just and proper administration of this department, shall be a misdemeanor."

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE INDIGENT.

In considering the working of a city poor department the provisions of the State laws which recognize three different classes of the indigent and provide proper officers for dealing with each class should be borne in mind. These classes are : first, state paupers ; second, county charges ; third, town or city charges. With the first the State Board of Charities deals. It includes those who having not yet resided one year in this State should properly be transported to their domiciles, whether in other states or in foreign lands. With the second the Superintendent of the Poor deals. It is made up mostly of the subjects of indoor relief and those who have not yet gained a residence in the county. With the third, the Overseer of the Poor deals. It includes all who have lived one year within a city or town, excepting such as will require permanent assistance, and who therefore should be granted indoor relief only by the Superintendent of the Poor.

With this classification before us it will readily be seen that no hardship can result from compelling the overseer to confine his work strictly to the third class, and to refer all others to the proper authorities.

#### ABUSES AND THEIR CORRECTION.

The omission of the old charter to strictly define his duties in this regard has had the frequent result of allowing an overseer to fasten a pauper family permanently on the city by affording it aid until a residence has been acquired. It has also been possible for him to relieve relatives from the support of the aged and infirm by the granting of out-door relief when the disgrace of relief in an almshouse would have compelled them to care for the subject of aid. An overseer of the poor can by the indiscriminate and injudicious distribution of relief cause the greatest harm to a community. Pauper habits may be fostered, in fact, easily created ; and the very closest restrictions should therefore surround his actions. The entire country is each year drawing nearer to the substitution of private charity for public relief, and many large cities have already abandoned the latter because they recognize its dangerous character. The time may not yet have arrived for so radical a step in this city, and, therefore, while official relief is granted, its restriction to the narrowest and least dangerous limits by the provisions in the new charter for the strictest investigation is a necessity.

We would have desired an Overseer of the Poor appointed for an indefinite term, because we believe that nominating conventions neither appreciate the importance of his office nor take pains to select a candidate fitted by nature and experience to discharge its functions properly. But the new law is a long step in advance over the old, and must result in important reforms.



## THE CHAPTER ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The changes in the laws governing the department of health in which we are most interested are those requiring a license from the health commissioner for the erection or alteration of a building for tenement uses. The commissioner is besides given power to remove persons from tenements which he finds to be overcrowded, and to cleanse infected and insanitary buildings. The enlarged powers of this department will, it is hoped, tend greatly to the amelioration of the state of the poor by improving the condition and character of their dwellings.

## THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION MOVEMENT.

Charity organization is each year more closely approaching that state of perfection at which its founders aimed. The Buffalo society, the first of its kind in America, has had no small share in the general work. Each year finds a number of new societies organized, and the time is not far off when every community in the country will perform its charitable duties according to methods, scientific in their character, which experience has proved will produce the best results.

When we express our satisfaction at the added restrictions which will guard the distribution of official relief we do not rejoice because the unfortunate will be cut off from necessary aid but rather because an instrument seemingly beneficent in its nature but in which lurks a deadly foe to manhood and independence has been shorn of some of its dangers. The key-note of modern charity, and it will soon be the watch-word all along the line, is so to relieve poverty and suffering as to make further relief unnecessary. If we live up to it the pauper will be unknown in fifty years.

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1890.

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New cases investigated .....	612
Recurrent cases investigated.....	923
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Total number of investigations.....	1,535
Number of visits made by agents in making foregoing investigations.....	6,860
Number reports sent out.....	298

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing at whose request or for what reason the foregoing investigations were made.

Requests of private individuals.....	58
“ “ co operating societies.....	34
Foreign C. O. S .....	2
Requests of Overseer of the Poor .....	2
On personal application.....	114
Because receiving official relief.....	1 325
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,535

## STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 2.

Decisions of District Committees.

Should have continuous relief.....	293
“ “ temporary relief.....	87
Should have relief from source requesting investigation.....	5
Needing work rather than relief.....	103
Should have indoor relief.....	4
Undeserving.....	32
Not requiring.....	88
<hr/>	
Total.....	612

TABLE NO. 3.

## Marital state of cases investigated.

Married couples.....	381
Widows.....	144
Deserted wives.....	68
Single women.....	8
Deserted husbands and widows.....	8
Single men.....	3
Total.....	612

TABLE NO. 4.

## Chief cause of need.

Accident.....	31
Imprisonment of breadwinner.....	10
Insanity.....	4
Insufficient earnings.....	39
Intemperance.....	32
Lack of employment.....	150
No male support.....	109
Physical defects.....	27½
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	10
Sickness.....	147½
No cause.....	52
Total.....	612

TABLE NO. 5.

No. of breadwinners in 612 families.....	633
“ “ rooms in dwellings of 612 families.....	1,383
“ “ cottages.....	34

TABLE NO. 6.

## Number and ages of persons in families investigated.

Under 10 years.....	1,045
10 to 15 “.....	292
15 to 20 “.....	103
20 to 30 “.....	280
30 to 40 “.....	394
40 to 50 “.....	196
50 to 60 “.....	86
60 to 70 “.....	53
Over 70 “.....	34
Total.....	2,488

TABLE No. 7.

## Nativity of heads of families investigated.

United States, white.....	189
“ “ colored.....	13
Canadian.....	44
Dutch.....	3
English.....	24½
French and Belgian.....	5
German.....	131½
Italian.....	12
Irish.....	69
Polish and Russian.....	110
Scotch and Welsh.....	4
Swiss.....	3
Other Countries.....	4
Total.....	612

TABLE No. 8.

## Education of heads of families investigated.

Able to read and write.....	481½
Able to read but not write.....	2
Unable to read or write.....	128½
Total.....	612

## STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE No. 9.

## Decisions of District Committees on recurrent cases during 1890.

Should have continuous relief.....	610
“ “ temporary relief.....	72
Needing work rather than relief.....	21
Should have indoor relief.....	12
Undeserving.....	72
Not requiring.....	136
Total.....	923



TABLE NO. 10.

No. individuals in 923 families.....	3,691
“ breadwinners in 923 families.....	934

TABLE NO. 11.

## Condition of recurrent cases on re-investigation.

Stationary.....	751
Improved.....	141
Retrograding.....	81
Independent.....	8
Died.....	14
Removed.....	13

TABLE NO. 12.

## Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief granted.....	3
“ “ discontinued.....	370
Sent to Almshouse.....	3
“ “ asylums and homes.....	4
“ “ hospitals.....	1
Sent out of city.....	14
Situations found.....	6
C. O. S. Labor bureau.....	80
Labor in wood yard, day's work given.....	227
Grants.....	12
Loans.....	16
Families broken up.....	1
Individual benevolence obtained.....	19
Men imprisoned.....	1
Temporary relief.....	18

TABLE NO. 13.

False addresses.....	30
Vagrants.....	15
Frauds exposed.....	4

TABLE NO. 14.

Families considered not entitled to official out-door relief.....	162
Amount of aid received.....	\$2,563.65

TABLE NO. 15.

## Families referred to Co-Operating Societies, etc.

District Nursing Association.....	50
Unitarian Aid Society.....	10
Trinity Co-Operative Relief Society.....	19
Hebrew Aid Society.....	10
St. John's Mission League.....	1
G. A. R. Relief Bureau.....	2
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1
Society P. C. to Children.....	4
Ladies of Charity.....	1
King's Daughters.....	1
Women's Union.....	2
Central Presbyterian Church.....	1
Riverside " Church.....	1
West Side " Church.....	3
Emmanuel Baptist Church.....	1
Prospect Ave. Baptist.....	1
St. Paul's Church.....	1
Board of Health.....	2

III

## LABOR BUREAU.

Number women registered.....	222
" cards for work issued.....	1,861
" " " " returned.....	1,742
" " " " not returned.....	119
Days' work provided.....	1,774½
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$1,885.51
Places reported permanent.....	372
" " temporary.....	1,370
Work reported satisfactory.....	1,716
" " not satisfactory.....	26

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situations (not including those holding over from previous years) \$6,696, which, added to the amount reported, gives a grand total of \$8,581.51.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1889, and ending November 30, 1890.

## FITCH INCOME.

*Receipts and expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust :*

BALANCE.			
To credit December 1, 1889.....		\$1,075.05	
RECEIPTS.			
Interest from banks.....		3.64	
Interest on mortgage.....		27.16	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....		4,493.46	
Gross rents inalienable property .....		8,465.83	
Gross rents 304 Michigan Street.....		300.00	\$14 365.14
DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REAL ESTATE.			
Taxes and assessments.....	\$1,606.59		
Repairs and improvements.....	519.76		
Insurance premiums.....	507.50		
Water rates.....	12.49		
Improvements Fitch Institute.....	519.29		
COST OF MAINTAINING THE FITCH INSTITUTE.			
Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$600.00		
Extra labor and janitor's supplies.....	309.34		
Fuel.....	827.47		
Gas.....	218.97		
Repairs.....	607.09		
Insurance.....	404.28		
Local taxes.....	17.30		
Water rates.....	100.00		
Care of clock .....	91.00		
Amount paid to secure release of hall from "Jolly Twelve Club".....	30.00	3,205.45	\$6,371.08
Net income.....			\$7,994.06
Received from sale of hall seats.....			641.17
			<u>\$8,635.23</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME.

Interest on note .....	\$ 674.67		
Interest on mortgage.....	288.00		
Administration of Trust.....	2,336.90		
Fitch Crèche fund .....	892.07		
Grant and Loan fund .....	41.33		
Maintenance of Provident Dispensary..	985.36		
Maintenance of Accident Hospital....	2,555.11		7,773.44
Balance available.....			<u>\$ 861.79</u>

## SALES OF PROPERTY.

*Account of proceeds from sales of real estate :*

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1889.....	\$ 152.50
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## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$ 1.25	
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	985.36	\$986.61

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs, gas, cleaning, etc.....	986.61
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## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$586.00	
Portion of proceeds of Benefit by Buffalo Amateurs.....	658.14	
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	2,555.11	\$3,799.25

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$812.89	
Board of employees and patients.....	784.03	
Laundry.....	491.57	
Stable expenses, including repairs to ambulance.....	296.17	
Gas.....	71.74	
Supplies and drugs.....	289.71	
Rebuilding ambulance.....	95.14	
Extra horse hire.....	175.00	
One new horse.....	175.00	
Refitting hospital.....	91 27	
Sundries.....	234.58	
Deficit in hospital expenses of 1888....	282.15	3,799.25

## FUND FOR RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS BY STORM OF OCTOBER 14, 1887.

On hand December 1, 1889.....	\$ 53.67
Disbursed during the year.....	4.00
Balance available.....	\$ 49.67



## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts and disbursements on account of the Society :*

On hand December 1, 1889.....		\$ 15.15	
RECEIPTS.			
Contributions .....	\$2,622.50		
Dividends and interest.....	161.75		
Proceeds of Charity Ball.....	1,675.56		
Sale of publications.....	4.90	4,464.71	\$4,479.86
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Rent.....	\$ 400.00		
Salaries.....	3,449.99		
Stationery, postage and printing.....	108.87		
Gas and fuel.....	21.05		
Incidentals, telephones, car fare, etc...	236.89		
Furnishing 3d District Office.....	55.00	\$4,271.80	
Transferred to Fitch Crèche Fund . . .		200.00	4,471.80
Balance available.....			\$8.06

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*Receipts and disbursements on account of Fitch Crèche :*

RECEIPTS.			
Contributions.....	\$1,489.41		
Children's fees.....	342.39		
Portion proceeds of benefit by Buffalo Amateurs....	100.00		
Proceeds of Pirates of Penzance benefit performance	163.92		
Transferred from General Fund.....	200.00		
Transferred from Fitch income.....	892.07		\$3,187.79
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Wages.....	\$1,217.90		
Supplies for table.....	1,455.64		
Clothing and furniture.....	79.21		
Gas and fuel.....	204.63		
Incidentals .....	230.41		3,187.79

## INVENTORY, NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

## REAL ESTATE.

1. Southwest corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan Street, and 150 feet on Michigan street. Value \$ 33,750.00
2. West Side of Michigan Street, 150 feet South of Swan Street, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep. Value..... 12,000.00

## Improvements on pieces "1" and "2":

The Fitch Crèche building, value.....	\$ 4,000.00
The Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date).....	142,383.35
3. Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation with improvements.....	74,800.00
4. Purchase from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ feet by 98 feet in the rear and to the west of a portion of the Society's land on Michigan Street, cost....	508.85
5. Purchase from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan Street, 25 by 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described, cost.....	4,956.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Four shares of Western Union Telegraph Company's stock, nominal value, \$400; actual cost.....	\$316.00
2. Cash on hand and in banks.....	569.85
3. Owing from various sources.....	2,966.39
4. Second mortgage made by Catherine Semensky.....	452 50
5. Furniture in office No. 10 Court Street.....	75.00
6. Furniture in office No. 1 Fitch Institute.....	75.00
7. Furniture in office of Secretary and Treasurer.....	100 00
8. Furniture in Fitch Crèche.....	1,000.00
9. Furniture in office No. 569 Front Avenue.....	75.00
10. Furniture and appliances Fitch Accident Hospital.....	800.00
11. Furniture, appliances and stock of drugs Fitch Provident Dispensary.....	75.00
Total Assets.....	<u>\$278,903.53</u>

## LIABILITIES.

1. A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$4,800.00
2. A promissory note discounted at the Manufacturers' and Traders' bank, indorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carleton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Viele and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due.....	11,000.00
3. A promissory note to the Howard Iron Works.....	1,670.00
4. A promissory note to Lyman & Jeffrey.....	589.42
5. A promissory note to Ph. Rosa, Ag't.....	450.00
6. A promissory note to Jeffrey & Jeffrey.....	535.24
7. Owing on account of Fitch Crèche.....	815.24
8. Owing on various other accounts.....	454.26
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$20,314.16</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall.....	\$45,000.00
On rents of Fitch Hall.....	2,000.00
On Fitch Institute boilers.....	5,000 00
On Fitch Crèche building.....	4,500.00
On Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000.00
On inalienable property; Fitch Block, etc.....	29,500.00
On 304 Michigan Street.....	1,000.00
On Fitch block rents.....	8,860.00
On ambulance, horses, etc.....	1,000.00
Total insurance.....	<u>\$97,860.00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

Inalienable property .....	\$272,398.79	Charity Organization Society.....	\$259,141.52
Personal property.....	2,200 00	Bills payable.....	19 044.66
Income fund.....	316.00	Fitch income.....	861.79
Suspense account .....	2,966.39	General fund.....	8.06
Bills receivable.....	452.50		
Sales of property .....	152.50		
Cash .....	569 85		
	<u>\$279,056.03</u>		<u>\$279,056.03</u>

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

THOMAS CARY,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
*Finance Committee.*

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF FITCH  
INCOME FOR 1891.

## RECEIPTS.

On hand December 1, 1890.....	\$ 861.79
Rents, Fitch Institute.....	\$4,630.00
Rents, inalienable property .....	8,496.00
Rents, 300 Michigan Street.....	300.00
	<u>13,426.00</u>
	<u>\$14,287.79</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Interest.....	\$1,218.85
City taxes and assessments.....	1,700.00
County taxes.....	350.00
Insurance.....	400.00
Repairs and improvements.....	500.00
Administration of Trust.....	2,200 00
Fitch Institute, running expenses .....	3,000.00
	<u>\$9,368.85</u>
Appropriation for dispensary.....	\$ 800.00
Appropriation for hospital.....	1,000.00
Appropriation for Grant and Loan fund,	100.00
	<u>1,900.00</u>
Estimated surplus .....	<u>11,268.85</u>
	<u>\$3,018.94</u>

## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

*To the Committee on Fitch Crèche :*

GENTLEMEN :—The ladies of the Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche are happy to have succeeded in their efforts to pay the running expenses of the Crèche during the past year, and are earnest in their wish to live up to the high reputation which the Crèche enjoys, both at home and abroad.

In May last a training school for nursery-maids was started in connection with the Crèche, and at the end of four months, the first class went in for examination, when it was found that but one pupil was fitted to be graduated, and she, being young, decided to remain for another course.

Great difficulty was experienced in procuring suitable girls, who should be both physically and mentally capable of taking the course, and whose financial resources were such as to enable them to live outside while following it.

The fact that forty per cent. of the applicants for places were found upon examination to be tainted with tuberculosis in various stages of development, opened the eyes of the ladies to the amount of contaminating disease to which fond mothers subject their children when choosing a nurse-maid, whom they examine critically in every respect save physically, which is quite if not even more necessary.

The committee therefore decided, when opening the autumn term on November 12th, to adhere closely to a careful physical examination of all applicants for admission to the training school, to furnish a dormitory, to board and lodge the girls in the Crèche, and to re-arrange the course of instruction so that after the first four months without pay the class should pass into the pay of the Crèche, and after a service of four months on the regular wages of the Crèche should be graduated from the institution. The class must necessarily therefore be kept very small. This arrangement has been tried, and the result thus far has proved eminently satisfactory.

A course of sixteen lectures was arranged, which is now being given at the Crèche every Wednesday afternoon at half past two o'clock—open to anyone who may choose to attend it.

The subjects of the lectures are as follows :

November 12th. BATHING—Regular habit of bathing. Rock salt and alcohol, their use and abuse. Massage. Dressing child for night and day. Care of sponges, soaps, towels and powder. The lecture was given by Miss Masten, Superintendent of the Nurses' Training School of the Buffalo General Hospital, who exemplified her lecture by carefully bathing and dressing a child in the presence of the class.

November 19th. FEEDING—Regular habit of feeding. Food for different ages. Preparation of food. Proper position while feeding. Over-feeding. Care of bottle, etc. This lecture was given by Dr. Jessie Shepard.

November 26th. SLEEPING—Amount of sleep necessary. Regular time and healthful habit of sleep. How to put a baby to sleep. Correct position. Ventilation of room. Darkening of the room. Temperature of the room. Care of bed and bedding. Airing of bed clothes and pillow, etc. The lecture was given by Dr. Harriet E. Sheldon.

December 3d. EXERCISE—Amount at different ages. Baby carriage, its adjustment to protect from glare of sun, and from cold winds. Position of child in riding. Amount of walking without over-fatigue and position in walking. Carrying the baby. Tossing up, troling, etc. Lecture given by Dr. Electa B. Whipple.



December 10th. KINDERGARTEN—Occupations. Amusements for rainy days, amusements for pleasant days, etc. Lecture given by Mrs. William H. Heath.

December 17th. CLOTHING—Clothing necessary for different ages, temperaments and seasons. Mending and darning. Washing flannels and diapers. Results of too much clothing, and of too little clothing, etc., etc. Lecture by Mrs. E. L. Cook.  
(No lectures given during the holidays)

January 7th. NURSERY COOKERY—Broths. Farinaceous food. Table manners. Table appointment. Lecture by Miss Elizabeth White Wadsworth, followed by four lessons in cooking, upon which practice will be given the maids by the matron.

January 14th. ANATOMY. Lecture by Dr. Ida C. Bender.

January 21st. PHYSIOLOGY. Lecture by Dr. Ida C. Bender.

January 28th and February 4th. THE TEETH—Growth of teeth. Physical condition during growth of teeth. Foods for children at different periods. Lecture by Dr. William C. Barrows.

February 11th. THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS—Growth, care, etc. Lecture by Dr. Ernest Wende.

February 18th. THE EYES AND EARS—Formation and care. Gestures betraying trouble. Lecture by Dr. F. Park Lewis.

February 25th. NATURE'S WANTS—Diapers, etc. Colic, constipation, diarrhoea, various kinds of colds. Lecture by Mrs. Charles Kennedy, M. D.

March 4th. EMERGENCIES—Burns, scalds, convulsions, choking, household surgery, etc. Lecture by Mrs. Charles Kennedy, M. D.

March 11th. THE NURSERY—Hygiene of. Lecture by Dr. Gustave A. Pohl.

March 18th. THE BABY—Moral tone, obedience, etc. The nurse-maid—correct language, stories, songs, morals, requisites. Lecture by Dr. Gustave A. Pohl.

Mrs. William H. Heath and Mrs. Marcus M. Darr go twice a week to instruct the class in fine sewing, mending and darning, on which they practice daily under the supervision of the matron. Miss Wadsworth is giving the class a course of lessons in nursery cooking, which bids fair to be a liberal education for household use.

Mrs. Henry Altman, with one other able assistant, has kindly agreed to raise the money for all the expenses of the school during the first two terms; and the ladies are all working slowly and carefully to assure the successful establishment of a training school for nursery-maids which shall stand side by side with the training schools for nurses so admirably established in connection with the various hospitals in the country.

So much for the progressive work of the Fitch Crèche.

At the holiday season the ladies decided to have the customary Christmas tree give place to a celebration of Christmas in the home of each of the children connected with the Crèche. To this end, baskets were made up containing warm mittens, hoods, toys, oranges, and candy, each well-filled basket being crowned by a wreath of evergreen and a sprig of holly.

Miss Harris, the matron of the Crèche, had previously visited each family, and had ascertained the necessities of all, which aided the ladies materially in meeting these wants. On Christmas eve, as each mother came for her little one she received from the matron her Christmas-crowned basket, a package of second-hand clothing, which had been carefully repaired by the nurses in the training class, and fifty cents in silver.

This mode of taking Christmas into the homes of the children was found most satisfactory, so gratified were the mothers by this celebration of the Christmas festival.

A new system of record has been adopted, and was put into use January 1, 1891, which substitutes cards for the book, and will enable one to tell at a glance the social history of the child, the days of its attendance at the Crèche during the year, the labor furnished to the parent, and the amount of fees paid. It also includes the written report of the attending physician on the physical condition of the child at the time of its first entrance, so that hereafter we shall be able to tell more accurately how much we have improved the health of the little ones who are intrusted to us.

We append a tabular statement showing the comparative record of attendance for 1889 and 1890, while the financial statement will be found included in that of the treasurer of the Charity Organization Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARIA M. LOVE,  
*Chairman.*

ELIZABETH A. CRANE,  
*Secretary.*

#### Comparative Record of Attendance.

MONTHS.	Admis- sions. 1889.	Admis- sions. 1890.	In- crease.	De- crease.
January .....	199	551	352	
February.....	158	494	336	
March .....	298	447	149	
April .....	513	730	117	
May .....	705	709	4	
June .....	724	660		64
July .....	744	715		28
August.....	760	600		160
September.....	663	681	18	
October .....	596	615	19	
November.....	493	475		18
December .....	525	320		205
Totals.....	6378	6898	995	475
Net increase of admissions in 1890 over 1889, 520.				

## COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

*Mr. T. Guildford Smith, Chairman :*

SIR : The reports of the Fitch Accident Hospital and Provident Dispensary for the year ending December 31, 1890, which I submit for your consideration and approval, show a substantial increase over the work of last year, giving evidence of greater confidence in the efficiency of both departments by the community which make use of them, and increased devotedness on the part of the staff and all connected with them in their efforts to produce better results on all who come under their care.

Near the close of the year a new department, that of Genito-Urinary Diseases, was added to the Dispensary, and confided to the care of W. H. Heath, M. D., in whose hands it will receive the careful attention it deserves. The change in the location of the surgery and office and the arrangement of the wards as recommended in our last report was made during the past year, and we point with pride to the reconstructed hospital, feeling that with the limited amount of money at our command we have, if not a model hospital, one approximating it.

With the increased work in the hospital a third assistant was added to the House Staff. It was thought best to provide a neat uniform for the members, knowing that all such adjuncts tend to add dignity to their office.

Respectfully,

LEON F. HARVEY, M. D.,

*Medical Director.*

### FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

#### STAFF.

Leon F. Harvey, M. D.....	<i>Medical Director.</i>
John H. Pryor, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>
E. H. Norton, M. D. (resigned), John Parmenter, M. D.....	<i>Attending Surgeons.</i>
Roswell Park, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon.</i>
Thomas G. Corlett, M. D.....	<i>House Surgeon.</i>
Elgin R. McCreary (resigned), Edward J. Meyer.....	<i>First Assistant.</i>
Chauncey P. Smith, }	<i>Assistants.</i>
Arthur R. Bradbury, }	
Walter F. Barnes.	
Miss Jane A. Gillie.....	<i>Supervising Nurse.</i>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

*General Practice.* A. L. Benedict, M. D., M. A. Crocket, M. D. *Consultant*, Charles Cary, M. D.

*Diseases of the Chest.* De Lancey Rochester, M. D.

*Surgery.* E. H. Norton, M. D. (resigned), John Parmenter, M. D., Thomas G. Corlett, M. D. *Consultant*, Roswell Park, M. D.

*Dermatology.* Ernest Wende, M. D.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose.* Geo. F. Cott, M. D. *Consultant*, F. Whitehill Hinkel, M. D.

*Diseases of Women.* Leon F. Harvey, M. D., E. H. Norton, M. D. (resigned), F. B. Willard, M. D. *Consultant*, Matthew D. Mann, M. D.

*Diseases of Children.* Gustav A. Pohl, M. D., Irving M. Snow, M. D.

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear.* Elmer Starr, M. D.

*Orthopædy.* Bernard Bartow, M. D.

*Genito-Urinary Diseases.* William H. Heath, M. D.

*Pharmacists.* William B. Reed, C. D. Aaron, E. S. Belknap, H. A. Pierce.

## WORK OF THE FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY IN 1890.

Name of Department.	Days open.	New Cases Entered.	Total Treatments.	Daily average of Patients.
General Practice.....	292 days	592	2042	6.99 +
Surgery .....	292 "	179	641	2.19 +
Diseases of the Skin.....	292 "	184	1142	3.91 +
Diseases of the Throat and Nose.....	146 "	78	483	3.30 +
Diseases of Women.....	292 "	122	1065	3.64 +
Diseases of Children.....	292 "	191	804	2.75 +
Diseases of the Eye and Ear.....	147 "	84	823	5.59 +
Diseases of the Nerves.....	52 "	32	142	2.73 +
Orthopædy.....	52 "	8	43	0.82 +
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs..	3 "	4	15	5.00
		1474	7200	
Daily average of new cases entered.....				5.04 +
" " " treatments .....				24.65 +
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....				9.584
Daily average of prescriptions dispensed.....				32.85 +



## WORK OF THE FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL IN 1890.

*Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director.*

SIR : I herewith submit a detailed report of the work of the Fitch Accident Hospital for the year of 1890.

### CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Total ambulance calls.....	495
(a) Removed to General Hospital.....	151
(b)     "     " other hospitals.....	18
(c)     "     " residence.....	75
(d) Refused to be removed.....	38
(e) Called but received no case....	24
(f) Dead upon arrival.....	22
(g) Unanswered calls.....	
(h) Fire calls.....	2
(i) Brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	165
Total.....	495
Total patients brought to hospital without ambulance.....	273
Total patients brought to hospital in ambulance.....	165
Total patients transported in ambulance not brought to Fitch Hospital.....	244
Total cases cared for by Fitch Hospital.....	682

### CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total cases.....	438
Transferred to General Hospital.....	63
Discharged recovered.....	206
Discharged improved.....	33
Transferred to other hospitals.....	3
Transferred home.....	53
Passed out of notice.....	48
Died.....	*25
Still under treatment.....	7
Brought over from last report.....	21
Discharged recovered.....	15
Discharged improved.....	6
Total cases treated during year.....	459

\*Fifty per cent. died within an hour after admission.

MEDICAL.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Contributing Cause.
Insolation .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Angina Pectoris.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carbolic acid poisoning.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Arsenic poisoning .....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sulphur poisoning.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Carbon Mon Oxide poisoning.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	11	2	.....	7	2	.....

## SURGICAL—INJURIES TO HEAD, FACE, AND NECK.

Wounds.....	80	65	10	5	.....	.....
Fracture, skull, simple.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ compound.....	12	7	.....	2	3	.....
“ base skull.....	6	.....	1	.....	5	.....
“ jaw.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
“ nose.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concussion of brain.....	10	7	.....	3	.....	.....
Total.....	112	80	11	13	8	.....

## INJURIES TO CHEST AND BACK.

Fracture, clavicle.....	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....
“ scapula.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
“ ribs.....	14	4	.....	1	.....	9
Stab wound of neck.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ shoulder.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ chest.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Wound of shoulder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ back.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusions of chest.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ back.....	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Sprain of back.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37	17	2	8	.....	10

## GUN SHOT WOUNDS.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct.	Contributing Cause.
Wound of forehead.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ eye.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ face.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ neck.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ chest.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
“ “ shoulder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ back.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ abdomen.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
“ “ skull (fracture).....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	15	3	1	10	1	.....

## INJURIES TO UPPER EXTREMITIES.

Wounds, fingers and thumbs.....	113	90	15	8	.....	.....
Fractures, arm.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
“ forearm.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....
“ ulna.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ radius.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ hand.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ arm, compound.....	10	5	3	.....	.....	2
“ forearm, compound.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2
“ radius.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ hand.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....
“ thumb.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ phalanges.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocation of shoulder, subglenoid.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ subacromial.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ subclavicular.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ elbow.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprain of shoulder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds of arm.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ forearm.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	16	10	3	3	.....	.....
Total.....	215	169	23	19	.....	4

## INJURIES TO ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct.	Contributing Cause.
Stab wound of abdomen .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ruptured urethra .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total .....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

## INJURIES TO LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Fracture, thigh. ....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	2
“ leg. ....	9	1	.....	8	.....	.....
“ Pott's. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ foot. ....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ thigh, compound. ....	14	.....	.....	5	1	8
“ leg “ .....	15	2	4	6	.....	3
“ foot “ .....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
“ toes “ .....	9	3	2	4	.....	.....
Dislocation, hip (pubic) .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ knee .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ ankle compound. ....	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Sprain of ankle. ....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Wound of thigh. ....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ foot. ....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	77	13	9	41	1	13

## GENERAL INJURIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

Burns and scalds. ....	6	2	1	2	1	.....
Shock .....	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Cellulitis. ....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felons. ....	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Enlarged cervical glands. ....	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Caries. ....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Talipes (varus). ....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ingrowing nails .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocele .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tumors (fatty). ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epithelioma. ....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis of knee. ....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hare lip. ....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ankylosis. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign bodies in eye. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abscess. ....	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Phimosis. ....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	65	42	20	2	1	.....



OPERATIONS.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	Died.
Amputations, fingers . . . . .	52	48	4		
“ thumbs . . . . .	9	7	2		
“ hand . . . . .	3	2		1	
“ forearm . . . . .	2	2			
“ arm . . . . .	8	2		4	2
“ toes . . . . .	4	4			
“ foot . . . . .	4	2		2	
“ leg . . . . .	11	5		4	2
“ thigh . . . . .	6			2	4
Dislocations — Reduction of . . . . .	18	10		8	
Fractures — Reduction of . . . . .	64	35	5	24	
Wounds sutured . . . . .	124	110	4	20	
Trephining skull . . . . .	11	3		3	5
Laparotomy . . . . .	1			1	
Exsection ankle . . . . .	1			1	
“ cuboid . . . . .	1			1	
“ ulna . . . . .	1			1	
“ metacarpal . . . . .	1	1			
Wiring tibia and fibula . . . . .	2			2	
External urethrotomy . . . . .	1			1	
Suturing tendons . . . . .	1	1			
Arthrotomy for reduction of luxation of shoulder	1			1	
Incision for removal of foreign bodies . . . . .	5	4		1	
“ “ abscess . . . . .	2	2			
“ “ hæmatoma, scalp . . . . .	2	2			
Circumcision . . . . .	2	2			
Total . . . . .	337	232	15	77	13

## DISPENSARY CASES OPERATED UPON IN HOSPITAL.

Removal of enlarged cervical glands . . . . .	6	4		2	
Tenotomy for club foot . . . . .	1			1	
Caries . . . . .	2			2	
Ingrowing nails . . . . .	2	2			
Tumor of arm . . . . .	1	1			
Epithelioma . . . . .	1	1			
Hare lip . . . . .	2	2			
Abscesses . . . . .	12	12			
Felons . . . . .	10	10			
Hydrocele . . . . .	2	2			
Arthrotomy for tuberculosis of knee . . . . .	2			2	
Total . . . . .	41	34		7	

It has been the aim of the house staff, under the direction of the attending surgeon, to render prompt, efficient aid to the injured, and that our efforts in this direction have been appreciated, is shown by the increase in the amount of work accomplished as compared with the previous year.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS G. CORLETT, M. D.,  
House Surgeon.

## REPORT OF THE PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

The yard was opened for employment on February 13, 1890, and work was given in it until March 25th. During this period 276 orders for work were issued to 91 men, but of this number 38 men refused to accept the employment, a proportion of more than forty per cent.

The cutting amounted to 88 cords of slab wood, and 24 cords of hard wood.

The small patronage which the yard enjoys is largely responsible for the limited amount of relief by labor which it affords to the poor during the winter season.

The entire wood business is now under competent supervision; and prompt service, and the best of kindling and grate wood are guaranteed.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1889.

William Anderson.....	\$ 5
George S. Hazard.....	10
Miss Lilly Cameron Rogers.....	25
Union Bridge Co.....	50
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10
E. L. Cook.....	5
Ray V. Pierce.....	25
	<u>\$130</u>

## JANUARY, 1890.

Otto Ulbrich.....	\$ 5
James P. White.....	10
C. C. Wycoff, M. D.....	5
P. H. Griffin.....	5
Mrs. O. J. Eggert.....	5
R. P. Wilson.....	5
E. H. Howard.....	20
	<u>\$ 55</u>

## FEBRUARY, 1890.

H. M. Watson.....	\$ 5
George E. Matthews.....	25
Mrs. R. J. Sherman.....	10
Simon Fleischmann.....	5
W. H. Walker.....	5
Mrs. Charles W. Pardee.....	25
George E. Laverack.....	10
R. B. Adam.....	25
	<u>\$110</u>

## MARCH, 1890.

Thomas Cary.....	\$ 5
B. Rumsey.....	5
George J. Sicard.....	10
Mrs. Geo. B. Gates.....	25
R. R. Buck.....	5
Rev. Wm. Gleason.....	5
Junius S. Smith.....	5
D. R. Morse.....	20
A. D. A. Miller.....	10
George L. Williams.....	10
Wm. P. Letchworth.....	5
B. Frank Dake.....	5
C. J. Close.....	5
Wm. H. Gratwick.....	25
	<u>\$140</u>

## APRIL, 1890.

Nathaniel Rochester.....	\$ 5
P. P. Pratt.....	30
R. H. Williams.....	5
John C. Jewett Mfg. Co.....	25
J. J. Ehrlich.....	5
Atlas Refining Co.....	5
Smith, Davis & Co.....	5
Hon. James M. Smith.....	10
Richard K. Noye.....	25
Ansley Wilcox.....	5
	<u>\$120</u>

## MAY, 1890.

D. E. Newhall.....	\$ 10
Mrs. James H. Metcalfe.....	25
Francis Almy.....	5
	<u>\$ 40</u>

## JUNE, 1890.

Alexander Brush.....	\$ 5
Mrs. George B. Gates.....	25
	<u>\$ 30</u>

## AUGUST, 1890.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	\$ 50
Gibson T. Williams.....	100
C. & F. Georger.....	5
F. A. Bell.....	25
Edward Bennett.....	100
James R. Smith.....	25
	<u>\$305</u>

## SEPTEMBER, 1890.

John R. Williams.....	\$ 5
Sheldon T. Viele.....	5
Mrs. L. P. Viele.....	5
Bingham & Taylor.....	50
	<u>\$ 65</u>

## OCTOBER, 1890.

Hon. Wm. W. Hammond.....	\$ 5
Mrs. Wm. H. Glenny.....	50
Frank M. Hollister.....	5
William H. Peabody.....	5
John Hauenstein, M. D.....	10
Carleton Sprague.....	15
E. C. Sprague.....	25
B. C. Rumsey.....	100
B. B. Glenny.....	25
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	25
J. Scoville.....	100
	<u>\$365</u>

## NOVEMBER, 1890.

Mrs. Walter Cary.....	\$ 25.00
F. L. Danforth.....	5.00
Sherman S. Rogers.....	25.00
Frank F. Williams.....	7.50
Leon F. Harvey.....	5.00
T. Guilford Smith.....	10.00
J. J. McWilliams.....	25.00
F. H. Root.....	50.00

J. G. Munro.....	\$25.00
Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	5.00
Miss Morris.....	5.00
F. Aug. Georger.....	5.00
Frank M. Loomis.....	10.00
Jos. L. Hunsicker.....	10.00
Frank Lee.....	5.00
George Gorham.....	10.00
S. O. Barnum & Son.....	5.00
Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell.....	10.00
Isaac Geiershofer.....	5.00
J. J. Albright.....	100.00
J. M. Richmond.....	50.00
T. T. Ramsdell.....	10.00
Sidney M. Sweet.....	5.00
W. S. Bissell.....	50.00
Brinker & Jones.....	25.00
Buffalo Gas Light Co.....	100.00
Citizens Gas Co.....	50.00
Estate of Wm. H. Glenny.....	50.00
Cornell Lead Co.....	10.00
James H. Madison.....	5.00
E. T. Evans.....	50.00
Herbert P. Bissell.....	10.00
Henry F. Allen.....	10.00
Arthur C. Coffey.....	5.00
John C. Glenny.....	10.00
E. L. Stevenson.....	25.00
George Bleistein.....	50.00
John C. Graves.....	25.00
John L. Williams.....	25.00
Anonymous.....	50.00
Mrs. Stephen C. Clarke.....	10.00
Charles B. Wheeler.....	5.00
R. R. Hefford.....	5.00
Charles W. Goodyear.....	10.00
S. S. Spaulding.....	25.00
H. M. Watson.....	25.00
Porter Norton.....	10.00
Lautz Bros. & Co.....	35.00
Mrs. S. V. R. Watson.....	50.00
Norris Morey.....	10.00
Henry W. Box.....	35.00
Hon. James M. Smith.....	25.00
R. L. Howard.....	20.00
George Urban, Jr.....	10.00

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\$1,262.50

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## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$ 130.00
January.....	55.00
February.....	110.00
March.....	140.00
April.....	120.00
May.....	40.00
June.....	30.00
July.....	0.00
August.....	305.00
September.....	65.00
October.....	365.00
November.....	1,262.50
Total from 123 subscribers....	<u>\$2,622.50</u>

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1889.

Henry W. Box.....	\$ 15
Charles G. Shepard.....	5
A. W. Morgan.....	10
George V. Forman.....	15
Mrs. Forman.....	5
D. O'Day.....	15
Bell, Lewis & Yates.....	25
W. S. Bissell.....	15
Anonymous.....	15
	<u>\$120</u>

## JANUARY, 1890.

Mrs. J. G. Munro.....	\$ 5
Mrs. Wm. H. Davis.....	10
Miss Durkee.....	5
Isaac Altman.....	5
Julius Altman.....	5
Henry Altman.....	5
Philo D. Beard.....	5
T. T. Ramsdell.....	5
Andrew J. Rich.....	10
Mrs. M. Block.....	2
Mrs. N. Desbecker.....	2
Mrs. W. W. Sloan.....	1
Mrs. W. H. Orcutt.....	1
Miss Marshall.....	5
	<u>\$ 66</u>

## FEBRUARY, 1890.

Mrs. Seward Cary.....	\$ 25
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	5
Miss E. H. Gates.....	10
Mrs. James Ganson.....	10
Mrs. E. T. Evans.....	5
Mrs. S. S. Spaulding.....	5
Mrs. John L. Williams (collections)	40
	<u>\$100</u>

## MARCH, 1890.

Thomas Cary.....	\$ 5.00
Miss Love (Sundries).....	15.75
Mrs. L. K. Bass.....	5.00
Mrs. B. Folwell.....	1.00
Miss Truscott.....	1.00
I. Geiershofer.....	5.00
Miss Louise Howard.....	1.00
Mrs. Frank Martin.....	1.00
Christmas Fund (surplus).....	1.00
Gies & Co.....	5.00
E. H. Butler.....	10.00
O. P. Letchworth.....	25.00
Mrs. C. W. Goodyear.....	5.00
Mrs. D. N. Lockwood.....	5.00
Mrs. E. C. Warner.....	5.00
	<u>\$90.75</u>

## APRIL, 1890.

Mrs. William Young Warren....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. Henry Altman.....	5.00
Mrs. Dr. Battie.....	3.00
Charles H. Utley.....	10.00
Mrs. J. W. Cloud.....	2.00
Henry A. Crane.....	5.00
J. G. Forsyth.....	5.00
Mrs. Bainbridge Folwell.....	2.00
Mrs. E. T. Evans.....	5.00
Mrs. P. H. Griffin.....	10.00
Newton Scatcherd.....	15.00
Miss Root.....	10.00
Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	25.00
Miss Morris.....	5.00
Mrs. Henry W. Box.....	5.00
Mrs. John L. Williams.....	6.00
Mrs. James Adams.....	5.00
Mrs. William H. Heath.....	5.00



Mrs. B. B. Glenny.....	\$ 5.00
Miss E. O. Smith.....	1.00
Miss F. A. Smith.....	1.00
Mrs. Kahler.....	2.00
Mrs. John Ansteth.....	1.00
Mrs. Habenstreit.....	1.00
Mrs. Eberhart.....	1.00
Mrs. Edward Michael.....	10.00
Mrs. Myers.....	1.50
Cash.....	1.00
Mrs. O. G. Steele.....	2.00
Mrs. J. Bott.....	.25
Mrs. Almy.....	2.00
Mrs. J. F. Chard.....	5.00
Mrs. W. H. Glenny, Jr.....	5.00
Mrs. R. L. Howard.....	5.00
Mrs. E. H. Howard.....	5.00
Miss S. L. Truscott.....	1.00
Trinity Church.....	2.00
A Friend.....	10.00
Hon. James M. Smith.....	10.00
Mrs. John U. Wayland.....	5.00
Mrs. Rosa Harries.....	2.00
Mrs. A. G. Hauenstein.....	5.00
Mrs. Frank Perew.....	5.00
Mrs. William B. Flint.....	5.00
Mrs. George Van Vleck.....	1.00
Mrs. Mary Grey.....	3.00
Mrs. C. W. Pardee.....	7.00
E. R. Shaw.....	10.00
Franklin D. Locke.....	5.00
V. L. Tiphaine.....	5.00
DeLancey Rochester, M. D.....	5.00
Mrs. Geo. H. Lewis.....	5.00
John B. Schlund.....	5.00

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\$268.00

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## JUNE, 1890.

Mrs. Henry Smith.....	\$ 1
John Harvey.....	10
Mrs. John Blocher.....	5
Mrs. P. H. Griffin.....	20

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\$36

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## AUGUST, 1890.

Mrs. Charles B. Graves.....	\$ 2
Mrs. James A. Roberts.....	5
Mrs. C. A. Sweet.....	5
Miss Katharine Graves.....	3
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\$15	

## SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Mrs. A. P. Wright.....	\$ 5
Estate of Ernest G. Grey.....	100
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\$105	

## OCTOBER, 1890.

F. H. Root.....	\$ 50
Geo. M. Porter.....	10
Mr. Young.....	5
Charles Walbridge.....	5
Mrs. Seth Bliss.....	10
Mrs. Jos. Churchyard.....	5
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\$85	

## NOVEMBER, 1890.

James R. Smith.....	\$ 20.00
Mrs. C. A. Allen.....	5.00
Mrs. Frances Bennett.....	5.00
Dr. A. A. Hubbell.....	1.00
Mrs. Charles F. Dunbar.....	1.00
Mrs. Lathrop....	10.00
Mrs. Cary and Miss Love.....	197.15
Mrs. S. A. Simons.....	10.00
Mrs. J. G. Munro.....	15.00
S. O. Barnum & Son.....	10.00
Mrs. W. B. Flint.....	15.00
Mrs. W. O. Chapin.....	15.00
Mrs. Charles F. Bingham.....	100.00
Mrs. F. H. Stevens.....	10.00
Mrs. B. B. Glenny.....	10.00
Mrs. O. P. Letchworth.....	5.00
Mutual Gas Light Co.....	50.00
James A. Roberts.....	25.00
Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear....	5.00
Mrs. Charles F. Ganson.....	5.00
Mrs. Truman G. Avery.....	5.00
Mrs. George B. Mathews.....	5.00

Mrs. Frank Hamlin.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. Jos. L. Hunsicker.....	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Dickson.....	5.00
Mrs. Frank F. Williams.....	10.00
E. G. Spaulding.....	25.00
Mrs. M. A. Crockett.....	1.00
Mrs. John C. Graves.....	.51
Charles H. Williams.....	5.00
Mrs. Charles H. Williams.....	5.00
Mrs. Charles B. Germain.....	3.00
Mrs. Charles W. Pardee.....	5.00
Mrs. John Gordon.....	5.00
Mrs. Henry A. Crane.....	5.00

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\$603.66

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## RECAPITULATION.

December.....	\$ 120.00
January.....	66.00
February.....	100.00
March.....	90.75
April.....	268.00
May.....	0.00
June.....	36.00
July.....	0.00
August.....	15.00
September.....	105.00
October.....	85.00
November.....	603.66

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\$1,489.41

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## APPENDIX.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CHARTER GOVERNING THE  
HEALTH AND POOR DEPARTMENTS.

Chapter I. of Title III. provides, among other things, for the creation of a Department of Health and a Department of Poor.

It further provides that the overseer of the poor shall be elected and hold office for a term of three years and that he "shall execute and file with the city clerk a bond "or undertaking to the city, with sureties in such sum as shall be fixed by ordinance, "conditioned for the faithful performance" of his duties.

Section 17 of Chapter I. of Title II. gives power to the Common Council, among other things, to fix the salaries of the overseer of the poor and the health commissioner and their various subordinates, unless provision is otherwise made in the charter.

Following are given the titles relating to the Departments of Poor and of Health.

## TITLE XIII.

## DEPARTMENT OF POOR.

SECTION 349. There shall be a Department of Poor, of which the overseer of the poor shall be the head. He shall be elected as provided by this act, and shall hold office for the term of three years.

SEC. 350. The overseer shall have charge and control of all expenditures of money by the city for the relief of the poor.

SEC. 351. The overseer shall appoint and may at pleasure remove such subordinates as the Common Council may by ordinance provide for, and the salaries of such subordinates shall be fixed by ordinance of the Common Council.

SEC. 352. The overseer shall keep full records of all applications for city aid or relief, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, and to be properly tabulated and indexed. He shall grant no aid or relief *until* after a strict investigation, made as hereinafter provided, except in case the overseer is satisfied that life or health will be endangered by any delay, and in that event aid must be furnished immediately, and the investigation made within twenty-four hours. The Police Department, on the requisition of the overseer, shall detail not less than two nor more than four special policemen in each year, for conducting such investigation, and other services in the Department of Poor, and the expenses of such police investigators, including necessary car fares and stationery, shall be expenses of the Department of Police, and estimated and defrayed as such. The police investigators shall be chosen with regard to their special fitness for such work. In all cases of application for aid or relief, the police investigators shall, under the direction of the overseer, immediately investigate and report with recommendation to the overseer and to the superintendent of police. It shall be the duty of the overseer to ascertain in each case whether such applicant will become a permanent charge upon the city, and, if so, to certify the same in the proper book of records, whereupon the necessary steps shall be taken by him to cause such applicant to be placed in the proper abode provided by law. The

primary investigation in cases requiring hospital aid or treatment may be made by a city physician, in place of a police investigator, and his report shall be sufficient. The overseer may make such further personal examination in any case as he deems expedient, and may, in his discretion, refuse assistance in any case. The overseer may grant assistance, except hospital treatment, to persons contrary to the report of the investigating officer, but in all such cases he shall enter fully in his records his reasons for so doing. No person shall receive assistance continuously for more than six months succeeding the report of an investigating officer, without a reinvestigation and new report made in like manner as is hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 353. Except *in case of extreme exigency, the causes for which shall be fully entered in the overseer's records, and then for not more than* the period of one month, it shall not be lawful for the overseer to grant aid or relief to any person with whose support the city is not chargeable under the general poor laws of the State; but he shall refer all such persons to the proper State or county officer.

SEC. 354. The overseer shall prepare monthly a full statement showing the amount and kind of assistance granted during the previous month. He shall make a report to the Common Council, *prior to the thirteenth day of January in each year*, which shall contain a summary of such monthly statements. The monthly statements, the reports of the investigating officers, and all other books and records pertaining to the department, shall be systematically kept, and shall be open for examination at all times by any taxpayer of the city, and by the officers of the Police Department; and the names and residences of all persons relieved, with other pertinent facts, shall be kept in such books and records. The overseer shall also furnish to the mayor a daily report of the aid and relief granted by him, with the names and addresses of all recipients.

SEC. 355. No order for aid or relief of any kind shall be given to any person under the age of sixteen years, at the office of the overseer, whether it be for that person or for any other person.

SEC. 356. The aid and relief granted under this title shall be classified as follows: (a) Orders for provisions, boots and shoes, fuel and other necessary articles to be furnished to applicants requiring temporary aid, designated "out-door aid." (b) Burial orders. (c) Orders for hospital aid or treatment, designated "in-door relief." In-door relief in abodes provided by law for cases requiring permanent assistance, shall be granted only by the superintendent of the poor of Erie County, or other proper State or county officer under the general laws of the State, and all cases requiring such relief shall be referred by the overseer to the proper State or county officers.

SEC. 357. Orders for hospital aid or treatment shall only be made upon the recommendation of a city physician, specifying the nature of the disease or injury, or if the exigency of the case is such that a formal recommendation can not be obtained before the order is given, the case shall be personally examined and the order approved or disapproved by a city physician within forty-eight hours thereafter.

SEC. 358. The overseer shall contract for burials, and also for furnishing boots, shoes and fuel, upon the orders furnished by him, with suitable persons, under ordinances to be enacted by the Common Council.

SEC. 359. Orders of the overseer for provisions, boots and shoes, or fuel or other out-door aid, shall specify what nature of articles shall be furnished on the same, and the value thereof. Except where contracts have been made as provided in the fore-



going section, the order shall be drawn in blank as regards the person or firm drawn upon, and they shall be valid evidence of indebtedness against the city, in the hands of the person or firm who shall accept and fill the same.

SEC. 360. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person or firm to furnish beer, liquors or intoxicating drinks of any kind on an order of the overseer of the poor, or to buy such order from the person to whom it was issued; or from any other person before it has been accepted and filled, or to furnish any article not specified or embraced therein. Such orders shall be drawn with proper blank spaces for the following entries, which shall be made thereon by the persons accepting and filling them: (1) The name of the person presenting the order; (2) the name of the person accepting it; (3) the amount and kind of articles furnished, with the prices thereof; and they shall in all cases be returned by the acceptor, or his agents or assigns, to the overseer, to be examined by him and entered in his books of records, and to be countersigned by him before they shall be paid by the city treasurer.

SEC. 361. *The city physicians appointed under section two hundred and thirty-four of this act shall render all necessary medical services to indigent sick persons within their respective districts, under rules and regulations prescribed by the overseer of the poor and approved by the Board of Health, and subject to his directions.* The officers in charge of the several police precincts of the city may issue to the several city physicians orders to visit any indigent sick person residing within their respective districts, and it shall be the duty of said city physician to so visit any such person upon receiving such order, and any indigent sick person may apply to any officer in charge of a police precinct for such an order.

SEC. 362. The overseer shall furnish the city physicians with official prescription blanks, which shall be used by the city physicians in prescribing medicines for the indigent sick attended by them on the order of the overseer or the officers in charge of the several police precincts, under rules and regulations prescribed by the overseer. Said prescription blanks *shall be signed by the physician issuing them and shall have the same force and effect, and be accepted and filled in the same manner, and shall be returned and paid in the same manner as orders of the overseer for provisions issued under section three hundred and fifty-nine of this act. Such prescriptions shall be returned to the overseer of the poor within thirty days for payment.*

SEC. 363. The city physicians shall furnish to the overseer reports weekly and whenever required by the overseer, of the names and addresses of all persons attended by them, with the nature of their ailments, the number of visits made to each, and the number and kind of prescriptions given to them.

SEC. 364. Any fraud practiced, or false representation made by an applicant for city aid or relief, or by any other person, to procure aid or relief to be given, or to procure any order for out-door aid to be accepted or filled, or to be paid by the city, or any willful act of any city officer or other person, designed to impede or in any way to interfere with the just and proper administration of this department, shall be a misdemeanor.

## TITLE VIII.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

SEC. 231. There shall be a Department of Health, which shall be under the control and management of a health commissioner, who shall be appointed by the mayor and act under the advice and supervision of a Board of Health. *The Board of Health shall consist of the mayor, president of the board of public works, and said health*

commissioner. The health commissioner shall hold his office for a term of five years from the time of his appointment and until his successor is appointed, and shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. He shall be a reputable and licensed physician of not less than thirty years of age, and with an actual experience as a practicing physician of not less than five years.

SEC. 232. The commissioner shall have supervision over the care, removal and burial or incineration of the dead, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, the registration of vital statistics in the city, and with the approval of the board *he shall* make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the proper carrying out and enforcement of all laws and ordinances that may be prescribed for the government of said department, for the protection of the public health and for the proper care and registration of such statistics.

SEC. 233. The commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to prepare such ordinances as he shall deem to be required for the protection of the public health, and for securing the proper registration of births, marriages, deaths and such other statistical information as may be necessary for the efficient working of the department, with penalties for their violation, which ordinances, when approved by the board, shall be by him submitted to the Common Council, and when approved by said Common Council, shall have the same force and effect as other ordinances of the city. No ordinance so prepared and approved, shall be repealed or amended without the approval of the health commissioner and Board of Health, and the Common Council shall adopt no ordinance relating to or governing the matter and things contained in this title, unless the same shall be recommended by the health commissioner and Board of Health.

SEC. 234. The commissioner shall divide the city into eight health districts, and the Board of Health shall appoint a physician in good standing in the medical profession for each of said districts. The board shall also, in addition, appoint from the homœopathic school of medicine, two physicians for such districts as it may designate. *The board may at any time remove any of said persons and appoint a successor.* The said physicians shall be known as city physicians of their respective districts. It shall be the duty of said city physicians to render medical service to indigent sick persons, as *prescribed in title thirteen of this act*, and to report to the Department of Health any nuisance or unsanitary places or violation of health ordinances or regulations that may come to their attention in connection with the performance of their duties. In case of epidemics or impending pestilence the city physicians shall perform such professional duties as may be required of them by the health commissioner.

SEC. 235. The commissioner shall have power to appoint an assistant health officer, a clerk, a register of vital statistics, an inspector of plumbing and drainage, *who must be a practical plumber*, a city chemist, a cattle inspector, a keeper of quarantine hospital, a city scavenger and two inspectors of food supplies and drugs, and such other officers and employees as may be authorized by the Common Council. The board, with the concurrence of the Common Council, shall fix the salaries of all the city physicians and other employees, and the duration of the terms of office of all such employees shall be in the discretion of the commissioner of health; provided, however, that the whole expense of administering said department shall not exceed the sum appropriated therefor by the Common Council, except as provided in section seventy-three, and all expenditures so incurred for whatever purpose, shall be made

and met in such manner as is provided for in other departments of the city government and in the following section. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of police to execute the orders of the health commissioner when so requested by him.

SEC. 236. In the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health of the city, by reason of impending pestilence, it shall be the duty of the health commissioner to take such measures and do, order and cause to be done such acts and make such expenditures (beyond those duly estimated for as herein provided) for the preservation of the public health from such impending pestilence as he may, in good faith, deem the public safety and health to demand, and the Board of Health shall, in writing, approve; and such peril not be deemed to exist, except when and for such period as the Board of Health shall by proclamation declare.

SEC. 237. The commissioner shall have full power to enforce and carry out all ordinances, rules and regulations for the preservation of the public health, and for the registration of vital statistics as have been or may be hereafter enacted by the Common Council; and in case any business or practice is dangerous or detrimental to the public health, to prohibit the same, and to declare unwholesome grounds, yards, cellars, buildings and other places, stagnant or unwholesome waters, filth and unwholesome matter injurious to health, to be nuisances, and upon so declaring, the commissioner shall have power to abate the same in such manner as he may deem expedient, and the expense may be assessed upon the lands upon or in front of which said nuisances were, or upon the parcels of land benefited by the abatement of the nuisance, as the Common Council shall direct; but no established business or the rights to property of any person shall be interfered with or prohibited until the offender or offenders therewith charged shall have been duly summoned by notice of not less than one or more than five days to appear before said commissioner to show cause why such declaration or order of prohibition shall not be enforced against the party or parties or premises charged, nor until the said party or parties or persons interested in the premises shall have an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel.

SEC. 238. Any person or persons desiring to erect a building for use as a dwelling for more than three families, or for use as a livery stable or public barn in which live-stock of any kind is to be kept, a slaughter-house or a rendering establishment, or to alter or convert an existing building to such uses, shall submit the plans for such building or alterations to the commissioner, who shall have power, *if not prohibited by ordinance or law*, to permit or prohibit the erection or alteration or conversion of any building to be devoted to such uses under such rules and regulations as he may adopt; and the commissioner shall have the power to cause the removal of persons from any building which, in his judgment, is so crowded by persons dwelling therein as to endanger the public health.

SEC. 239. (1.) Every master and journeyman plumber, or a person who has been engaged in the business of plumbing for five years next prior to the passage of this act, carrying on his trade in the city, shall under such rules and regulations as the Board of Health of said city may prescribe, register his name and address with the clerk of said Board of Health, and after said date it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the trade of plumbing in said city unless his name is registered as above provided.

(2.) A list of the registered plumbers in the city of Buffalo shall be published in the newspaper designated by the Common Council of said city to publish the official proceedings of said city at least once in each year.



(3.) The drainage and plumbing constructed or placed in and about all buildings both public and private, in the city of Buffalo, shall be constructed, executed, and placed in accordance with plans previously approved in writing by the Board of Health or the health commissioner. Suitable drawings and descriptions of said drainage and plumbing shall in each case be submitted to said Board of Health or commissioner, and shall be placed on file in the office of the board. Said Board of Health is hereby authorized to receive and place on file drawings and descriptions of the plumbing and drainage of buildings erected in said city prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 240. The Board of Health of the city of Buffalo shall have power to make such rules and regulations for the registration of plumbers and for drainage in said city as such board shall deem proper, and to make all such rules and regulations as shall by it be deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this title.

SEC. 241. The commissioner shall have power to take measures to prevent the entrance of pestilential or infectious diseases into the city ; to stop, detain and examine for that purpose every person coming from any place infected, or believed to be infected with such disease ; to cause any person infected or believed to be infected with such disease, to be removed to such quarantine hospital as the city may maintain. And for such purpose the city shall maintain a quarantine hospital which shall be under the control and direction of, and whose necessary attendants shall be appointed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall have power to cleanse infected buildings, vessels, vehicles and places of all kinds, and to destroy furniture, clothing and other property so infected as to be dangerous to public health.

SEC. 242. Any court of record in the city, or any judge or justice thereof, shall have power, at any time after the service of notice of any violation of any provision of this title and upon the affidavit of the commissioner, to restrain in an action by the commissioner in his name of office, by injunction order, the further progress of any violation of the provisions of this title or of any work upon or about the building or premises upon which the said violation exists, and no undertaking shall be required as a condition to the granting or issuing of any injunction. Upon obtaining such injunction, the health commissioner shall record in the office of the clerk of the county of Erie an instrument under his hand setting forth a description of the premises against which such injunction is obtained, and the nature of the complaint against the same. The clerk of the county is hereby authorized and required to provide a suitable book in which to record such instruments and the necessary and proper indexes thereto. Upon such injunctions being dissolved, or upon certificate of the health commissioner that the cause of complaint has been removed, the said clerk of the county is authorized and required to discharge of record the instrument so recorded relating to the property affected by such injunction.

SEC. 243. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to visit all hospitals in which patients supported by the city are received, at least once in each month, and to inquire into the condition of any such patients whom he may find therein, and to order the discharge of any such patients whom he shall deem to be sufficiently recovered, and he shall communicate such order to the Department of Poor; and after the issuing of any such order the patient therein referred to shall cease to be a city charge.

SEC. 244. Any person violating any of the provisions of this title or any of the ordinances adopted under the powers granted by it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.



# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Organized December 11, 1877.*

*Incorporated November 21, 1879.*

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President.*

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President.*

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

## TRUSTEES.

### *One year.*

JOHN H. COWING,  
BRYANT B. GLENNY,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

### *Two years.*

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

### *Three years.*

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
JAMES MOONEY,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. WILCOX, SMITH, BENNETT, COWING and RICHMOND.

*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

*District Work*—Messrs. VIELE, WILCOX, MUNRO, SAWYER and CARY.

## COUNCIL.

I.—*The Board of Trustees.*

II.—*Representatives from District Committees:*

WM. W. HAMMOND, Chairman District 1. THOMAS CARY, Chairman District 2.  
HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary District 1. FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Secretary District 2.  
GEORGE WING, Chairman District 3.  
Miss ELLEN KENNEDY, Secretary District 3.

III.—*Members ex-officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member of Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

IV.—*Members Specially Elected:*

D. C. Beard,	John C. Graves,	O. P. Letchworth,	P. P. Pratt,
Louis M. Brock,	George S. Hazard,	Rev. Herbert G. Lord,	J. H. Pryor, M. D.,
Charles Cary, M.D.,	R. R. Hefford,	George E. Matthews,	Henry A. Richmond,
James Crate,	Frank M. Hollister,	J. J. McWilliams,	Henry W. Sprague,
Wm. H. Glenny,	Henry R. Howland,	D. R. Morse,	E. Corning Townsend,
James F. Gluck,	Henry M. Kent,	Roswell Park, M. D.,	C. M. Underhill.
Wm. H. Gratwick,			

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Fitch Crèche*—C. Cary, Gratwick, Glenny.

*Instruction*—H. W. Sprague, H. A. Richmond, Smith.

*Lectures*—Gluck, Larned, F. F. Williams.

*Membership*—T. Cary, Wilcox, Cowing.

*Mendicity*—Graves, Richmond, Hammond.

*Penny Bank*—T. Cary, Viele, Ehrlich.

*Provident Dispensary and Accident Hospital*—Smith, C. Cary, Park, Crate, McWilliams, Pryor.

*Publication*—Hollister, Matthews, Lord.

*Reading Room*—Hollister, Gratwick, Hazard.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Brock, Hefford, Underhill.

*Wood Yard*—Munro, T. Cary, Crate.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

MISS LOVE, Chairman.

Mrs. J. J. Albright,  
Mrs. Henry Altman,  
Mrs. Henry W. Box,  
Mrs. W. S. Bissell,  
Mrs. George Bleistein,  
Mrs. E. L. Cook,  
Mrs. M. A. Crockett,  
Mrs. John C. Graves,  
Mrs. P. H. Griffin,

Mrs. Wm. H. Heath,  
Mrs. E. P. Hussey,  
Mrs. Harry Hamlin,  
Mrs. Wm. L. Hodgman,  
Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker,  
Mrs. Carlton Jewett,  
Mrs. O. P. Letchworth,  
Mrs. Geo. E. Laverack,  
Mrs. James Mooney,

Mrs. Edward Michael,  
Mrs. Roswell Park,  
Mrs. O. C. Reid,  
Miss Root,  
Mrs. S. S. Spaulding,  
Mrs. J. N. Scatcherd,  
Miss Truscott,  
Miss Bertha Underhill,  
Mrs. John L. Williams.

Miss E. B. S. Wood, Treasurer.

Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Secretary.

*Central Office*—Nos. 1 and 2 Fitch Institute. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, Secretary and Treasurer.

*District No. 1*—Office, Fitch Institute, corner Michigan and Swan streets.

Committee—Hon. Wm. W. Hammond, Chairman; Henry C. Fiske, Secretary. Adam Schell, B. D. Rogers, Ephraim Funk, Geo. H. Stowitz, Thomas H. Munsell.

Meet every Monday at 5 P. M.

William Murphy, Agent; Miss Anna McAnally, Clerk.

*District No. 2*—Office, No. 10 Court Street.

Committee—Thomas Cary, Chairman; Julius J. Ehrlich, Secretary. Frederick Almy, Frank F. Williams, O. H. Hauenstein.

Meets every Friday at 5 P. M.

Adam Meister, Agent; Miss Frances Rosenau, Clerk.

*District No. 3*—Office, No. 581 Niagara Street.

Committee—George Wing, Chairman; Miss Ellen Kennedy, Secretary. Rev. Jos. K. Mason, Rev. Herbert G. Lord, Mrs. Henry F. Allen, Mrs. J. R. Petrie.

Meets every Thursday at 5 P. M.

Miss Marion Moore, Agent.

*The Fitch Institute*—Corner of Michigan and Swan Streets. Julius Lawrence, Janitor.

*The Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Office, Room 6, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M.D., Medical Director.

Department of General Practice,.....	Room 7.
“ “ Diseases of the Chest,.....	“ 7.
“ “ Surgery,.....	“ 5.
“ “ Dermatology,.....	“ 3.
“ “ Throat and Nose,.....	“ 5.
“ “ Diseases of Women,.....	“ 4.
“ “ “ “ Children,.....	“ 4.
“ “ “ “ Eye and Ear,.....	“ 5.
“ “ Nervous Diseases,.....	“ 3.
“ “ Genito-Urinary Diseases,.....	“ 3.
“ “ Orthopædy,.....	“ 15.
“ “ Dentistry,.....	“ 25.

*The Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 14, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; John Parmenter, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thomas G. Corlett, M. D., House Surgeon; Josephine Royan, Supervising Nurse.

*The Fitch Training School for Domestic, Nursery Maids' Department*—No. 159 Swan Street.

*The Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Fanny E. Harris, Matron.

*The Provident Wood Yard*—Office, Room 1, Fitch Institute. Yard, corner South Division and Grosvenor streets. Charles G. Boughton, Manager.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

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I give, devise and bequeath to "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF BUFFALO, N. Y." (*Insert description of money or property to be given.*)

NOV 1 1918

## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,

OF

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

AND THE

## SECOND GRADUATION EXERCISES

OF THE

Nursery Maids' Department of the Fitch Training School  
for Domestics.

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The Charity Organization Society held its Fourteenth Annual Meeting in the lecture room of the Buffalo Library on Friday evening, March 25, 1892, and the commencement exercises of the second class to be graduated from the Nursery Maids' Department of the Fitch Training School for Domestics occurred at the same time.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. T. Guilford Smith.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees and a summary of the report of the treasurer were read by the secretary, and, on motion, both reports were received and filed.

The report of the Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche was then presented by Mrs. William H. Heath, and, on motion, was received and filed.



The following reports were then read by title, and received and filed :

Report of the Committee on Accident Hospital and Provident Dispensary.

Report of the Committee on Provident Wood Yard.

Report of the Labor Bureau.

Mr. Ansley Wilcox moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate five trustees in place of John H. Cowing, Bryant B. Glenny, Jewett M. Richmond, Augustus F. Scheu, and Sheldon T. Viele, whose terms had expired, and members to be specially elected to the council, and that the committee be directed to include women in the latter list. Carried.

The president appointed as such committee Ansley Wilcox, Bryant B. Glenny, Mrs. Josiah G. Munro, Mrs. H. H. Otis, and Mrs. George A. Merchant.

The president then introduced Dr. Helen M. Kennedy, who delivered the following address :

We graduate to-night the second class from the Training School for Nursery-Maids. It is small in number, but those whose duty it has been to examine the class feel that there is a marked improvement in the general intelligence.

There is little that can be said to such an audience as this, pertaining to the school or its graduates. That you are the zealous friends of the Charity Organization is evinced by your presence at this, its annual meeting. You support it generously by giving your time, money and sympathy. You are familiar with its various branches of work, the methods employed in conducting its charities, and are informed from time to time of the success attending its work.

Your individual experience with nursery maids is not known to us, but it is probable that all of you have been greatly perplexed to know where to find a conscientious, trustworthy and competent maid with whom you may feel your children are safe.

A *young* nursery maid proves but another child for you to look after. An *old* one puts into practice the antiquated fallacies that you, as a nineteenth-century mother, consider useless if not harmful to your child. A *pretty* one has her mind filled with the attention she *receives* from children of an older growth to the exclusion of the attention she ought to *give*; and despairing of ever finding just the servant needed, you wish for a dozen pairs of hands, and as many personalities, that you may be everything and everywhere to your children, your family, your friends and society. Were this audience composed of strangers to this organization it might be possible to enlist their sympathy in its work; had they never felt the need of a trained nursery maid, a picture might be drawn of the distress of their less fortunate sisters that would convince them that a training school were the most desirable thing in the world. All of this, however, is unnecessary.

You fully recognize the value of the school already established, and the unusual advantage offered by the Crèche for the practical training of nursery maids.

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The one thing lacking is the maids themselves, who are willing to put themselves under training. This difficulty in getting young women to enter the school is but a part of the universal problem of domestic service, and we look to the future for its solution.

The promoters of this training school are gratified to find that there is a great improvement in the class of girls applying for admission, and true success is not measured by numbers so much as by thorough work. As much pains have been taken in instructing this class of three as if there had been ten times the number; and that the pupils have profited by the lectures is shown in the improved care which the children in the Crèche receive.

And just here I have a plea to make for our trained nursery maids. For eight months they have listened to the best medical lecturers our city affords, and have had careful supervision in carrying out, practically, the instruction given. When they come to you, give them a fair trial. Let them wash, dress and feed your children, while you look on, and see if a properly instructed maid is not quite as worthy of trust as one who has had no training. More than this, can you judge intelligently of the work they do if you have never heard any of the lectures given them? Modern Science teaches many new things about the best way to take care of children, and how are you to know of them if you do not put yourself in a position to be taught? What does a young woman know about bringing up children who has spent all of her time after graduation in writing papers for some literary club, or in entertaining her own or her mother's friends? When she comes to have children of her own, how is she to know what to do for them, or what to expect of a maid whom she may employ? Would it not be time well spent for her to listen to some of these lectures given by our best physicians?

When the next course of lectures opens at the Crèche in April, can you not attend some of them, and induce others to come that you may be able to speak more intelligently of the kind work done in our training school?

To you, members of the graduating class, a word or two of suggestion. Commencement day is an event of a life-time. You have just finished the period of instruction, and from to-night you take upon yourselves the responsibility of self-control. Try to learn, each day, some lesson of patience, justice, truth.

Do not go about your work heedlessly, but give thought to it. At night recall the events of the day, and examine them, to see if you did the wisest and best thing possible. You may find that mistakes were made. In the hurry of the occurrence, you may have been impatient, unjust, and perhaps not altogether truthful to the children. Let this be your lesson to be more self-controlled next time.

If you pursue this plan you will find yourself doing better and better work. Your interest will increase, and you will look forward with pleasure to another day of work. You will have a growing consciousness that you are improving, and are daily adding to your moral strength, which after all is the true interpretation of life.

Of all virtues most to be desired in dealing with children patience ranks first. You can do nothing towards restraining the little failings of a child if you lose your temper. Naturally, children ask a great many questions. Everything is wonderful to them, and they may want to be told all about things which may seem simple to you. They may question you at a time when it seems to interfere with your work, but do not give them an impatient answer. Satisfying their curiosity to a reasonable extent is far more important than any matter of sewing, mending or household duty.

Be patient with the noise of childhood. It is only by use that a child can grow, and it is unreasonable for you to expect them to keep their restless little bodies perfectly quiet.

Never do anything to disturb the trustfulness of a child. He believes you implicitly until he finds out that at some time you told him what was not quite true. After that you can never regain his confidence, and before long you may find he is trying to deceive you, so quickly and thoroughly do children learn by imitation.

In proportion as you love your work will you be successful, and the measure of happiness it gives you will be in accordance with that which you have given to the children entrusted to your care.

At the conclusion of her address Dr. Kennedy presented the following graduates to the President, who delivered to them the diploma of the training school :

BARBARA ZIEGLER,                      MARY CORCORAN,                      EUGENIA EARL.

Mr. Wilcox, for the committee on nominations, proposed the following names for members of the Board of Trustees :

John H. Cowing,                      Jewett M. Richmond,                      Sheldon T. Viele.  
Bryant B. Glenny,                      Augustus F. Scheu,

On motion, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the meeting for the nominees, and the President declared them duly elected Trustees of the Society for the term of three years.

Mr. Wilcox then reported that the committee had decided to propose the following as members of the council :

Mrs. J. C. Bryant,	Mrs. Benj. H. Williams,	Isadore Michael,
Mrs. B. B. Glenny,	Mrs. Truman C. White,	Worthington C. Miner,
Mrs. Wm. H. Heath,	Francis Almy,	John Otto, Jr.,
Miss Maria M. Love,	Joseph Block,	Roswell Park, M. D.,
Mrs. George A. Merchant,	Charles Cary, M. D.,	George W. Parkhurst,
Mrs. Josiah G. Munro,	James Crate,	John H. Pryor, M. D.,
Mrs. Herman Mynter,	William A. Douglas,	Henry A. Richmond,
Mrs. Jenette Marsh,	William L. Hodgman,	George A. Ricker,
Mrs. Adelbert Moot,	Joseph L. Hunsicker,	Paul C. Ransom,
Mrs. H. H. Otis,	George S. Hazard,	Dexter P. Rumsey,
Mrs. Charles W. Pardee,	George H. Harrower,	Henry W. Sprague,
Mrs. Charles Townsend,	C. Hallam Keep,	Rev. Thomas R. Slicer,
Miss S. L. Truscott,	Rev. Herbert G. Lord,	Jacob Stern,
Mrs. Charles H. Utley,	John J. McWilliams,	Frederick A. Vogt.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously.  
The meeting then adjourned.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,  
*Secretary.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The two-fold work of the Charity Organization Society is so well covered in the various committee reports and statistical tables which are herewith presented, that only a brief reference to them seems necessary in this report.

## PROVIDENT SCHEMES.

The provident schemes of the society have been faithful to their mission and have largely increased in their work. The Fitch Crèche has had the greatest attendance of its history. The Nursery-Maids' Training School operated in connection with it, has gradually become firmly established and bids fair to realize the hopes of its founders. The Accident Hospital has cared for nearly twice as many unfortunates as in the year previous, and the Provident Dispensary has looked after the health of an enlarged number of patients. In connection with the dispensary, since the beginning of the year, a fee of five cents has been charged each patient which was remitted only in special cases. As a result of this plan we have found no falling off in the various departments of the dispensary, and we believe that those who come to it for treatment feel better satisfied to pay something, however little, for what they get, instead of receiving gratuitous attendance. This is the first step towards making the dispensary what its name indicates, a provident dispensary; and we are in hopes that before long we shall be able to make it a provident dispensary in fact, and to organize in connection with it a department for the treatment of the sick poor in their own homes.

For the new year it is proposed to organize a penny saving scheme after the plan originated by the New York society, of which the details will be given hereafter. Thus will another of the schemes provided for in the trust deed of Mr. Fitch be established. That much good will result from it there can be no doubt, for the battle against poverty is half won when the poor begin to learn habits of providence.

## GENERAL WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The statistics submitted with this report show no increased call for work over the year 1890, which certainly seems to indicate that the pauperism of the city remains stationary if it does not actually decrease. There is a decrease of about six per cent. in the number of recurrent cases, which is the best evidence that can be adduced of the efficacy of the Society's work; for this six per cent. is made up of people who are now permanently beyond the need of assistance.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the work of the society can be performed best by a competent agent working in a limited district. As the city is now divided, some six or seven hundred cases fall to the lot of each of two single agents, while only about two hundred are in the third district under the charge of one agent. In this last district, though it has been separately organized but two years, there is an actual diminution of pauperism. Because she has a limited number to deal with, the agent here is able to acquire a close personal acquaintance with each family, which enables her to work effectively with it and to keep constant track of it.

It seems important, therefore, that the agents who now have so many families under their charge should be relieved of a part of their work, and that new district offices, with additional district committees, should be established. Such a plan will not give the agents less to do, but will enable them to devote more time to the up-building work which they are in duty bound to perform with each family under their



care. We need, particularly, offices at or near Cold Spring, at South Buffalo and at North Buffalo. The South Buffalo district of the city is growing rapidly in population and during the past year one hundred and nine cases were dealt with who resided in the territory bounded by Clinton street, Smith street, the lake and the city line. It is astonishing to know that distress has so soon crept into this part of our city, and the knowledge enforces the need for the immediate organization of the charitable work of that section. North Buffalo and Cold Spring are in much the same position. If we could begin our work with the growth of a quarter of the city, we could do it much more effectively than if we wait until pauperism is well fastened on it.

Such a proposition, however, indicates the need for more funds. It takes money to do the work that is required. The income of the Fitch Trust is not sufficient to support such provident schemes as we have in being. What is used for charity organization work must be raised by subscription. By reference to the report of the treasurer it will be seen that our total income for the fund from which the expense of this work is defrayed was but \$3,600, of which \$1,500 came from the charity ball, leaving only about \$2,000 received from contributions. The society does not ask a great deal when it invites a citizen to aid in this work by becoming a member, at an annual fee of \$5.00. If we could but have 1,000 members, the income from their fees, in addition to our other sources of revenue would enable us to accomplish all that present conditions in Buffalo seem to require, and certainly in this rapidly growing city 1,000 annual contributions of \$5.00 each should not be difficult to obtain.

#### RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL.

When it was organized, the affairs of the Society were conducted by a body called the Council, which was composed of certain public officials, *ex-officio*, representatives of the district committees, and a certain number of gentlemen who were especially elected to it by the members. When the munificence of Mr. Fitch placed in the charge of the society a valuable trust estate, it became necessary to have a board of trustees, which, under the laws of the State of New York, was vested with the administration of this trust and the general financial affairs of the society. The matters then left to the council were the decision of questions of policy and the general administration of the actual charity organization work. This dual form of government and the large amount of time demanded of the board of trustees in connection with the erection of the Fitch Institute, and the gradual shaping of the affairs of the Fitch Trust, led, in the course of a comparatively short time, to the entire discontinuance of the active functions of the council. It is hoped, however, that an attempt which will be made to re-organize the council, will meet with success. The board of trustees find that it is impossible for them, at their meetings, to take up the various questions involved in conducting the work of the Charity Organization Society and in properly extending it, and we expect that the new council which will be elected at the coming meeting, and in which, for the first time, a number of women will be included, will devote such time and thought to the philanthropic work of the society as to make it of the highest efficiency.

#### METHODS OF WORK.

It may be well here to define how the actual work of the Charity Organization Society is carried on. We have, first, the Board of Trustees, which looks after the business management and the financial affairs of the Society. Second, we have, or

should have, a Council whose duty it is to decide questions of policy and to direct and extend the work of the society as the needs of the community require. But, in fact, for some years, as above stated, the Council has been a dormant body, and its work has fallen upon the Board of Trustees. From this Council are appointed sub-committees whose duty it is to pay attention to various general matters affecting the poor of the entire city as, for instance, the sanitary condition of their homes; the question of mendicity; and also the various provident schemes of the Society, as the Fitch Crèche, the penny bank, the accident hospital, the provident dispensary, etc. But the actual work of dealing with the poor is dependent upon the district committees. These are organized at present in three different sections of the city. They have offices of their own, have an investigating agent at their command, and at their weekly meetings they alone of the society come into intimate contact with the circumstances of the poor. Their investigating agents are trained persons, who are at work all the time looking into the circumstances of the individuals who are brought to their notice, not with the idea of preventing them from receiving charity but with the distinct end in view of laying before the district committees so complete a history of the family and its troubles, that an intelligent decision may be reached as to the best form of work to be undertaken in order to make the family self-supporting, or at least to take it out of the pauper list of the community. In making their decisions the district committees naturally depend for the carrying out of their plan of relief, first on the corps of friendly visitors, whose duty it is to take charge of individual families, not as almoners but as friends to those families who make it their business to teach habits of providence, habits of cleanliness, to encourage the discouraged, and gradually to rebuild their character. Second, the committees depend on the various charities of the community, which are asked to work with the Charity Organization Society, to aid us in our work and to receive aid from us — in a word, to co-operate.

#### CO-OPERATION.

This naturally brings up the entire question of co-operation. Without this co-operation the work not only of our society, but of all the philanthropic enterprises of the city, must fall short of accomplishing what is within their power. It is not demanded that societies and institutions and individuals should co-operate with the Charity Organization Society; we ask rather that we should be permitted to co-operate with them. Quoting the words of Dr. Wines: "We ask of those who are fighting the allied forces of evil, organized ignorance, organized poverty, organized disease, organized vice and organized crime to stand together and not to imagine that this war can be successfully carried on in the manner of savages, without organization and without leadership." At the present time, in every phase of commercial, artistic and religious life, co-operation is the watchword of the hour, because it has been discovered that only through co-operation can there be secured that effective accomplishment of ends which is so absolutely necessary to success.

#### THE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

During the year public interest in the question of co-operation was much stimulated by the Quarterly Conference of Charities. At the meeting of that body held in September last two able papers on Co operation in Charitable Work were presented by William Stone and Otto F. Bannard of the Charity Organization Society of New York City. As a result a committee was appointed to inquire into the reasons for the

limited co-operation with the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, and to discover whether such co-operation could not be made more general. The committee corresponded with a number of charitable associations and many individuals in the city, and presented a report at the December conference, which was hardly satisfactory either in the number of replies received or in their nature. It was evident on a reading of the replies that, although the Charity Organization Society has been in existence for more than fourteen years, its methods and its mission were quite generally either misunderstood or not known at all. The committee was therefore instructed to issue another circular of inquiry and to explain definitely the mission of the Society, and what was understood by co-operation with it. This committee, it should be understood, was not a committee of the Charity Organization Society. Its members, however, were familiar with the work of the society, and after making an examination which added to their knowledge of our methods, they issued this circular:

"A Charity Organization Society aims to be a sort of clearing house and intelligence office for all the charitable work undertaken in a community by whatever institution, societies or individuals. In other words, it is a central office existing for the convenience and benefit of all others, because through it the unknown poor can be brought to the attention of the charitable, frauds can be suppressed and the over-lapping of relief prevented.

"In order to accomplish the best results all institutions, societies and individuals should work together. That such co operation may be secured and retained without friction, a Charity Organization Society holds as cardinal principles that:

"1. Every department of its work shall be completely severed from all questions of religious belief, politics and nationality.

"2. No person representing the society in any capacity whatsoever shall use his or her position for purpose of proselytism or religious instruction.

"3. The society shall not interfere with the government of any co-operating society.

"It may be stated in brief explanation of these principles, that clauses one and two do not restrict societies or individuals who co-operate, from carrying out their religious ideas. They are directed entirely against the using of whatever personal influence might be acquired in endeavoring to change the religious belief of the person assisted. Clause three is a guarantee that the Charity Organization Society does not wish to overshadow or absorb or interfere with a co-operating charity any more than does a clearing house absorb or interfere with any individual banking institution which works through it.

"It should be further stated that investigations by a Charity Organization Society have primarily in view the discovery of the underlying causes of poverty, so that the help extended may reach those causes and so be efficacious. So far is this carried, that the leading societies in this country have decided to drop the word 'undeserving' from their vocabulary as misleading

"Each charitable institution and individual can assist all others engaged in good works by co-operating with this central office, The Charity Organization Society, in the following particulars:

"1. By sending names to the Charity Organization Society of all recipients of charitable relief. (The register of a society is absolutely confiden-

tial, no person, not even an officer of the society, being permitted to see a record without good cause). At the same time, while it is desirable that registration shall be as complete as possible, it is recognized that in the exercise of a wise discretion some few objects of charity cannot be registered.

"2. By making an inquiry at the central office, before giving relief, to ascertain if help from any other source is being received. This should be done to prevent waste.

"3. Thorough investigation by the trained agents of the society, of all applicants for relief whose circumstances are not wholly known.

"4. The systematic reporting to the Charity Organization Society, of additional information acquired by persons dispensing charity, concerning cases already registered. All causes for complaints or criticism should be immediately reported to the officers of the Charity Organization Society.

"5. The strong moral support of the Charity Organization Society by all citizens and charitable organizations with sufficient financial aid to enable it to perform the work properly and with dispatch.

"The committee appointed at the September (1891) meeting of the Conference of Charities to ascertain the reasons for the failure of general co-operation with the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, having met with a comparatively unsatisfactory response to its circular of inquiry, and believing the result to be due to a misconception of what co-operation means, ventures to send you herewith a brief explanation and a list of the directions in which co-operation is desirable.

"The committee will be greatly obliged by answers to the following questions:

"1. Do you inquire at the central office of the Charity Organization Society before giving relief?

"2. Do you ask for investigation by the agents of the Charity Organization Society?

"3. Do you send a list of names to the Charity Organization Society of all persons you are assisting?

"4. Do you report to the Charity Organization Society any additional information which you may require concerning persons assisted?

"5. If you do not co-operate at all, will you in the future in any or all particulars?"

After this the committee made a report to the Conference held in March of the present year. There was the same failure of a general response to the questions, and although some answers were received which were entirely satisfactory, and a number more expressed a desire in the future to co-operate with the Charity Organization Society, yet the answers were, in the main, not what we should have liked.

For this reason, this report deals so largely with the methods and objects of our society. For we hope that citizens generally may be made to understand exactly the mission which the society has undertaken, and the results which may be accomplished through its proper fulfilment.

#### CO-OPERATION IN DETAIL.

It will be observed from the statement of fundamental principles, as contained in the circular of the committee of the conference, that the Charity Organization



Society has placed itself on a plane which will allow of co-operation between it and any sort of philanthropic enterprise, whatever may be its mission and whatever may be its creed. It is not intended that the Charity Organization Society shall absorb or interfere with the independence of any charity with which it seeks to co-operate, nor does it assume to dictate the manner in which the work of any co-operating charity shall be performed. That is a matter which belongs purely in the province of each charitable enterprise. As was well said by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, in a recent address, "Its aim is not to destroy or cripple any existing charitable agency but to make all alike more economical and effective. It does not assume to say how any one shall try to do good. There is room for all. Let each select his own field according to his taste and let each do best what he likes to do best. The Charity Organization Society proposes to help every kind of good work, by preventing waste and friction and mis-directed effort."

#### REGISTRATION.

The first point in which the committee of the conference indicated that co-operation was asked was in the registration of charitable relief. This registration is asked, not for the purpose of exposure, not for the purpose of placing within the special knowledge of the Charity Organization Society, the persons who are being relieved, but *First*, in order that a bureau may exist where all information about the needy may be obtained, and, *Second*, that waste in charitable work may be prevented.

The manner of conducting such a bureau is extremely simple. Should "A" give relief to "X" he sends to the registry office a card on which he writes the name and address of "X," and gives sufficient social data for identification, and the nature and amount of relief given. On receipt of the card, the registrar looks through the reports on file to see if "X" has before received, or is at present receiving, assistance from any other source. If nothing be found, the card finds proper place in the register and nothing more is heard of it, unless afterwards another card should be received indicating that "X" is relieved from another source. But if the examination discloses that "C" is also giving to "X," then, both "A" and "C" are informed of the overlapping of relief, and an effort is made to have all the relief come from a single person. It need not necessarily all be given by "A." "C" may place funds in "A's" hands for this purpose, but the principle is maintained that the relief should go to "X" from a single individual who is thoroughly cognizant of his circumstances, and keeps constant watch of them.

The Charity Organization Society does not demand registration as the *sine qua non* of co-operation, particularly not universal registration. It will be glad to receive co-operation in any degree, however small, and to give as much aid to co-operating societies as it can, and as will be received by them. No one, we think, should hesitate to give us his aid, support and co-operation, or to ask for and receive such assistance as we can give, because he does not see the necessity and does not like the idea of full registration. Co-operation means a great deal more than registration. We will take it and give it in any form that we can.

But registration is undoubtedly the foundation of any system of organized, co-operating charity. It is not an end, or a good thing in itself, but it is the first and most necessary means to the end of organizing the charities of a community, so that they will do the most good in relieving poverty and suffering and preventing or repressing pauperism, which can be done with the means at their command. The

object of organizing charity is not to diminish charity, nor even to lessen its burdens on the charitable, but to make it more effective, to make it accomplish more. And to do this in charity, or in any branch of human endeavor, the first thing necessary is a knowledge of the fundamental facts. Action not based on such knowledge is blind, unreasoning, ineffectual, and even harmful. It is to get this essential fundamental knowledge of the facts that the Charity Organization Society asks for a general registration of all charity cases. This merely means that it wishes to place in its records the necessary information to govern its own actions and that of others who may apply to it for information in the future. In no other way can this information be fully and surely acquired; because, however much we may *think* we know about an individual case, we can never be sure that we know *all* about it, unless we have in some such way as this access to the knowledge of others. Surely such a register can never do harm. It does not exist for the curious to gape at, or for scandal-mongers to talk about, and unless special inquiry is made about the case the fact of registration is never known. But if inquiry be made, then the need of registration is demonstrated.

The extreme secrecy which surrounds such a register as this, avoids any claim of its indelicacy. We therefore believe that it should never be said that in any case registration "*cannot*" be made. This is a false and harmful idea. It might be that in some cases it *need* not be made, as, for instance, where the giver is sure that he knows everything about the circumstances of his beneficiary, but even then there is a risk.

The poor in a community in their relations to givers may be grouped in four classes. First, communicants of churches. Second, present or former employees. Third, personal friends. Fourth, those persons who have no connections, which make them the direct object of sympathy of particular individuals or bodies, and consequently must depend upon the public at large. The claim of indelicacy in registration applies more directly, of course, to the first three classes, and it is said that there is no harm in failing to register them, because they are sure to apply only to the persons who are directly concerned with them. Let us see whether it would be possible, in these three classes, for relief to be given from different sources to a single case, any of which sources might make this same claim.

It is a well-known fact that in many families, the father belongs to one church, the mother to another, and the children attend Sunday school in another. It is also a well-known fact that a family may belong to one church for a year or two, drop out of the church and leave it altogether, and then join another church. Now, in any of these cases where any distress arises in the family, different sources of relief may at once be called upon by different members of the family, so that the different agencies which seek to relieve, will be stepping on each other's ground and interfering seriously with the efficacy of each other's charity.

In the case of employees, a man who has had work may be sick, and through the ceasing of his wage-earning capacity, his family may be in distress. If the news of that distress reaches the ears of a kindly disposed employer, he may at once hasten to the relief of the unfortunate man. At the same time his daughter may be employed, perhaps as a domestic, and the close relation which frequently exists between mistress and servant, will encourage the servant to impart the story of her family's destitution, and thus another source of relief may be drawn from.

In the case of personal friends, it may be well to bear in mind that there is very little friendship in this world which includes absolute frankness and confidence.

For these reasons we think the claim for complete registration is a wise one. We urge that no harm can come to the unfortunate by reason of it, and that there is no publicity attached to it; that there is in fact much more publicity in one person's receiving relief from different sources than there is from proper registration of relief given to that person. And it may be said further, as a matter of justice to the poor themselves, the would-be giver should know all there is to know about them, and all that others know about them, and that he should place all the information in his possession at the disposal of others who wish to know about them.

#### OTHER POINTS IN CO-OPERATION.

The circular of the Conference Committee, covered various other points which will not be gone into at length in this report. We believe each one of them proper and necessary for the obviation of waste in charitable effort, and, that if there existed co-operation on each of them that large body of the poor who lack social affiliations that commend them to philanthropic bodies or individuals, could be properly and efficaciously dealt with.

In an address delivered at the recent annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society, in New York City, Professor Schurman, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy of Cornell University, thus divided the stages of the world's methods in charity: "In the first stage of the world's history, the maxim was 'Let men help themselves.' In the second stage of the world's history, it was 'Let men help others.' In that epoch of the world's history in which we live, the maxim of all wise and experienced men who have thought about this subject is 'Help men to help themselves.'" Professor Schurman calls it a maxim. The Charity Organization Society is endeavoring to make it a practice "to help men to help themselves," because we regard it as the truly wise and reasonable and truly charitable method in philanthropy.

It is true that the Charity Organization Society does not dispense alms, but it is not true that the Charity Organization Society does not dispense charity, for alms and charity are by no means synonymous terms. It is charity to help a man to employment who lacks it, but it is not charity merely to give that man something to eat and something to keep him warm, and pay no more attention to him. The first course helps him effectually and permanently. The second course is more apt to degrade him by teaching him that his apparent distress will give him a livelihood without any effort on his own part. To live up to the maxim of helping others to help themselves, we must rid ourselves of much of that sentimentality in charity which impels us to be charitable more for self-gratification than for the purpose of actually assisting the poor. The Charity Organization Society seeks to introduce into charitable work ideas and methods which will not eliminate love, or religion, or sentiment from the act of giving and doing for the unfortunate, but which will make the giving and doing accomplish permanent results.

In conclusion, we express our trust that the awakened public interest in philanthropic matters, and the re-organized council, will aid materially in placing the Charity Organization Society in its proper light before the public, and will put new life into its work, so that the year 1892 will be one of marked advance.

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1891.

*Submitted with the Report of the Board of Trustees.*

New cases investigated .....	645
Recurrent cases investigated.....	866
Total number of investigations.. ..	1,511
Number of visits made by agents in making foregoing investigations.....	5,114
Number of reports sent out.....	274

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing at whose request or for what reason the foregoing investigations were made.

Requests of private individuals.....	77
“ “ co-operating societies.....	35
Foreign C. O. S.....	12
Requests of Overseer of the Poor.....	3
On personal application. ....	137
Because receiving official relief.....	1,305
Total. ....	1,569

## STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 2.

Decisions of District Committee.

Should have continuous relief (not indoor) .....	125
Should have intermittent relief (not indoor).....	7
Should have temporary relief (not indoor) .....	273
Needing work rather than relief.....	119
Should have indoor relief.....	8
Should have transportation from city .....	7
Should have visitation and advice only.....	12
Should be disciplined .....	28
Not requiring relief (†).....	64
Non-resident.....	2



TABLE NO. 3.

## Marital state of cases investigated.

Married Couples.....	415
Widows.....	131
Deserted wives.....	74
Single women.....	8
Deserted husbands or widowers.....	12
Single men.....	1
Voluntary desertion by wife.....	4
	<hr/> 645

TABLE NO. 4.

## Chief cause of need.

No male support.....	87
Large family.....	1
Poorly-paid employment.....	2
Lack of employment.....	127½
Insufficient employment.....	33
Ignorance of English.....	1
Insanity of bread-winner.....	10
Imprisonment of bread-winner.....	11
Physical defects.....	6
Accident.....	26
Sickness.....	171½
Nature and location of abode.....	13
Intemperance.....	47
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	20
Dishonesty.....	2
Roving disposition.....	1
Old age.....	21
Cause unknown.....	1
Not requiring relief.....	64
	<hr/> 645

TABLE NO. 5.

Total number in family.....	2,513
No. of bread winners in family.....	704
No. of rooms occupied by family.....	1,513

TABLE NO. 6.

## Number and ages in families investigated.

Under 14.....	1,216
14 to 20.....	162
20 to 40.....	745
40 to 55.....	225
55 to 70.....	114
Over 70.....	53

TABLE NO. 7.

## Nativity of heads of families investigated.

United States, white.....	195½
United States, colored.....	8½
British-American, white.....	35
British-American, colored.....	2½
English.....	27½
French and Belgian.....	4½
German.....	167
Italian.....	19
Irish.....	54½
Polish and Russian.....	107½
Scandinavian.....	8½
Scotch and Welsh.....	5
Spanish and Portugese.....	½
Swiss.....	3½
Other countries.....	6
	645

TABLE NO. 8.

## Education of heads of families investigated.

Can read and write.....	521½
Can read, not write.....	5
Cannot read or write.....	118½
	645

## STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 9.

## Decisions of District Committees on cases during 1891.

Should have continuous relief.....	484
Should have temporary relief.....	195
Needing work rather than relief.....	42
Should have indoor relief.....	10
Should be disciplined.....	48
Not requiring.....	87
Total.....	866

TABLE NO. 10.

Number of individuals in 866 families.....	3,687
Number of bread-winners in 866 families.....	1,043

TABLE NO. II.

## Condition of recurrent cases on re-investigation.

Stationary.....	699
Improved.....	115
Retrograding.....	70
Independent.....	6
Died.....	11
Removed.....	6

TABLE NO. 12.

## Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief granted.....	1
Official relief discontinued.....	117
Sent to almshouse.....	2
Sent to asylums and homes.....	2
Sent to hospitals.....	2
Sent out of city.....	11
Situations found.....	4
C. O. S. Labor Bureau.....	63
Labor in wood yard, days' work.....	152
Grants.....	14
Loans.....	18
Individual benevolence obtained.....	15
Temporary relief.....	38

TABLE NO. 13.

False addresses.....	23
Vagrants.....	31
Frauds exposed.....	4

TABLE NO. 14.

Families considered not entitled to official out-door relief.....	189
Amount of aid received.....	\$1,543.44

TABLE NO. 15.

## Families referred to Co-operating Societies, etc.

District Nursing Association.....	52
Trinity Co-operative Relief Society.....	27
Women's Christian Association.....	2
Fresh Air Mission.....	1
St. Mark's Church.....	1
Women's Union.....	4

Society P. C. to Children . . . . .	4
Unitarian Aid Society . . . . .	6
Rev. Mr. McCleary . . . . .	1
Rev. Mr. Hitchcock . . . . .	1
Church of the Messiah . . . . .	9
Hebrew Aid Society . . . . .	6
Central Presbyterian Church . . . . .	1
Riverside M. E. Church . . . . .	2
West Side Presbyterian Church . . . . .	1
Grace Episcopal Church . . . . .	3
Overseer of Poor . . . . .	1
Ladies of Charity . . . . .	1
Emmanuel Baptist Church . . . . .	1
G. A. R. Relief Bureau . . . . .	1
Board of Health . . . . .	1
Police . . . . .	2
Supt. of Poor . . . . .	1
Woman's Aid . . . . .	1
Holy Angels' Church . . . . .	1
Bethany Church . . . . .	1

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1890, and ending November 30, 1891.

#### FITCH INCOME.

*Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust :*

BALANCE.	
To credit December 1, 1890 . . . . .	\$ 861.79
RECEIPTS.	
Interest from banks . . . . .	8.41
Interest on mortgage . . . . .	27.16
Gross rents Fitch Institute . . . . .	4,690.00
Gross rents inalienable property . . . . .	8,370.84
Gross rents 304 Michigan Street . . . . .	300.00
Old rents paid . . . . .	166.66
	<u>\$14,424.86</u>
DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REAL ESTATE.	
Taxes and assessments . . . . .	\$1,624.77
Repairs and improvements . . . . .	363.54
Insurance premiums . . . . .	103.00
Water rates . . . . .	14.17
Improvements to Fitch Institute . . . . .	158.00
<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$2,263.48</u>
	<u>\$14,424.86</u>



<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,263.48	\$144,24.86
<i>Cost of Maintaining the Fitch Institute:</i>			
Salary of engineer and janitor. . . . .	\$ 656.00		
Extra labor and janitor's supplies . . . . .	238.75		
Fuel. . . . .	1,069.35		
Gas. . . . .	225.31		
Repairs. . . . .	294.37		
Insurance. . . . .	203.43		
Local taxes. . . . .	32.02		
Water rates. . . . .	85.00		
Care of clock. . . . .	52.00	2,856.23	5,119.71
Net income. . . . .			\$9,305.15

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME.

Interest on notes and mortgage. . . . .	\$ 933.52		
Administration of Trust. . . . .	2,344.94		
General Fund. . . . .	411.26		
Fitch Crèche Fund . . . . .	302.51		
Grant and Loan Fund. . . . .	131.87		
Maintenance Provident Dispensary . . . . .	241.68		
Maintenance Accident Hospital. . . . .	3,588.93	7,954.71	
Balance. . . . .			\$1,350.44
Paid on indebtedness during the year. . . . .		439.15	
Balance available. . . . .			\$ 911.29

## SALES OF PROPERTY.

*Account of proceeds from sales of real estate:*

Balance on hand December 1, 1890. . . . .	\$152.50
Paid on indebtedness . . . . .	152.50

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients. . . . .	\$192.69	
Promissory note to Jeffrey & Jeffrey. . . . .	766.99	
Appropriation from Fitch income. . . . .	241.68	\$1,201.36

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs. . . . .	\$938.15	
Apparatus. . . . .	67.03	
Gas. . . . .	25.03	
Sundries . . . . .	171.15	\$1,201.36

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients. . . . .	\$839.20	
Sale of boxes, Charity Ball of 1891. . . . .	600.00	
Appropriation from Fitch income. . . . .	3,588.93	\$5,028.13

*Receipts brought forward* \$5,028.13

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$854.70	
Board of patients and employees.....	775.37	
Instruments and appliances.....	206.90	
Drugs.....	272.43	
Furnishing and ward supplies.....	447.44	
Stable, repairs to ambulance, horseshoeing, harness, etc.....	773.65	
Laundry.....	808.27	
Gas.....	61.10	
Sundries.....	122.52	
New ambulance.....	530.75	
New horse.....	175 00	5,028.13

## FUND FOR RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS BY STORM OF OCTOBER 14, 1887.

On hand December 1, 1890.....	\$49.67	
Donation.....	33	\$50.00
Disbursed during the year.....		\$50.00

## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses :*

Balance to credit December 1, 1890....	\$8.06
--	--------

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$1,997.80	
Dividends and interest.....	145.00	
Two-thirds proceeds Charity Ball.....	1,456 94	3,599.74
Appropriation from Fitch Income.....	411.26	\$4,019.06

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$320.00	
Salaries.....	3,258.79	
Stationery, postage and printing....	232.43	
Gas and fuel.....	21.47	
Incidentals, telephones, car fare, etc...	186.37	\$4,019.06

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses :*

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$1,621.80	
Children's fees.....	350.40	
One-third proceeds Charity Ball.....	728.00	
Appropriation from Fitch Income.....	302.51	\$3,002.71

*Receipts brought forward* \$3,002.71

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages.....	\$1,206.49	
Supplies for table.....	1,343.64	
Clothing and furniture.....	157.89	
Gas and fuel.....	261.17	
Incidentals.....	<u>33.52</u>	<u>3,002 71</u>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

*Receipts and disbursements on account of aiding the needy by loans or gifts when other assistance cannot be obtained :*

## RECEIPTS.

Loans repaid.....	\$19.00	
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	<u>131.87</u>	<u>\$150.87</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	\$63.87	
Loans.....	<u>87.00</u>	<u>\$150 87</u>

## INVENTORY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

## REAL ESTATE.

1. Southwest corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan Street, and 150 feet on Michigan Street. Value, \$ 33,750.00
2. West side of Michigan Street, 150 feet south of Swan Street, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep. Value..... 12,000.00
- Improvements on pieces " 1 " and " 2 " :
 

The Fitch Crèche building, value.....	4,000.00
The Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date).....	142,541.35
3. Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation with improvements . . . . 74,800.00
4. Purchase from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ feet by 98 feet in the rear and to the west of a portion of the Society's land on Michigan Street, cost. . . . \$508.85
5. Purchase from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan Street, 25 by 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described, cost . . . . . 4,956.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Four shares of Western Union Telegraph Company's stock, nominal value, \$400 ; actual cost. . . . . \$316.00
2. Cash on hand and in banks . . . . . 601.29
3. Owing from various sources. . . . . 3,034.73
4. Second mortgage made by Catherine Semensky. . . . . 300.00
5. Furniture in office No. 10 Court Street. . . . . 75.00
6. Furniture in office No. 1 Fitch Institute. . . . . 75.00
7. Furniture in office of Secretary and Treasurer. . . . . 100.00
8. Furniture in Fitch Crèche. . . . . 1,000.00

9.	Furniture in office No. 581 Niagara Street.....	\$ 75.00
10	Furniture and appliances, Fitch Accident Hospital.....	1,600.00
11.	Furniture, appliances and stock of drugs, Fitch Provident Dispensary.....	150.00
	Total assets.....	<u>\$279,883.81</u>

## LIABILITIES.

1.	A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$4,800.00
2.	A promissory note, discounted at the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, indorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carleton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Viele and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due.....	11,000.00
3.	A promissory note to the Howard Iron Works.....	1,670.00
4.	Two promissory notes to Jeffrey & Gottshall.....	1,750.00
5.	Owing on various accounts.....	1,258.77
	Total liabilities.....	<u>\$20,478.77</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall.....	\$45,000.00
On rents of Fitch Hall.....	2,000.00
On Fitch institute boilers.....	5,000.00
On Fitch Crèche building.....	4,500.00
On Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000.00
On inalienable property; Fitch Block, etc.....	29,500.00
On 304 Michigan Street.....	1,000.00
On Fitch Block rents.....	8,860.00
On ambulance, horses, etc.....	1,000.00
Total insurance.....	<u>\$97,860.00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

Inalienable property.....	\$272,556.79	Charity Organization Society,	\$259,762.52
Personal property.. ..	3,075.00	Bills payable.. ..	19,220.00
Income fund.....	316.00	Fitch Income.....	911.29
Suspense Account.....	3,034.73		
Bills receivable.....	300.00		
Cash.....	611.29		
	<u>\$279,893.81</u>		<u>\$279,893.81</u>

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

Buffalo, December 31, 1891.

THOMAS CARY,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,

*Finance Committee.*



**ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF FITCH  
INCOME FOR 1892.**

**RECEIPTS.**

On hand December 1, 1891 .....		\$	911.29	
Rents, Fitch Institute .....	\$4,910.00			
Rents, Inalienable Property.....	8,496.00			
Rents, 300 Michigan Street....	300.00	\$13,706.00	\$14,617.29	

**EXPENDITURES.**

Interest .....	\$1,153.20			
City taxes and assessments.....	2,000.00			
County taxes.....	350.00			
Insurance.....	319.00			
Repairs and improvements.....	500.00			
Administration of Trust.....	2,300.00			
Fitch Institute, running expenses....	3,000.00	9,622.20		
Appropriation for Dispensary.....	1,000.00			
Appropriation for Hospital.....	3,500.00			
Appropriation for Grant and Loan Fund,	150.00	4,650.00	14,272.20	
Estimated surplus .....			\$	345.09

**REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH  
CRÈCHE.**

*To the Committee on Fitch Crèche.*

GENTLEMEN:—Our Crèche is fulfilling to the very utmost its good work.

When the moment comes in which we may say that we are able to raise the funds necessary to pay running expenses, no matter through what personal exertion, and to advise the Crèche Committee that a means of helpfulness offered to the working community, once barely tolerated, is now being gladly embraced and fully made use of, in that moment comes into view broader fields of work and the consciousness of the necessity of fresh endeavor.

Our Fitch Crèche is now a necessity to the working women of the southeast side of our city, and is so recognized by them.

We want just such another started on the west side. Is there not among our generous, noble-minded women one who would endow a crèche with her name, and found a second pillar in that temple of sweet charity, which, having true helpfulness as its foundation, shall one day encircle our city, and prove itself, not only a temple, but a bulwark of strength against the corroding influence of that stream of foreign population which is flooding our gates?

A crèche in connection with some of the kindergartens would be desirable, and could readily be arranged to be a mutual help.

The ladies of the Advisory Committee hoped to have placed the kindergarten of the Fitch Crèche under the management of the Free Kindergarten Society, but owing to a lack of funds were unable to do so.

If it be true that all great and good work proceed from small beginnings, our Training School for Nursery Maids must eventually prove a grand success.

We started out in an unexplored region, and are learning our way only through the courage of our convictions put to the test of our actual experience.

We make an honest acknowledgment for the benefit of those who send to us for information on this subject, and who will obtain it largely through our annual reports.

Our first class was graduated in July, numbering four out of seven who had started in. Of the four, one, a country-bred girl, found service in a private family irksome, and returned to her own home.

The second found futile all her attempts at carrying out the teachings derived from her eight months of theory and practice in the Crèche, because the mother of four children had brought up three with none of that nonsense, and discouraged in that direction she was induced to take service as a house maid. Two have been more fortunate, and are following their avocation with satisfaction and success. Our second class of five dwindled to one, but our third class, which is to be graduated in March, is made of better stuff.

We have found that trained labor is neither appreciated by those seeking employment nor by employers, nor are employers willing to pay for it. The fact appears that both parties are still to be educated up to this idea.

It was next to impossible to obtain the class of girls we sought in our Training School, and on the opening of our November course we had recourse to advanced wages. It was decided to take the young maids on a month's probation without wages, and if found to have ability and disposition for work, to give them \$8 per month for the following seven months of the course. This plan seems to bring us a better class of applicants, though great objection is felt to going into training at \$8 per month when the most ignorant peasant girl from her native soil may land in town one day, and go out to service the next, demanding \$12 per month, without the least knowledge of her very first duties.

This vexed "Servant-Girl Question" is nowhere more keenly felt than in the "Training School for Nursery Maids" at the Fitch Crèche, nor could it be more kindly coped with than by the Matron of the Crèche, and the Superintendent of the Training School, Miss Harris, who has been indefatigable in her efforts, unequalled in her patience, and an inestimable help in carrying on the work both of the Crèche and of the Training School.

To Miss Harris personally, the ladies feel greatly indebted, and truly appreciative of her valuable service.

At the holiday season, the Christmas tree again gave place to the celebration of Christmas in the home of each of the children connected with the Crèche. Baskets were again made up similar to those of last year, containing gifts for mother and children, which were taken from the Crèche by the mothers when they called for their children, Christmas Eve.

This mode of eschewing the public demonstration of a Christmas tree, and carrying the family celebration of Christmas into the home circle must necessarily be a matter of education at the Crèche, where there still exists strong prejudices for and against it.

We append a list of lectures, given in the Training School, and the names of the lecturers, to whom we here desire to express our thanks for their valuable aid, and great courtesy.

We also append a tabular statement showing the comparative record of attendance at the Crèche for 1890 and 1891.

The financial statement of the Crèche and school will be found included in that of the Treasurer of the Charity Organization Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH A. CRANE,  
*Secretary.*

MARIA M. LOVE,  
*Chairman.*

### Lectures to Nursery Maids.

#### FIRST CLASS. SECOND COURSE.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Date.
1. Bathing.....	Miss Masten.....	April 15.
2. Teething.....	Irving M. Snow, M. D.....	" 22.
3. Sleeping and Exercise.....	Electa B. Whipple, M. D.....	" 29.
4. Kindergarten.....	Miss Beers.....	May 6.
5. Clothing.....	Mrs. E. L. Cook.....	" 13.
6. Nursery Cookery.....	Miss Wadsworth.....	" 20.
7. Anatomy.....	Ida Bender, M. D.....	" 27.
8. Physiology.....	Ida Bender, M. D.....	June 3.
9. The Teeth (two lectures).....	Wm. C. Barrett, M. D.....	June 10 and 17.
10. The Skin, Hair and Nails.....	Ernest Wende, M. D.....	June 24.
11. The Eyes and Ears.....	F. Park Lewis, M. D.....	July 1.
12. Nature's Wants.....	Nellie Morehouse Kennedy, M. D.....	" 8.
13. Emergencies.....	Nellie Morehouse Kennedy, M. D.....	" 15.
14. Hygiene of the Nursery.....	Gustav Pohl, M. D.....	" 22.

#### SECOND CLASS. FIRST COURSE.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Date.
1. Bathing: Regular habit; salt and alcohol baths; massage; dressing child for night and day; care of sponges; soaps, towels and powders.....	Miss Grovenberry.....	July 9.
2. Feeding: Regular habit; food for different ages; preparation; proper position while feeding; over feeding; care of bottle; list of proper foods.....	Irving M. Snow, M. D.....	August 5.
3. Sleeping: Amount of sleep; regular time and healthful habit; how to induce sleep; how to put baby to sleep; correct position; ventilation, darkening and temperature of room; care of bed and bedding; airing of bed and pillows.....	Harriet Sheldon, M. D.....	August 12.

4. Exercise: Amount at different ages; baby carriage; arrangement to protect from glare of sun and cold winds; position of child in riding; amount of walking without fatigue; carrying, tossing, trotting, etc. . . . . Electa B. Whipple, M. D. . . . August 19.
5. Kindergarten: Occupations and amusements for rainy days. . . . . Mrs. William H. Heath. . . . August 26.
6. Nursery Cookery: Table manners; table appointments. Followed by three practical lessons in cooking. . . . . Miss Wadsworth. . . . . September 2.
7. Clothing: Kind and amount necessary for different ages and seasons; result of too much or too little clothing; mending and darning; washing flannels and diapers . . . . . Lilian Randall, M. D. . . . September 9.
8. Anatomy. . . . . Ida Bender, M. D. . . . September 16.
9. Physiology . . . . . Ida Bender, M. D. . . . September 23.
10. The Teeth: Period of dentition; } W. C. Barrett, M. D. . . . { September 30.  
Suggestions on Diet (two lectures).. } { October 7.
11. The Skin, Hair and Nails. . . . . Ernest Wende, M. D. . . . . October 14.
12. The Eyes and Ears: Care, gestures, betraying trouble. . . . . H. V. Grant, M. D. . . . . October 28.
13. Nature's Wants: Colic; constipation; diarrhoea; kinds of colds; emergencies; burns; scalds; convulsions; choking; household surgery. . . . . Helen M. Kennedy, M. D. . . . November 4.
14. Hygiene of the Nursery. . . . . Herbert Williams, M. D. . . . November 11.
15. Moral Relations. . . . . Miss Beers. . . . . November 18.

### Comparative Record of Attendance.

Months.	Admissions. 1890.	Admissions. 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
January . . . . .	551	447		104
February . . . . .	494	385		109
March. . . . .	447	477	30	
April. . . . .	730	631		99
May. . . . .	709	678		31
June . . . . .	660	732	72	
July . . . . .	715	803	88	
August . . . . .	600	717	117	
September. . . . .	681	705	24	
October. . . . .	615	743	128	
November . . . . .	475	733	258	
December. . . . .	320	595	275	
Totals. . . . .	6,997	7,646	992	343

Net increase of admissions in 1891 over 1890, 649.

Daily average of admissions 1891 (310 days), 21.44.



## COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

*Mr. T. Guilford Smith, Chairman :*

SIR,—Last year it was my pleasant duty to announce that the reports of the Fitch Accident Hospital and Provident Dispensary for the year 1890 showed a marked increase over those of 1889. In the reports for the past year (1891) which are herewith presented for your consideration, you will observe that in comparison with other statements the gain is greater than ever before, which is very gratifying. And yet it brings with it increased responsibilities for the maintenance of the several departments, which I trust will be met with the same liberality which has been shown in former years.

Respectfully,

LEON F. HARVEY, M. D.,

*Medical Director.*

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## STAFF.

Leon F. Harvey, M. D.....	<i>Medical Director.</i>
John H. Pryor, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>
John Parmenter, M. D.....	<i>Attending Surgeon.</i>
Roswell Park, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon.</i>
Thomas G. Corlett, M. D. . .	<i>House Surgeon.</i>
William H. Pleuthner, M. D.....	<i>First Assistant.</i>
Arthur R. Bradbury, }	<i>Assistants.</i>
Walter F. Barnes, }	
John Riordon, }	
Josephine F. Royan.....	<i>Supervising Nurse.</i>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

*General Practice.* A. L. Benedict, M. D., M. A. Crocket, M. D. (resigned),  
Wm. A. P. Andrews, M. D. *Consultant*, Charles Cary, M. D.

*Diseases of the Chest.* De Lancey Rochester, M. D.

*Surgery.* John Parmenter, M. D., Thomas G. Corlett, M. D. *Consultant*,  
Roswell Park, M. D.

*Dermatology.* Ernest Wende, M. D.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose.* Geo. F. Cott, M. D. *Consultant*, F. White-  
hill Hinkel, M. D.

*Diseases of Women.* Leon F. Harvey, M. D. (resigned), F. B. Willard, M. D.,  
M. A. Crocket, M. D. *Consultant*, Matthew D. Mann, M. D.

*Diseases of Children.* Gustav A. Pohl, M. D., Irving M. Snow, M. D.

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear.* Elmer Starr, M. D.

*Orthopædy.* Bernard Bartow, M. D.

*Genito-Urinary Diseases.* William H. Heath, M. D.

*Pharmacists.* W. B. Reed, John Riordon, E. E. Bickford, R. N. Gunn, H. C.  
Carpenter, F. W. Barrows, Ed Volk, R. H. Johnston, C. S. Ives, E. J. Rogers.

## WORK OF THE FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY IN 1891.

Name of Department.	Days Open.	New Cases.
General Practice .....	264	654
Surgery .....	260	243
Diseases of the Skin.....	271	312
Diseases of the Throat and Nose.....	130	114
Diseases of Women.....	252	161
Diseases of Children.....	211	252
Diseases of the Eye and Ear.....	141	157
Diseases of the Nerves.....	46	25
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs....	34	30
Orthopædy.....	42	21
TOTAL.....		1,969
Daily average of new cases entered.....		6 72
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....		8,100
Daily average prescriptions dispensed.....		27.30
Highest number of prescriptions April 2.....		61
Lowest number of prescriptions November 3.....		3

### Work of the Fitch Accident Hospital in 1891.

*Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director :*

SIR,—I herewith submit a detailed report of the work of the Fitch Accident Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1891.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Total ambulance calls .....	641
(a) Removed to General Hospital.....	140
(b) Removed to other hospitals .....	20
(c) Removed to residence .....	61
(d) Refused to be removed.....	30
(e) Called but received no case.....	47
(f) Dead upon arrival.....	17
(g) Fire calls.....	6
(h) Brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance .....	320
Total .....	641
Total patients brought to Fitch Hospital not in ambulance.....	501
Total patients brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	320
Total patients transported in ambulance not brought to Fitch Hospital.....	221
Total cases cared for by the Fitch Hospital and Ambulance .....	1,042

#### CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total cases.....	821
Transferred to General Hospital.....	110
Transferred to other hospitals .....	18
Transferred to residence.....	188
Discharged recovered.....	381
Discharged improved.....	18
Passed out of notice.....	49
Still under treatment.....	15
Died .....	38
Brought over from last report.....	7
Discharged recovered.....	7
Total cases treated during year.....	828

MEDICAL.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Opium Poisoning.....	9	.....	.....	8	I	.....
Ammonia Poisoning.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Hydrochloric Acid Poisoning.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Chloroform Poisoning.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Bromide Potassium Poisoning.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Sabbadil Poisoning.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Alcoholism.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Angina Pectoris.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Hysteria.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Insolation.....	2	I	.....	.....	I	.....
Pneumonia (Traumatic).....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Pneumonia.....	2	.....	.....	I	I	.....
Peritonitis.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
Total.....	53	I	.....	44	8	.....

## GUN SHOT WOUNDS.

Wound of shoulder.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ face.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
“ “ skull (fracture).....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
“ “ back.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
“ “ abdomen.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
“ “ thigh.....	4	3	.....	I	.....	.....
Total.....	15	9	.....	4	2	.....

## INJURIES OF HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

Compound fracture of skull.....	10	2	.....	2	.....	6
Simple fracture of skull.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
“ “ base of skull.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Concussion of brain.....	20	10	.....	8	.....	2
Fracture of nasal bones.....	4	I	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ inferior maxillary.....	4	3	.....	I	.....	.....
Compound fracture inferior maxillary....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incised wound of larynx.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Contusions of face.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incised and contused wounds not otherwise specified.....	172	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	219	191	.....	15	.....	13



## INJURIES OF CHEST AND BACK.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of scapula .....	7	3	.....	2	.....	2
“ “ ribs .....	24	20	.....	2	.....	2
“ “ clavicle .....	13	8	.....	5	.....	.....
“ “ sternum.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Compound fracture of vertebra.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Contusion of back.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Sprain of back.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wound of Chest.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total .....	60	31	.....	24	.....	5

## INJURIES OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

Fracture of pelvis .....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Contusion of abdomen.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Laceration of abdomen.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total ....	9	.....	.....	7	.....	2

## INJURIES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.

Fracture of humerus.....	11	8	.....	2	.....	1
“ “ forearm .....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ radius .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ ulna.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compound fracture of arm .....	8	1	.....	2	.....	5
“ “ “ forearm.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ ulna.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ “ hand .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ “ thumb.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ fingers .....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-clavicular dislocation of shoulder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-acromial “ “ “ .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-glenoid “ “ “ .....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocation of elbow (lateral).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ wrist .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ fingers .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprain of shoulder.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ elbow.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist .....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wound of arm.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ forearm .....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand .....	215	215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of shoulder .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ arm .....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand .....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hæmatoma of arm .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Necrosis of radius.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	372	358	.....	8	.....	6

## INJURIES OF LOWER EXTREMITY.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of thigh .....	10	1		8		1
"    "    leg .....	10			10		
Compound fracture of thigh .....	12		1	3		8
"    "    "    leg .....	29	5		17		7
"    "    "    foot .....	5			4		1
"    "    "    toes .....	11	5		6		
Fracture of patella .....	1			1		
"    "    tibia .....	2			2		
Pott's fracture .....	3			3		
Dislocation of hip (backwards) .....	1	1				
"    "    patella .....	1	1				
Compound dislocation of ankle .....	1		1			
Comminuted fracture of ankle (simple) .....	1			1		
Wound of thigh .....	4			4		
"    "    leg .....	3	3				
"    "    foot .....	11	11				
Contusion of hip .....	1			1		
"    "    knee .....	6	6				
"    "    foot .....	12	10		2		
Laceration of knee .....	2			2		
"    "    leg .....	5	3		2		
Sprain of knee .....	3	3				
"    "    ankle .....	10	1		9		
Contraction of tendo Achilles .....	1	1				
Total .....	145	51	2	75		17

## GENERAL INJURIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

Shock .....	4			4		
Burns and scalds .....	19	16		1		2
Retention of urine .....	4	4				
Internal hemorrhage .....	1				1	
Pulmonary hemorrhage .....	1	1				
Epistaxis, traumatic .....	2	2				
Rupture of artery .....	1	1				
"    "    varicose veins .....	2	2				
Stenosis of larynx .....	1				1	
Lacerated wound of scrotum .....	4	4				
Foreign bodies in eye .....	2	2				
"    "    foot .....	1	1				
Hernia .....	2			2		
Tubercular diseases of parietal bone .....	1		1			
"    "    knee .....	2	2				
Caries .....	1	1				
Abscesses .....	10	10				
Cellulitis of hand .....	10	10				
"    "    arm .....	1			1		
Synovitis .....	1	1				
Ulcer of leg .....	1			1		

## GENERAL INJURIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Felons .....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hare lip.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingrowing nails.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlarged glands.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tumors of head (fatty).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ neck “ .....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	91	77	1	9	2	2

OPERATIONS.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	Died.
Amputation of arm.....	6	2	.....	2	2
“ “ forearm .....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand .....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
“ “ thumb.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....
“ “ fingers .....	67	67	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thigh.....	5	2	1	1	1
“ “ leg.....	14	5	.....	4	5
“ “ foot.....	3	.....	.....	2	1
“ “ toes.....	16	13	.....	3	.....
Resection of elbow .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wiring tibia .....	4	.....	.....	3	1
Fractures (reduction of) .....	112	79	.....	30	3
Dislocations (reduction of) .....	28	26	.....	2	.....
Tracheotomy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Trephining skull .....	15	2	.....	3	10
Laparotomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arthrotomy for tuberculosis of knee.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tenotomy of tendo Achilles.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Wounds sutured .....	297	250	.....	47	.....
Incisions for Felons.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Abscesses.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Hare lip.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Removal of tumors.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
“ “ glands.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Incision for removal of foreign bodies .....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hæmatoma .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Venesection .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Removal of diseased bone .....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	641	513	1	99	28

THOMAS G. CORLETT, M. D.,

*House Surgeon.*

## LABOR BUREAU.

Number of women registered.....	245
Number of cards for work issued .....	2,111
Number of cards for work returned.....	1,913
Number of cards for work not returned.....	198
Days' work provided.....	1,895½
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$1,933.05
Places reported permanent.....	427
Places reported temporary.....	1,486
Work reported satisfactory.....	1,842
Work reported unsatisfactory.....	71

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situations (not including those holding over from previous years) \$7,686.00, which, added to the amount reported, gives a grand total of \$9,619.05.

## REPORT OF THE PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

The yard was opened for employment on January 5, 1891, and work was continued until March 27. During this period 156 orders for work were issued to 74 men. Of these men four refused to work.

It should be borne in mind that the wood yard is operated as a test of the plea for charity made by able-bodied men who give the excuse that they can find no work. Its efficacy in this direction is indicated by the fact that of the 70 men who went to work in the yard, 44 did not apply for a second order, nine applied for but two orders, four had three orders, nine had four orders, two had five orders, one had seven, one nine, and one twelve orders.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

DECEMBER, 1890.

George S. Hazard .....	\$10.00
Union Bridge Co.....	50.00
Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan.....	10.00
E. L. Cook .....	5.00
Ray V. Pierce.....	25.00
Wm. H. Gratwick .....	10.00
	<u>\$110.00</u>

JANUARY, 1891.

James P. White .....	\$10.00
Wm. Anderson.....	5.00
Buffalo Cast Iron Pipe Co.....	50.00
James Mooney.....	25.00
P. H. Griffin.....	5.00
Charles M. Morse.....	5.00
	<u>\$100.00</u>



## FEBRUARY, 1891.

Mrs. O. J. Eggert .....	\$10.00
Simon Fleischmann .....	10.00
Otto Ulbrich ..	5 00
Mrs. Charles W. Pardee .....	25.00
C. C. Wycoff, M. D .....	5.00
George E. Laverack .....	10.00
H. M. Watson .....	5.00
R. B. Adam .....	25.00
	<u>\$95.00</u>

## MARCH, 1891.

Lautz Bros. & Co. ....	\$12.80
Junius S. Smith .....	5.00
George J. Sicard .....	10 00
B. Rumsey .....	5.00
George E. Matthews .....	25.00
D. R. Morse .....	20.00
Henry A. Richmond .....	15 00
R. R. Buck .....	5.00
A. D. A. Miller .....	10.00
Isaac Geiershofer .....	5.00
Miss C. Kimberly .....	5.00
E. H. Howard .....	20 00
	<u>\$137.80</u>

## APRIL, 1891.

P. P. Pratt .....	\$25.00
R. H. Williams .....	5 00
John C. Jewett Mfg. Co. ....	25.00
N. Rochester ..	5.00
Ansley Wilcox .....	10.00
J. J. Ehrlich .....	5.00
James M. Smith .....	20.00
Rev. Wm. Gleason .....	5.00
Atlas Refining Co. ....	5.00
Paul C. Ransom ..	15.00
Wm. H. Gratwick .....	25.00
Thomas Cary .....	5.00
George Urban .....	10.00
	<u>\$160.00</u>

## JUNE, 1891.

Mrs. Geo. W. Parkhurst .....	\$10.00
D. E. Newhall .....	10 00
Mrs. George B. Gates .....	25.00
Mrs. R. J. Sherman .....	10.00
	<u>\$55.00</u>

## JULY, 1891.

Francis Almy .....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. E. F. Metcalfe .....	25.00
Alex. Brush .....	5.00
	<u>\$35.00</u>

## AUGUST, 1891.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co. ....	\$50.00
F. A. Bell .....	25.00
C. & F. Georger .....	5.00
	<u>\$80.00</u>

## SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Sheldon T. Viele .....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. L. P. Viele .....	5.00
James R. Smith .....	25.00
John R. Williams .....	5.00
Edward Bennett .....	100.00
	<u>\$140.00</u>

## OCTOBER, 1891.

B. C. Rumsey .....	\$100.00
Sidney Shepard & Co. ....	25.00
Mrs. W. H. Glenney .....	50 00
Wm. W. Hammond .....	5.00
John Hauenstein .....	10.00
Wm. H. Peabody .....	5.00
Mrs. Gibson T. Williams .....	100.00
Frank M. Hollister .....	5.00
Sherman S. Rogers .....	25.00
George Urban .....	10.00
Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell .....	10.00
E. C. Sprague .....	50.00
Frank Lee .....	5.00
Frank F. Williams .....	10.00
	<u>\$410.00</u>

## NOVEMBER, 1891.

Mrs. S. V. R. Watson .....	\$50.00
J. G. Munro .....	25.00
Mrs. Walter Cary .....	25.00
Miss S. Morris .....	5.00
Mrs. P. A. Porter .....	5.00
F. L. Danforth .....	5.00
Joseph L. Hunsicker .....	10.00
George Gorham .....	10.00
Francis H. Root .....	50.00
J. J. Albright .....	50.00
Miss E. H. Gates .....	25.00

Porter Norton.....	\$10.00
R. L. Howard .....	25.00
S. O. Barnum & Son.....	5.00
Buffalo Gas Light Co.....	50.00
R. R. Hefford.....	5.00
F. Aug. Georger.....	5.00
Mrs. S. C. Clarke.....	10.00
Charles W. Goodyear.....	10.00
Carleton Sprague.....	10.00
J. J. McWilliams.....	25.00
Mutual Gas Co.....	50.00
Norris Morey.....	10.00
J. M. Richmond.....	50.00
Bryant B. Glenney.....	25.00
Citizens Gas Co.....	50.00
George B. Matthews.....	75.00

\$675.00

## RECAPITULATION.

December, 1890.....	\$110.00
January, 1891.....	100.00
February.....	95.00
March.....	137.80
April.....	160.00
June.....	55.00
July.....	35.00
August.....	80.00
September.....	140.00
October.....	410.00
November.....	675.00

\$1,997.80

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

## DECEMBER, 1890

Mrs. J. G. Munro.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. C. M. Farrar.....	5.00
Josiah G. Munro.....	25.00
Mrs. Wm. Young Warren.....	25.00

\$60.00

## JANUARY, 1891.

Mrs. Henry Altman.....	\$100.00
Mrs. Charles Daniels.....	25.00
Mrs. Harry Hamlin.....	25.00
Mrs. S. S. Rogers.....	5.00
Mrs. John Satterfield.....	5.00
Charles Bach Utley.....	5.00
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	5.00
Mrs. Henry M. Watson.....	5.00

\$175.00

## FEBRUARY, 1891.

Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	\$25.00
Mrs. Wm. F. Barr.....	1.00
Alexander Meldrum.....	15.00

\$41.00

## MARCH, 1891.

Mrs. Trumbull Cary.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. Rosseel.....	5.00
Mrs. Charles Daniels.....	200.00
E. H. Whitney.....	10.00
Mrs. W. L. Hodgman.....	85.05
Miss Sears.....	5.00
Mrs. John C. Graves.....	\$10.00

\$320.05

## APRIL, 1891.

Miss Taylor.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. O. C. Read.....	4.00
Louis W. Marcus.....	25.00

\$34.00

## MAY, 1891.

Miss Marianne Pease.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. William Hamlin.....	5.00
Mrs. O. C. Read.....	5.00
Mrs. Geo. Bleistein.....	10.00

\$25.00

## JUNE, 1891.

Isaac Geiershofer .....	\$5.00
Daniel O'Day .....	5.00

\$10.00

## JULY, 1891.

Miss Root .....	\$50.00
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## AUGUST, 1891.

Mrs. Henry W. Box .....	\$55.00
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## SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Mrs. E. L. Cook .....	\$6.26
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## OCTOBER, 1891.

Mrs. E. L. Cook.....	\$ 3.64
Mrs. P. H. Griffin.....	20.00
James M. Smith .....	10.00

\$33.64

## NOVEMBER, 1891.

Mrs. Walter Cary.....	\$25.00
Miss Love.....	10.00
Mrs. John Satterfield.....	5.00
Mrs. Charles A. Sweet.....	5.00
Mrs. James A. Roberts.....	5.00
Mrs. J. J. McWilliams.....	5.00

Mrs. E. D. Holman.....	\$ 5.00	Mrs. James P. White.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. E. M. L. Cary....	10.00	Mrs. A. J. Rich.....	5.00
Mrs. Geo. Bleistein.....	25.00	Mrs. S. S. Rogers.....	25.00
Mrs. L. D. Rumsey.....	5 00	Mrs. Charles Townsend.....	3.00
Mrs. R. L. Howard.....	25.00	Mrs. George S. Field.....	20.00
Mrs. W. H. H. Newman.....	5.00	Mrs. R. L. Fryer.....	10.00
George S. Hazard.....	5.00	Mrs. Gibson T. Williams.....	25.00
E. P. Beals.....	10.00	Mrs. Seward Cary.....	15.00
Lucien Howe, M. D.....	5.00	Mrs. C. M. Farrar.....	5.00
Mrs. E. C. Sprague.....	5.00	Charles Bach Utley.....	5.00
Miss Ellen M. Kent.....	2.00	Mrs. P. A. Porter.....	10.00
Mrs. J. G. Munro.....	5.00	Miss Morris.....	3.00
Mrs. Charles H. Williams.....	10.00	Mrs. Charles W. Pardee.....	10.00
Charles H. Williams.....	10 00	Mrs. F. H. Stevens.....	5.00
Mrs. Geo. C. White.....	25.00	Mrs. H. A. Crane.....	5 00
Mrs. James M. Ganson.....	10.00	Mrs. H. M. Watson.....	5.00
Mrs. Wm. H. Walker.....	5.00	Mrs. C. J. Hamlin.....	5.00
Mrs. Wm. C. Bryant.....	5 00	Miss Pratt.....	5.00
Mrs. O. P. Ramsdell.....	15.00	Frank Williams & Co.....	11.85
Mrs. Carleton Sprague.....	5.00	Mrs. C. F. Hartt.....	2.00
Mrs. T. D. Barnum.....	5.00	Mrs. G. R. Wilson.....	5.00
Sidney Shepard & Co.....	15.00	Mrs. Wm. E. Francis.....	5.00
Mrs. Howard.....	5.00	E. G. Spaulding.....	25.00
Mrs. Townsend Davis.....	5.00	Mrs. R. J. Sherman.....	10.00
Mrs. E. H. Movius.....	5.00	Miss Gertrude Watson.....	10.00
Mrs. Wm. Davis.....	10.00	Mrs. Rosa Harries.....	2.00
Josiah G. Munro.....	25.00	Mrs. M. A. Ransom.....	5.00
Mrs. Roswell Park.....	10.00	Mrs. Frank Perew.....	5.00
Mrs. Thomas Chester.....	25.00	Mrs. A. G. Hauenstein.....	5.00
Mrs. George Truscott.....	5.00	Mrs. Geo. B. Matthews.....	5.00
Mrs. B. C. Rumsey.....	10.00	Mrs. John U. Wayland.....	5.00
Miss E. H. Gates.....	10.00	Mrs. Edmund Fish.....	5.00
Mrs. Peter Emslie.....	3.00		<u>\$811.85</u>
Mrs. Truman G. Avery.....	25.00		
Mrs. John Blocher.....	10.00		
Mrs. George H. Bush.....	5.00		
Mrs. T. T. Ramsdell.....	5.00		
Mrs. B. Folwell.....	3 00		
Mrs. E. L. Hedstrom.....	5.00		
Mrs. Charles Cary.....	5.00		
Mrs. J. M. Richmond.....	10.00		
Mrs. Wm. H. Gratwick.....	25.00		
Mrs. Wm. Hamlin.....	25.00		
Mrs. Frank F. Williams.....	5.00		
Miss Annie Germain.....	2.00		
Mrs. Wm. H. Glenny.....	25.00		
Mrs. Wm. H. Glenny, Jr.....	5.00		
Mrs. Frank Demarest....	5.00		

## RECAPITULATION.

December, 1890.....	\$ 60.00
January, 1891.....	175.00
February.....	41.00
March.....	320 05
April.....	34.00
May.....	25.00
June.....	10.00
July.....	50.00
August.....	55.00
September.....	6.26
October.....	33.64
November.....	811.85
	<u>\$1,621.80</u>

# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Organized December 11, 1877.*

*Incorporated November 21, 1879.*

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President.*

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President.*

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

## TRUSTEES.

### *One year.*

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

### *Two years.*

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
JAMES MOONEY,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

### *Three Years.*

JOHN H. COWING,  
BRYANT B. GLENNY,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive* — Messrs. WILCOX, SMITH, BENNETT, COWING and RICHMOND.

*Finance* — Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

## COUNCIL.

I.— *The Members of the Board of Trustees.*

II.— *Representatives from District Committees :*

First District — WM. W. HAMMOND, Chairman; HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary.

Second District — THOMAS CARY, Chairman; JULIUS J. EHRLICH, Secretary.

Third District — GEORGE WING, Chairman; Mrs. J. R. PETRIE, Secretary; Mrs. HENRY F. ALLEN, FRANCIS A. BOARD.

III.— *Members ex-officio* — Hon. CHARLES F. BISHOP, Mayor; DANIEL MORGENSTERN, Superintendent of Police; JACOB STAUCH, Overseer of the Poor; ERNEST WENDE, M. D., Health Commissioner; ADAM REHM, Superintendent of the Poor; JOHN A. STENGEL, Keeper of the Alms-House; one member of the Board of Police.

IV.— *Members Specially Elected :*

Francis Almy,	Mrs Wm. H. Heath,	Mrs. Adelbert Moot,	Dexter P. Rumsey,
Mrs. Bernard Bartow,	William L. Hodgman,	Mrs. Josiah G. Munro,	Mrs. Seward A. Simons,
Miss Ida C. Bender,	Joseph L. Hunsicker,	Mrs. Herman Mynter,	Rev. Thomas R. Slicer,
Mrs. J. C. Bryant,	Miss Keep,	Mrs. H. H. Otis,	Mrs. William Stevens,
Joseph Block,	C. Hallam Keep,	John Otto, Jr.,	Henry W. Sprague,
Charles Cary, M. D.,	Miss Mary Lewis,	Mrs. Chas. W. Pardee,	Jacob Stern,
Mrs. Jos. T. Cook,	Rev. Herbert G. Lord,	Roswell Park, M. D.,	Mrs. Chas. Townsend,
Mrs. Henry A. Crane,	Miss M. M. Love,	Geo. W. Parkhurst,	Miss S. L. Truscott,
James Crate,	Mrs. Jeannette Marsh,	John H. Pryor, M. D.,	Mrs. Charles H. Utley,
William A. Douglas,	John J. McWilliams,	Paul C. Ransom,	Frederick A. Vogt,
Mrs. Bryant B. Glenny,	Mrs. Geo. A. Merchant,	Henry A. Richmond,	Mrs. Truman C. White,
George H. Harrower,	Isadore Michael,	Edward R. Rice,	Mrs. B. H. Williams,
George S. Hazard,	Worthington C. Minér,	George A. Ricker,	Mrs. F. F. Williams.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Coöperation and Council Meetings* — Miss Truscott, Mrs. Glenny, Mr. Almy, Mrs. Bartow, Mrs. B. H. Williams, Mr. Wilcox.

*Dispensary and Hospital* — Mr. Smith, Dr. Cary, Dr. Park, Mr. Crate, Mr. McWilliams, Dr. Pryor, and Mr. Sawyer.

*District Work and Friendly Visitors* — Mr. Viele, Mr. Hammond, Mr. T. Cary, Mr. Wing, Mrs. Crane, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Munro.

*Filch Crèche and Training School for Domestic* — Miss Love, Dr. Cary, Mr. Otto, Mrs. Heath, and Mrs. Frank F. Williams.

*Membership* — Mr. Hunsicker, Mr. Ricker, Miss Keep, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Utley, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Cook, and Mr. Vogt.

*Mendicity and Labor Tests* — Mr. Ransom, Mr. Michael, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. Harrower, Mr. Hodgman, and the Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of the Poor, and Overseer of the Poor, *ex-officio*.

*Provident Laundry* — Mrs. White, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Cowing, Mrs. Pardee.



*Publications, Reading Rooms, Instruction and Lectures*—Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Miner, Mr. Slicer, Mrs. Townsend, and Mrs. Moot.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Dr. Pryor, Mr. Douglass, Mrs. Mynter, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Merchant, and the Health Commissioner, *ex-officio*.

*Saving Schemes*—Mr. T. Cary, Mr. Block, Mr. Ehrlich, and Mr. Keep, Mr. Rice.

*Truancy*—Mr. Vogt, Mrs. Utley, and Mr. Parkhurst.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

MISS M. M. LOVE, Chairman.

Miss Margaret Adams,	Miss Kathryn Graves,	Mrs. James Mooney,
Mrs. Henry Altman,	Mrs. P. H. Griffin,	Mrs. Roswell Park,
Miss Jean Baker,	Mr. Harry Hamlin,	Miss Root,
Mrs. W. S. Bissell,	Mrs. W. L. Hodgman,	Mrs. John N. Scatcherd,
Mrs. George Bleistein,	Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker,	Mrs. S. S. Spaulding,
Mrs. Henry W. Box,	Mrs. E. P. Hussey,	Miss Sarah L. Truscott,
Mrs. Edward L. Cook,	Mr. Carlton R. Jewett,	Miss Bertha Underhill,
Mrs. James Crate,	Mrs. Geo. E. Laverack,	Mrs. John L. Williams,
Mrs. M. A. Crockett,	Mrs. O. P. Letchworth,	Mrs. F. F. Williams.
Mrs. John C. Graves,	Mrs. Edward Michael,	
Miss E. B. S. Wood, Treasurer.	Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Secretary.	

*Central Office*—Nos. 1 and 2 Fitch Institute. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, Secretary and Treasurer.

*District No. 1*—Office, Fitch Institute, corner Michigan and Swan streets.

Committee—Hon. Wm. W. Hammond, Chairman; Henry C. Fiske, Secretary. Adam Schell, B. D. Rogers, Ephraim Funk, Geo. H. Stowitz, Thomas H. Munsell.

Meets every Monday at 5 P. M.

William Murphy, Agent; Miss Jennie F. McAnally, Clerk.

*District No. 2*—Office, No. 10 Court Street.

Committee—Thomas Cary, Chairman; Julius J. Ehrlich, Secretary. Frederick Almy, Frank F. Williams, O. H. Hauenstein, Arthur H. Williams.

Meets every Thursday at 5 P. M.

Adam Meister, Agent; Miss Laura Rosenau, Clerk.

*District No. 3*—Office, No. 581 Niagara Street.

Committee—George Wing, Chairman; Mrs. J. R. Petrie, Secretary; Rev. Jos. K. Mason, Rev. Herbert G. Lord, Mrs. Henry F. Allen, Mr. E. C. Warner, Miss K. O. Bleekman, Mrs. Geo. McLeod, Mr. F. A. Board, Mrs. Isabella P. Clark.

Meets every Thursday at 5 P. M.

Miss Marion I. Moore, Agent.

*Out-Door Department*—No. 10 Court Street. Edward G. Burns, Agent.

*The Fitch Institute*—Corner of Michigan and Swan streets. Julius Lawrence, Janitor.

*The Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Office, Room 6, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director.

Department of General Practice.....	Room	7.
“ “ Diseases of the Chest.....	“	7.
“ “ Surgery.....	“	5.
“ “ Dermatology.....	“	3.
“ “ Throat and Nose.....	“	5.
“ “ Diseases of Women.....	“	4.
“ “ “ Children.....	“	4.
“ “ “ Eye and Ear.....	“	5.
“ “ Nervous Diseases.....	“	3.
“ “ Genito-Urinary Diseases.....	“	3.
“ “ Orthopædy.....	“	15.
“ “ Dentistry.....	“	25.

*The Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 14, Fitch Institute. Leon F. Harvey, M. D., Medical Director; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; John Parmenter, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thomas G. Corlett, M. D., House Surgeon; Josephine Royan, Supervising Nurse.

*The Fitch Training School for Domestic, Nursery Maids' Department*—No. 159 Swan Street.

*The Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Fanny E. Harris, Matron.

*The Provident Wood Yard*—Office, Room 1, Fitch Institute. Yard, corner South Division and Grosvenor streets. Charles G. Boughton, Manager.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

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I give, devise and bequeath to "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION  
SOCIETY OF BUFFALO, N. Y." (*Insert description of money or property,  
to be given.*)



NOV 1 1918

# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

# CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Organized Dec. 11, 1877.

Incorporated Nov. 27, 1879.

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" Not what we give, but what we share,—  
For the gift without the giver is bare."

" In the first stage of the world's history the maxim was, ' Let men help themselves.' In the second stage of the world's history it was, ' Let men help others.' In that epoch of the world's history in which we live, the maxim of all wise and experienced men who have thought about this subject is, ' Help men to help themselves.' "





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# HISTORICAL LIST OF OFFICERS

OF THE

## Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.

ORGANIZED DEC. 11, 1877.

### *PRESIDENTS OF SOCIETY AND CHAIRMEN OF COUNCIL.*

Pascal P. Pratt .....	1877-1879
Edwin T. Evans.....	1879-1888
T. Guilford Smith.....	1888-

### *VICE-PRESIDENTS OF SOCIETY AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF COUNCIL.*

Louis M. Brock.....	1877-1881
James H. Dormer .....	1880-1881
*S. H. Fish.....	1877-1879
John Hauenstein, M. D. ....	1877-1880
R. R. Hefford ...	1879-1880
H. M. Kent .....	1879-1880
Robert Keating.....	1879-1880
*Cyrus P. Lee.....	1877-1879
David R. Morse.....	1877-1880
*A. C. Moore.....	1877-1879
James O. Putnam.....	1880-1881
Dexter P. Rumsey.....	1880-1881
S. S. Rogers.....	1888-
E. C. Sprague.....	1877-1879
“ “ .....	1880-1883
T. Guilford Smith .....	1883-1888
*J. N. Scatcherd.....	1877-1879
George Sandrock.....	1877-1880
James R. Smith.....	1879-1880
*O. G. Steele.....	1879-1880

### *SECRETARIES.*

Josiah G. Munro.....	1881-1883
Nathaniel S. Rosenau.....	1883-
T. Guilford Smith. ....	1877-1880
George P. Sawyer (Recording).....	1880-1881
Ansley Wilcox.....	1880-1881

\* Deceased.

### TREASURERS.

Abram Altman .....	1877-1881
Josiah G. Munro.....	1881-1883
Nathaniel S. Rosenau.....	1883-

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*John Allen, Jr.....	1879-1882
*A. Altman.....	1879-1884
Edward Bennett.....	1881-
Thomas Cary.....	1881-
John H. Cowing.....	1881-
J. H. Dormer.....	1879-1887
E. T. Evans.....	1879-
Bryant B. Glenny.....	1891-
J. N. Larned.....	1882-1890
J. G. Munro.....	1881-
James Mooney.....	1889-
Peter Paul.....	1887-1889
S. S. Rogers.....	1879-
*F. H. Root.....	1879-1881
D. P. Rumsey.....	1879-1881
Jewett M. Richmond.....	1881-
E. C. Sprague.....	1879-1892
S. Scheu.....	1879-
George P. Sawyer.....	1881-
Augustus F. Scheu.....	1888-
T. Guilford Smith.....	1881-
Carleton Sprague.....	1893-
Sheldon T. Viele.....	1881-
Ansley Wilcox.....	1881-

\*Deceased.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

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The Charity Organization Society held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting in the lecture room of the Buffalo Library on Friday evening, March 24, 1893, and the Commencement Exercises of the Nursery Maids' Department of the Fitch Training School for Domestics occurred at the same time.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. T. Guilford Smith. The following standing committees then presented their reports for the year :

Co-operation and Council Meetings.

Dispensary and Hospital.

Fitch Crèche and Training School for Nursery Maids.

Memberships.

Mendicity and Labor Tests.

Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor.

Saving Schemes.

The Secretary and Treasurer then read his annual report.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox the reports presented were received and filed, and the Committee on Publication was directed to have printed 1,500 copies, and was authorized to include with them the report prepared by the Assistant Secretary, covering the fifteen years' history of the Society, the report presented to the Council Meeting of January 11, 1893, by the Committee on the Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor, and also the ordinances of the city of Buffalo, covering the construction and care of tenement houses, which are now awaiting consideration by the Common Council.

The President announced that the terms of the following trustees had expired, viz : Edward Bennett, Thomas Cary, Sherman S. Rogers, George P. Sawyer and Carleton Sprague.

On motion of Mr. Slicer, the secretary cast a ballot for the society in favor of these gentlemen, as trustees for the society, for the term of three years. The chair declared them duly elected.

Mr. Wilcox proposed the following as members of the Council, and they were duly elected :



Almy, Francis,	Hunsicker, Jos. L. ,	Pryor, John H., M. D
Bartow, Mrs. Bernard,	Keep, Miss,	Ransom, Paul C.,
Bender, Miss Ida C.,	Keep, C. Hallam,   .	Richmond, Henry A.,
Becker, Emil A.,	Lewis, Miss Mary	Rice, Edward R.,
Bryant, Mrs. J. C.,	Lord, Rev. Herbert G.,	Ricker, Geo. A.,
Block, Joseph,	Love, Miss M. M.,	Rumsey, Dexter P.,
Cary, Mrs. Ebenezer,	Marsh, Mrs. Jeannette,	Shaw, E. R.,
Cary, Charles, M.D.,	McWilliams, John J.,	Simons, Mrs. S. A.,
Chivers, Rev. E. E.,	Merchant, Mrs. Geo. A.,	Slicer, Rev. Thos. R.,
Cook, Mrs. Jos. T.,	Michael, Isadore,	Stevens, Mrs. Wm.,
Crane, Mrs. Henry A.,	Miner, Worthington C.,	Sprague, Henry W.,
Crate, James,	Moot, Mrs. Adelbert,	Townsend, Mrs. Charles,
Duchscherer, George,	Munro, Mrs. Josiah G.,	Truscott, Miss S. L.,
Douglas, William A.,	Mynter, Mrs. Herman,	Utley, Mrs. Chas. H.,
Emerson, Henry P.,	Otis, Mrs. H. H.,	Vogt, Frederick A.,
Glenny, Mrs. Bryant B.,	Otto, John, Jr.,	White, Mrs. Truman C.,
Harrower, Geo. H.,	Pardee, Mrs. Chas. W.,	Williams, Mrs. F. F.,
Hazard, Geo. S.,	Park, Roswell, M. D.	Wicks, W. S.
Heath, Mrs. Wm. H.,	Parkhurst, Geo. W.,	

The question of delegates to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Chicago, on June 8th, and the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, on June 12th, was then discussed.

Mr. Wilcox moved the matter be referred to the Council.  
Carried.

The Secretary announced, that at a meeting of the Council, held January 11, 1892, at which more than ten members were present, a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the adoption of an additional article of the by-laws of the Society, to be known as Article 10, and to read as follows: "The statistical and fiscal year of the Society shall begin on the 1st day of October, and shall end on the 30th day of September following. And that Section 1 of Article VI. of the by-laws be amended so as to read as follows: The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place, in or about the month of October, as the Council may designate. The Council may also call a special meeting at any time. The Board of Trustees or President of the Society may also call special meetings."

On motion the amendments as transmitted from the Council were unanimously adopted.

The President then introduced Dr. Ida Bender, who made an able address to the graduates of the Nursery Maids' Department of

the Fitch Training School for Domestics. After which the President presented the diplomas of the school to

HELEN LOUISE FICKY,

JOSEPHINE M. MONAHAN.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

### *To the Charity Organization Society:*

I beg leave to transmit herewith the usual statistical report, showing, among other things, the work of the district committees of the Society during the year closing December 31, 1892.

An examination of these tables, and their comparison with those of previous years, show some variation in our work ; but, on the whole, these variations are of so slight a nature as to call for little comment.

The total number of cases dealt with in 1892 was 1,639, as against 1,511 in 1891. Of this total 506 were new cases, as against 645 in 1891—a small, but gratifying decrease. But the number of recurrent cases rose from 866 in 1891 to 1,043 in 1892.

To one reason alone can this increase be assigned. The Society has failed in the thoroughness of its work. For, in 1891 the recurrent cases dealt with numbered 6 per cent. less than in 1890, and this percentage of decrease should have been apparent again in 1892. This failure was due either to the inadequate number of district agents in the service of the Society, or to the small number of friendly visitors at its command ; or, what is more likely, to a combination of both these causes.

Therefore, the necessary conclusions from the statistics of the year are : First, the Society should speedily employ more district agents. These, with additional district committees and officers, would cover the city more completely, and consequently all the district agents would be given more time to devote to individual families.

Second, the Society should, through some means or other, be enabled largely to increase its corps of friendly visitors, in order that real reformation may be assured in all cases coming to our notice in which reformation is possible.

So far as the work of the three district committees now organized is concerned these suggestions may be pertinent. The committees should take a more active interest in the cases brought to their notice each week by the district agents. The first and second district committees should enlarge their membership, and should add women to their number. The members of all the committees should make it their personal business to secure as many friendly visitors as possible to work in co-operation with the committees.

The work of the out-door agent who entered on his duties on the first day of March, 1892, has been quite onerous, as will be seen from his report. Although, during the greater part of the year, he had no other guidance than that of the Secretary, he accomplished much good, and a marked reduction in the number of beggars in our streets has resulted from his work. Since he entered upon his duties the office at No. 10 Court Street has been open until 9.30 o'clock each evening. This fact was soon discovered by many who were seeking a night's resting-place, and

instead of begging on the streets, or from house to house, they applied directly to the Society for lodging. After careful questioning, lodgings were furnished to such as appeared worthy. It is believed that as a direct result of this policy the citizens of Buffalo were saved much annoyance, and a number of worthy men were assisted, and helped to preserve their self-respect. The committee on mendicity and labor tests will have charge of the work of the out-door agent hereafter. Its guidance and suggestions must largely increase his efficiency.

The efforts made during 1891 to secure increased co-operation between the Charity Organization Society on the one hand, and the various charitable agencies of the city on the other, have, as yet, resulted in registration by but two institutions. This result is disappointing. Yet it should not cause the abandonment of exertions to obtain that harmonious organization of all the charitable effort of Buffalo which is so necessary to insure its complete effectiveness.

From the Overseer of the Poor we have had about the same co-operation as in previous years. During 1892 the district committees disapproved of the aid granted by him to 165 families, as against 189 families in 1891. But the amount of disapproved aid granted by him was \$2,587.35, as against \$1,543.44 in 1891. These figures indicate that while a more careful scrutiny of cases was made by the Overseer before granting aid, there was a growing indisposition to heed the careful opinions of our district committees on city aid cases.

The new Charter of Buffalo, with its chapter on the poor, embodying a concise and greatly improved code of laws, went into effect on January 1, 1892. Such improvements as might have been made under it in the administration of the office of the Overseer of the Poor are not yet evident, except in the stopping of the issuing of relief orders to little children, and the appointment of a much needed additional police investigator. But it is hoped that the reforms made possible, and which are so necessary, will gradually appear, until the distribution of outdoor relief in our city is so guarded that it will work the least possible harm.

Early in the year an attempt was made to amend the Charter by abolishing the provision requiring a daily report of relief to be made to the Mayor. Had this effort succeeded, the work of the Society would have been seriously hampered. But a strong effort on the part of the Board of Trustees frustrated this attempt, as it also succeeded in making practically harmless an amendment regarding the minimum age of children to whom relief orders may be given.

The financial outlook is brighter than it has been for a number of years. A strong effort on the part of the Board of Trustees in the latter part of the year resulted in raising sufficient funds to pay all the floating indebtedness of the Society, part of which has been of long standing. The real estate of the Society is well rented, and is yielding a fair income. The efforts now making by the Council to increase our membership promise to augment our income from subscriptions very considerably. It is to be hoped that our resources in 1893 will permit a much needed amplification of our work.

Your secretary and the assistant secretary attended the 19th National Conference of Charities and Correction at Denver, Colorado, in June. The conference grows in strength and interest each year, and is largely stimulative of the scientific study of charitable methods among those who are its regular attendants, and among the local people with whom these attendants come in contact.

The 20th conference will be held in Chicago from June 8 to 11, 1893. As it is to be followed by the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, its work will be limited this year to an historical review of the progress made in charitable and penological work during the past 20 years.

The International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy will be in session from June 12th to 18th, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition. It bids fair to be one of the most important meetings to philanthropic endeavor of all kinds that the world has yet seen. It numbers among its officers some of the foremost minds of America; and it promises to attract to its session many of the leaders of modern thought in foreign countries, whose essays and addresses will enrich the literature of charity and penology.

This Society has been honored by the appointment of the chairman of its executive committee as chairman of the section on "The Public Treatment of Pauperism," and of its secretary as corresponding and organizing secretary.

During the year the Board of Trustees and the executive committee have together had seven meetings; the Council, five meetings; the committees of the Council, 22 meetings, and the district committees 74 meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary.*

### STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1892.

New case investigated.....	596
Recurrent cases investigated.....	1,043
Total number of investigations.....	1,639
Number of visits made by agents in making foregoing investigations.....	5,001
Number of reports sent out.....	274

TABLE NO. I.

Showing at whose requests or for what reasons the foregoing investigations were made.

Requests of private individuals.....	61
“ “ co-operating societies.....	*48
Foreign C. O. S.....	20
Requests of Overseer of Poor.....	4
On personal application.....	182
Because receiving official relief.....	1,384
Total.....	1,699

\*Forty being for News Boys' and Bootblacks' Home.

### STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 2.

Decisions of District Committees.

Should have continuous relief (not indoor).....	136
Should have intermittent relief (not indoor).....	64



Should have temporary relief (not indoor).....	179
Needing work rather than relief.....	106
Should have indoor relief.....	12
Should have transportation from city.....	7
Should have visitation and advice only.....	7
Should be disciplined.....	9
Not requiring relief.....	76

596

TABLE NO. 3.

## Marital state of cases investigated.

Married couples.....	379
Widows.....	126
Deserted wives.....	67
Single women.....	9
Deserted husbands or widowers.....	9
Voluntary desertion by wife.....	6

596

TABLE NO. 4.

## Chief cause of need.

No male support.....	105
Poorly-paid employment.....	4
Lack of employment.....	125½
Insufficient employment.....	38
Insanity of bread-winner.....	3
Imprisonment of bread-winner.....	4
Physical defects.....	4
Accident.....	27
Sickness.....	165½
Neglect by relatives.....	2
Intemperance.....	12½
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	7½
Roving disposition.....	1
Old age.....	17
No cause.....	4
Not requiring relief.....	16

596

TABLE NO. 5.

Total number in families.....	2,506
Number of bread-winners in families.....	606
Number of rooms occupied by families.....	1,380

TABLE NO. 6.

## Number and ages in families investigated.

Under 14 years.....	1,358
14 to 20 ".....	172
20 to 40 ".....	688
40 to 55 ".....	211
55 to 70 ".....	113
Over 70 ".....	24

TABLE No. 7.

Nativity of heads of families investigated.	
United States, white.....	175
United States, colored.....	9
British-American, white.....	31½
British-American, colored.....	8
Dutch.....	2
English.....	25½
French and Belgian.....	3½
German.....	122½
Italian.....	21½
Irish.....	58½
Polish and Russian.....	124½
Scandinavian.....	2½
Scotch and Welsh.....	6
Swiss.....	3
Other countries.....	3
	<hr/> 596

TABLE No. 8.

Education of heads of families.	
Can read and write.....	453
Can read, not write.....	3½
Cannot read or write.....	139½
	<hr/> 596

## STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE No. 9.

Decisions of District Committees on cases during 1891.	
Should have continuous relief (not indoor).....	636
Should have intermittent relief (not indoor).....	8
Should have temporary relief (not indoor).....	136
Needing work rather than relief.....	41
Should have indoor relief.....	12
Should have transportation from city.....	7
Should have visitation and advice only.....	6
Should be disciplined.....	38
Not requiring relief.....	163
Total.....	<hr/> 1,043

TABLE No. 10.

Number of individuals in 1,043 families.....	4,020
Number of bread-winners of 1,043 families.....	1,907

TABLE NO. 11.

## Condition of recurrent cases on re-investigation.

Stationary . . . . .	816
Improved . . . . .	120
Retrograding . . . . .	70
Independent . . . . .	31
Died . . . . .	13
Removed . . . . .	5

TABLE NO. 12.

## Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief granted . . . . .	1
Official relief discontinued . . . . .	136
Sent out of city . . . . .	5
Sent to asylums and homes . . . . .	2
Sent to hospitals . . . . .	1
C. O. S. Labor Bureau . . . . .	60
Labor in wood yard . . . . .	15
Grants . . . . .	15
Loans . . . . .	9
Temporary relief . . . . .	5

TABLE NO. 13.

False addresses . . . . .	10
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TABLE NO. 14.

Families considered not entitled to official out-door relief . . . . .	165
Amount of aid received . . . . .	\$2,587.35

TABLE NO. 15.

## Families referred to Co-operating Societies, etc.

District Nursing Association . . . . .	31
Trinity Co-operative Relief Society . . . . .	16
Unitarian Aid Society . . . . .	9
Women's Educational and Industrial Union . . . . .	10
Fresh Air Mission . . . . .	88
Hebrew Benevolent Society . . . . .	3
Ladies of Charity . . . . .	2
King's Daughters . . . . .	2
Women's Relief Corps of G. A. R. . . . .	1
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children . . . . .	4
St. Vincent de Paul Society . . . . .	1
Immaculate Conception Church . . . . .	1
Riverside M. E. Church . . . . .	3
Richmond-Avenue M. E. Church . . . . .	1
Grace Episcopal Church . . . . .	2
United Presbyterian Church . . . . .	1

Emmanuel Baptist Church.....	1
Church of the Redeemer.....	2
St. James' Church .....	1
Westminster Church.....	2
Fifth-Street Chapel.....	1
News Boys' and Bootblacks' Home Thanksgiving.....	27
Private Individuals, ".....	12
Church of the Messiah, Christmas.....	20
Church of Our Father, ".....	8
Grace Universalist Church, ".....	4
Westminster Church, ".....	2
St. Luke's Church, ".....	2
Private Individuals, ".....	6
Children referred, ".....	50
Private individuals for visitation .....	8
C. O. S. of Indianapolis, Ind.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>234</b>

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning December 1, 1891, and ending November 30, 1892.

## FITCH INCOME.

*Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust :*

## BALANCE.

To credit December 1, 1891..... \$ 911.29

## RECEIPTS.

Interest from banks.....	\$ 7.18	
Interest on mortgage .....	20.29	
Gross rents Fitch Institute .....	4,867.80	
Gross rents inalienable property.....	8,173.18	
Gross rents 304 Michigan Street .....	300.00	\$14,279.74

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REAL ESTATE.

Taxes and assessments.....	\$1,519.75
Repairs and improvements.....	1,113.17
Insurance premiums .....	281.82
Water rates.....	12.82
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,927.56</b>



*Cost of Maintaining the Fitch Institute :*

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$664.00		
Extra labor and janitor's supplies .....	121.48		
Fuel.....	916.02		
Gas.....	192.46		
Repairs.....	326.35		
Insurance premiums.....	457.63		
Local taxes.....	16.98		
Water rates.....	85.00		
Care of clock and incidentals.....	62.75	\$2,842.67	\$5,770.23
Net income.....			\$8,509.51

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME.

Interest on notes and mortgage.....	\$1,015.95		
Administration of Trust.....	2,704.96		
Grant and Loan Fund .....	158.42		
Maintenance Accident Hospital .....	3,977.54		
Paid on indebtedness.....	170.00		\$8,026.87
Balance available .....			\$ 482.64

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$274.82		
Appropriation from General Fund.....	800.15		\$1,074.97

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs.....	\$936.49		
Apparatus.....	5.21		
Gas .....	20.46		
Sundries .....	112.81		\$1,074.97

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$1,218.75		
Donations .....	560.00		
Appropriation from Fitch income.....	3,977.54		\$5,756.29

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries .....	\$1,097.25		
Board of staff and patients.....	1,571.55		
Instruments and appliances.....	484.11		
Drugs.....	570.25		
Furniture.....	290.72		
Stable — repairs to ambulance, horseshoeing, harness, feed, etc.....	688.77		
Laundry.....	811.59		
Gas .....	81.94		
Sundries .....	160.11		\$5,756.29

## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses of the Society :*

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions and membership fees.....	\$6,734.57	
Two-thirds proceeds Charity Ball.....	1,502.73	
Dividends and interest .....	133.25	
Collections on account of meals and lodgings .....	16.80	\$8,387.35
Less appropriation for Dispensary.....		800.15
		<u>\$7,587.20</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$330.00	
Salaries.....	3,914.94	
Stationery, postage and printing.....	271.90	
Gas and fuel.....	32.25	
Incidentals— telephones, car fare, etc.....	385.87	\$4,934.96
Balance available .....		<u>\$2,652.24</u>

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses :*

## RECEIPTS.

Contributions .....	\$615.22	
Children's fees .....	416.27	
One-third proceeds Charity Ball.....	800.00	
From Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, voting contest..	700.00	
From Madame de Roode, piano recital.....	252.00	
From "Columbian Tea and Ball".....	819.90	
From "Illustrated Library".....	89 97	\$3,693.36

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of Matron and servants.....	\$1,283.65	
Supplies for table.....	1,863.79	
Clothing and furniture.....	229.81	
Gas and fuel.....	161.40	
Incidentals.....	86.43	3,625.08
Balance available .....		<u>\$68.28</u>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUNDS.

*Receipts and Disbursements on account of aiding the needy by gift or loans when other assistance cannot be obtained :*

## RECEIPTS.

Loans repaid .....	\$2.50	
Appropriation from Fitch income .....	158.42	\$160.92

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	\$58.36	
Loans.....	102.56	<u>\$160.92</u>

## PENNY SAVINGS FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Sale of boxes, Charity Ball.....	\$450.00	
Contributions.....	150.00	<u>\$600.00</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for stamps.....		\$525.00
Balance available.....		<u>\$75.00</u>

## INVENTORY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

## REAL ESTATE.

Southwest corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan Street, and 150 feet on Michigan Street. Value,	\$	33,750.00
West side of Michigan Street, 150 feet south of Swan Street, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep. Value.....		12,000.00
Improvements on pieces "1" and "2"		
The Fitch Crèche building, value.....		4,000.00
The Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date).....		142,541.35
3. Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation with improvements.....		74,800.00
4. Purchase from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ feet by 98 feet in the rear and to the west of a portion of the Society's land on Michigan Street, cost.....		508.85
5. Purchase from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan Street, 25 by 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described, cost.....		4,956.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Four shares of Western Union Telegraph Company's stock, nominal value, \$400; actual cost. ....	316.00
2. Cash on hand and in banks.....	3,128.16
3. Owing from various sources.....	3,034.73
4. Second mortgage made by Catherine Semensky.....	150.00
5. Furniture in office No. 10 Court Street.....	75.00
6. Furniture in office No. 1 Fitch Institute.....	75.00
7. Furniture in office of Secretary and Treasurer.....	100.00
8. Furniture in Fitch Crèche.....	1,000.00
9. Furniture in office No. 581 Niagara Street.....	75.00
10. Furniture and appliances, Fitch Accident Hospital.....	1,600.00
11. Furniture, appliances and stock of drugs, Fitch Provident Dispensary.....	150.00
Total assets.....	<u>\$282,260.68</u>

## LIABILITIES.

1. A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$4,800.00
2. A promissory note, discounted at the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, indorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carleton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Viele and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due ...	11,000.00
3. A promissory note to the Howard Iron Works.....	1,500.00
4. Two promissory notes to Jeffrey & Gottshall.....	1,750.00
	<u>\$19,050.00</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall.....	\$45,000.00
On rents of Fitch Hall.....	2,000.00
On Fitch Institute boilers.....	5,000.00
On Fitch Crèche building.....	4,500.00
On Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000.00
On inalienable property ; Fitch Block, etc.....	29,500.00
On 304 Michigan Street.....	1,000.00
On Fitch Block rents.....	8,860.00
On ambulance, horses, etc.....	1,500.00
Total insurance.....	<u>\$98,360.00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

Inalienable property.....	\$272,556.79	Charity Organization Society, \$259,932.52	
Personal property.....	3,075.00	Bills payable.....	19,050.00
Income fund.....	316.00	Fitch income.....	482.64
Suspense account.....	3,034.73	General Fund.....	2,652.24
Bills receivable.....	150.00	Fitch Crèche Fund.....	68.28
Cash.....	3,128.16	Penny Savings Fund.....	75.00
	<u>\$282,260.68</u>		<u>\$282,260.68</u>

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,  
*Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

BUFFALO, December 31, 1892.

THOMAS CARY,  
SHELDON T. VIELE,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,

*Finance Committee.*



## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSERY MAIDS.

December 21st, 1892.

*To the Committee on Fitch Crèche:*

That "generous, noble-minded woman" who in the report of last year we hoped might "endow with her name a Crèche on the West Side of our city" has not yet made known her personality, and still her opportunity awaits her!

The work in the Fitch Crèche is being vigorously carried forward, and although we, who labor, see how far short of our high ideal are the results attained, we "are not without honor, save in our own country."

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, having found its way to Chicago, fell into the hands of Mrs. Potter Palmer and her co-workers, who discovered in the report of our Training School for Nursery Maids the most progressive work of which the National Board of the Columbian Exposition had any record.

Owing to this circumstance, the Fitch Crèche and Training School for Nursery Maids was earnestly requested to make application for space to exhibit in the Children's building then in contemplation. Flattered as we were by the invitation, we felt that it would be better to make it a State exhibit, and on placing the matter before the Executive Committee of the State Board of Women Managers for the Columbian Exhibition, it was decided to appropriate \$2,000 of the State fund for the maintenance of this exhibit, the Fitch Crèche to carry on the work during the months of May, June and July, and the New York nurseries to assume its responsibility during August, September and October. Every preparation for this exhibit will be made during the coming winter months, as well as for the silent exhibit in the Anthropological Building, where we have asked for space in seven frames on standards. In April last, commencement exercises of the Training School for Nursery Maids took place in the Lecture Room of the Buffalo Library, and diplomas were given to Barbara Ziegler (who had passed 100 per cent. in her examinations), Eugenia Earl (who had passed 72 per cent. in her examinations), and Mary Corcoran (who had passed 90 per cent. in her examinations).

Barbara Ziegler and Blanche Delagrade, being students of great promise, were sent by the Advisory Board to the Babies' Hospital, corner Lexington Avenue and 55th Street, New York, to take a six months' course, ending November 1st.

Both maids are now faithfully discharging their duties as most efficient nursery maids in private families, where they are giving the utmost satisfaction. Commencement exercises were again held at the Conference of Charities in December, at the Home for the Friendless, where diplomas were given to Ella Ash (who passed 81 per cent. in her examinations), Blanche Delagrade (who passed 84 per cent. in her examinations), and Bertha Peregrine (who passed 85 per cent. in her examinations).

In arranging our course of lectures in the beginning of our Training School, we deemed it wise to start in first with the really practical subjects; but two of our lecturers, being women physicians, and members of our Advisory Board, have become convinced that the theory is wrong, and following their advice, which is based upon their personal experience in lecturing to the maids, the lecture committee has changed the order of subjects, placing them as follows:

- 1st. Physiology.
- 2d. Physiology and Anatomy.
- 3d. The Teeth.
- 4th. Period of Dentition.
- 5th. Feeding, regular habit ; food for different ages ; preparation ; proper position while feeding ; over feeding ; care of bottle ; list of proper foods, etc.
- 6th. Nursery cookery ; table manners ; table appointments. Followed by three practical lessons in cooking.
- 7th. Bathing, regular habit ; salt and alcohol baths ; massage ; dressing child for night or day ; care of sponges ; soaps, towels and powder.
- 8th. Clothing, kind and amount necessary for different ages and seasons ; result of too much or too little clothing ; mending and darning ; washing flannels ; and diapers.
- 9th. Exercise, amount at different ages ; baby carriage, arrangement to protect from glare of sun and cold winds ; position of child in riding ; amount of walking without fatigue ; carrying, tossing, trotting, etc.
- 10th. Sleeping ; amount of sleep ; regular time and healthful habit ; how to induce sleep ; how to put baby to sleep ; correct position ; ventilation ; darkening and temperature of room ; care of bed and bedding ; airing of bed and pillows.
- 11th. Nature's wants ; colic ; constipation ; diarrhoea ; kinds of colds ; burns ; scalds ; convulsions ; choking ; household surgery.
- 12th. The eyes and ears ; care ; gestures betraying trouble, etc.
- 13th. Emergencies.
- 14th. Hygiene of the nursery.
- 15th. Kindergarten ; occupations and amusements for rainy days.
- 16th. Manners and morals.

The idea of changing the order of the lectures was, that as every lecture had reference to the different organs of the body and their uses, it was desirable to locate these organs, in the minds of the maids, before discussing them. It has taken two years to learn this fact, and we are still open to further suggestions.

At the June meeting of the Advisory Board it was decided that six sub-committees should be formed, embracing all the women on the Board of Management, and that the women on these committees should be held responsible for the departments they assumed to manage.

*The House Committee* should keep an oversight of the premises and everything pertaining to the building and grounds, furniture and house linen. Petty repairs or purchases should be authorized by them, but any repairs or changes calling for large expenditure should be referred by them to the Advisory Board.

*The Steward's Committee* calls for an oversight of the house-keeping, a knowledge of everything that may be ordered by the matron, a supervision of the running expenses of the house, and a careful consideration of the food supplied to the tables of the matron, maids, and children.

*The Kindergarten Committee* would be held responsible for the faithful carrying on of the Kindergarten, and should consider it their duty to see that the children and the nursery maids were imbued with the true Kindergarten principle.

*The Committee on Crèche* should be called upon to attend to all the wants of the children of the Crèche, to superintend their amusements, the supply of books and

toys, the replenishing of the Crèche wardrobe, and should observe the manners of the children in the Crèche, and their relations with the maids, and with one another. They would be expected to visit, and to look into the condition of the children in their homes, and to establish so good an understanding with the mothers of the children, as should enable the best results to accrue from such association, by lifting up the family, and, above all things, not pauperizing it.

*The Committee on Nursery Maids* should make themselves conversant with the conditions and welfare of every nurse in training. They should see that each one has proper clothing, or render her such assistance in procuring it as might be necessary. They should familiarize themselves with the duties of the maids, their recreations and their pursuits, and should suggest to the Advisory Board such change in the course of training as they should deem improving to the school, or necessary for the progressive work we are striving to maintain. They should see that a register be kept at the Fitch Crèche of all applications made for trained nursery maids, and should keep a supervision of the maids during their first year of service, sending them blanks every three months to fill out and return to the matron.

*The Committee on Lectures* should see that proper lecturers be engaged, and lectures regularly given once a week to the maids in training, and that a schedule of lectures and lecturers be made out and sent out in advance to every member of the Advisory Board.

It is believed that the faithful carrying out of the duties of these committees will render the work of the Fitch Crèche truly progressive and of inestimable benefit.

No greater missionary field could open to women, and no women could be more competent to enter that field, than those who constitute the Advisory Board of the Fitch Crèche.

In November, a Conference of Day Nurseries was called in New York by Mrs. Gaspar Griswold and others, at which the Fitch Crèche was represented, and a paper was read by one of its Advisory Board on "Training Schools for Nursery Maids," wherein all day nurseries were urged to organize a training school in connection with their work, and a detailed plan was given of the system adopted by the Fitch Crèche Training School.

A list of questions was sent out on blanks from New York when the conference was called, and answered by the Fitch Crèche as follows:

- Q. 1. Full legal name? A. The Fitch Crèche.
- Q. 2. Address? A. 159 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Q. 3. When organized? A. November, 1880.
- Q. 4. When incorporated? A. The Fitch Crèche is controlled by the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, which was incorporated in December, 1879.
- Q. 5. How supported? A. By voluntary contributions and part of the proceeds of a Charity Ball given every year for the benefit of Charity Organization Society and its provident schemes, the Crèche being one of them.
- Q. 6. Are you affiliated with any organization? A. Yes.
- Q. 7. Name of such organization? A. Charity Organization Society.
- Q. 8. Amount of funds received from Public Treasury? A. None.
- Q. 9. Receipts for year ending September 1, 1892? A. Receipts for year from September, 1891, \$3,371.21.

Q. 10. Annual disbursements of year ending September 1, 1892. A. Disbursements for year from September, 1891, \$2,658 65.

Q. 11. Cost per capita per day? A. \$0.323—thirty-two cents, three mills.

Q. 12. What house rent? A. No house rent.

Q. 13. Does Nursery own property? A. Charity Organization Society owns the house.

Q. 14. Is it mortgaged? A. No.

Q. 15. For how much? A. 00.

Q. 16. Is it taxed? A. No.

Q. 17. For how much? A. 00.

Q. 18. How many patronesses? A. None.

Q. 19. What annual subscription do they pay? A. Nothing.

Q. 20. How many on the Board of Managers? A. The Crèche is managed by a committee appointed by the council of the Charity Organization Society, and an Advisory Board of ladies, twenty-four in number.

Q. 21. What standing Committees? A. Committee on House, Committee on Kindergarten, Committee on Crèche, Steward's Committee, Committee on Nurses, Committee on Lectures.

Q. 22. How many doctors? A. One.

Q. 23. Do they give their services gratuitously? A. Yes.

Q. 24. Are the children visited in their homes by any one connected with the Nursery? A. We aim to visit the children and mothers in their homes.

Q. 25. By whom? A. By members of the Advisory Committee, in the sub-committee on Crèche.

Q. 26. Are children obliged to be examined by a physician before being admitted? A. Yes. Every application to place a child in the Crèche is also investigated by the agents of the Charity Organization Society.

Q. 27. What salary does your matron receive? A. \$30 per month.

Q. 28. How many servants employed? A. Ten.

Q. 29. Enumerate them? A. Eight nurses, laundress and cook.

Q. 30. Amount paid in servants' wages for year ending September 1, 1892? A. \$1,268.29.

Q. 31. Number of days Nursery was opened from September 1, 1891, to September 1, 1892? A. 312.

Q. 32. Total attendance of children from September 1, 1891, to September 1, 1892. A. 8,261.

Q. 33. Total number of different children from September 1, 1891, to September 1, 1892? A. 76.

Q. 34. Daily average? A. 35.

Q. 35. Highest monthly attendance? A. 869.

Q. 36. Highest daily attendance? A. 48.

Q. 37. Ages received? A. From one month to six years.

Q. 38. Charge per day? A. Five cents per day.

Q. 39. Do you have a Kindergarten? A. Yes.

Q. 40. What salary does the teacher receive? A. The teacher is paid by the City School Department.

Q. 41. Do you have a Kitchen-garden? A. No.

Q. 42. What salary does the teacher receive? A. —.



Q. 43. What other classes? A. Classes of the Training School for Nursery Maids.

Q. 44. By whom are they taught? A. Lectures are given by different physicians and the Superintendent.

Q. 45. Do you have Provident Schemes for savings, etc.? A. Yes.

Q. 46. Do you have Mother's Meetings? A. No.

Q. 47. How are the meetings conducted? A. No meetings.

Q. 48. What benefits do the mothers derive from these meetings? A. —

Q. 49. How often and what time of day are they held? A. Not at all.

Q. 50. Average attendance? A. None.

Q. 51. Does every child receive a daily bath? A. The infants daily, the children at three years every other day, over three years twice a week.

Q. 52. Has the Nursery a play-ground? A. It has.

Q. 53. Where? A. On the Crèche premises and in adjacent grounds.

Q. 54. Any other information will be gratefully received. A. In summer two or three loads of sand are drawn and dumped into a large yard adjacent to the Fitch Crèche, and the children spend two or three hours daily with shovels, pails, wagons and wheel-barrows, carrying it from one pile to another, and amusing themselves as they are wont to do on our Lake Shore, when sent up on the beach by the Fresh-Air Mission. So that they name the sand pile "Ga-ose-ha Beach," (the Indian name for "Cradle"), the same name given to the property of the Fresh-Air Mission on the Lake Shore.

It is the custom of the management of the Fitch Crèche to give a cup of tea and crackers to the working women when they call at evening for their children, and while they are waiting for their children to be made ready.

We append the rules governing the Fitch Training School for Nursery Maids, and three lists of lectures given during the year in the Training School, and the names of the lecturers, to whom we here desire to express our thanks for their valuable aid and great courtesy.

We also append a list of names forming the sub-committees, and a tabular statement showing the comparative record of the Crèche for 1891 and 1892.

The financial statement of the Crèche and school will be found included in that of the Treasurer of the Charity Organization Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH A. CRANE,

*Secretary.*

MARIA M. LOVE,

*Chairman.*

#### Comparative Record of Attendance.

Months.	Admissions. 1891.	Admissions. 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
January.....	447	409		38
February.....	385	483	98	
March.....	477	790	313	
April.....	631	653	22	
May.....	678	692	14	
June.....	732	835	103	
July.....	803	754		49

August .....	717	869	152	
September .....	705	831	126	
October .....	743	784	41	
November .....	733	714		19
December .....	595	718	123	
	7,646	8,532	992	106

Net increase of admissions in 1892 over 1891, 886.

Daily average of admissions (310 days) 1892, 27.5.

The sub-committees as formed are as follows:

*House Committee* :—Mrs. Crane, Mrs. W. S. Bissell, Mrs. J. N. Scatcherd, Mrs. Thomas C. Welch, Mrs. Harry Hamlin.

*Steward's Committee* :—Mrs. Henry Altman, Mrs. James Crate, Mrs. F. H. Goodyear.

*Kindergarten Committee* :—Mrs. E. L. Cook, Mrs. E. P. Hussey, Mrs. Harriot Milinowski, Miss Margaret Adam.

*Committee on Crèche* :—Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett, Mrs. Charles M. Truitt, Miss Kathryn Graves, Miss Bertha Underhill, Miss Uebelhoer, Miss Lydia Uebelhoer, Miss Josephine Frost, Miss Ussher.

*Committee on Nursery Maids* :—Mrs. F. F. Williams, Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker, Mrs. Roswell Park, Mrs. P. H. Griffin, Miss Marion I. Moore.

*Committee on Lectures* :—Mrs. J. L. Williams, Mrs. George E. Laverack, Mrs. Charles Kennedy, Dr. Ida Bender.

### Lectures to Nursery Maids.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Date.
Bathing.....	Miss Carter.....	
Kindergarten .....	Mrs. W. H. Heath.....	January 6, 1892.
Exercise .....	Dr. Electa Whipple.....	" 15, "
Clothing.....	Mrs. E. L. Cook.....	" 20, "
Nursery Cooking (followed by three lessons).	Mrs. David Gray.....	" 27, "
Teeth .....	Dr. Barrett.....	February 3, 1892.
Period of Dentition .....	Dr. Barrett.....	" 10, "
Anatomy .....	Dr. Ida Bender.....	" 17, "
Physiology.....	Dr. Ida Bender .....	" 24, "
Skin, Hair, Nails.....	Dr. Wende .....	March 2, 1892
Eyes and Ears.....	Dr. Grant.....	" 9, "
Nature's Wants.....	Mrs. Charles Kennedy.....	" 16, "
Emergencies .....	Mrs. Charles Kennedy.....	" 23, "
Hygiene of the Nursery.....	Dr. Pohl .....	" 25, "
Manners and Morals.....	Miss Beers.....	" 30, "

### SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Date.
Bathing.....	Miss Carter.....	April 11, 1892.
Nursery Hygiene.....	Dr. Williams.....	" 20, "
Feeding and Food.....	Dr. Irving M. Snow.....	" 27, "

Clothing.....	Mrs. E. L. Cook.....	May 4, 1892.
Anatomy.....	Dr. W. H. Bergtold.....	" 11, "
Teething and Teeth.....	Dr. W. G. Barrett.....	" 18, "
Care of Eye and Ear.....	Dr. Arthur G. Bennett.....	" 25, "
Kindergarten Work.....	Mrs. W. H. Heath.....	June 1, "
Physiology of Digestion.....	Dr. Arthur Benedict.....	" 8, "
Care of Skin, Hair and Nails.....	Dr. Lillian Randall.....	" 15, "
Moral Tone of Nursery.....	Miss Hofer.....	" 14, "
Nursery Cookery.....	Miss Caldwell.....	" 22, "
Exercise.....	Dr. Electa B. Whipple.....	" 29, "
Emergencies.....	Dr. Chauncey P. Smith.....	July 6, "
Nature's Wants.....	Mrs. Charles Kennedy.....	" 13, "
Sleeping.....	Miss Hutchinson.....	" 20, "

## THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Date.
Feeding and Foods.....	Dr. Irving M. Snow.....	August 3, "
Bathing.....	Miss Gross.....	" 17, "
Anatomy.....	Dr. Herbert U. Williams.....	" 24, "
Eyes and Ears.....	Dr. Arthur G. Bennett.....	" 31, "
Physiology.....	Dr. A. L. Benedict.....	September 7, "
Teething and Teeth.....	Dr. Barrett.....	" 14, "
Exercise.....	Dr. C. E. Earnest.....	" 21, "
Care of Skin, Hair, and Nails.....	Dr. Lillian Randall.....	" 28, "
Emergencies.....	Dr. Chauncey P. Smith.....	October 5, "
Hygiene of the Nursery.....	Dr. C. H. Himmelsbach.....	" 12, "
Kindergarten.....	Miss Beers.....	" 19, "
Clothing.....	Mrs. E. L. Cook.....	" 26, "
Nursery Cooking.....	Mrs. R. H. Williams.....	November 2, "
Sleeping.....	Dr. Rose Wilder.....	" 9, "
Nature's Wants.....	Dr. Edward J. Meyer.....	" 16, "
Moral Tone of Nursery.....	Mrs. Charles Kennedy.....	" 23, "

## FITCH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOMESTICS.

## NURSERY MAIDS' DEPARTMENT.

## REGULATIONS.

1. The Training School shall consist of young women over sixteen years of age. They must produce certificates of good character, good health and physical capacity for the duties of nurse-maids. They must also have the elements of a common school education.

2. If admitted, they will be expected to serve a probationary term of one month. When accepted as pupils, they must sign an agreement to remain in the school, and subject themselves to the rules of the school for the full term of eight months, and must agree that they will serve as nurse-maids in Buffalo after graduation, for not less than one year.

3. After the first month an allowance of eight dollars per month shall be given each maid.

4. The instruction will be given by lectures as provided by the Lecture Committee, and also by the Matron.

5. The examination of the maids shall be held at the end of each term, and at least one month before graduation, under the supervision of the Nurses' Committee. The report of the examination shall be presented to the Advisory Committee of the Fitch Crèche, who shall then decide upon the qualifications of the maids for graduation. Such maids as are recommended by the Advisory Board shall receive a diploma under the seal of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.

6. Any graduate of the Training School shall be entitled, when awaiting employment, to register her name and residence as such in a book kept by the Matron for that purpose, on condition of her promptly notifying the Matron in writing of the beginning of each engagement.

7. Whenever any complaint shall be made to, or received by, the Matron against any graduate of the Training School, it shall be the duty of the Matron to immediately investigate the same, and, if she shall deem it well founded, to report the same to the Nurses' Committee.

8. The Training School reserves the right to withhold the diploma from a pupil in case of inefficiency, incapacity or insubordination.

9. The names of all graduates holding diplomas shall be inserted in every annual report of the school.

#### RULES FOR MAIDS.

1. The hour for rising is 5.30 A. M. Before leaving her room each maid shall arrange her bed so that it may be well aired. Each maid shall be required to make her bed, keep her room, drawers, and closets in order, ready for inspection at any time.

2. The lights in the maids' rooms must be turned out by 10 P. M. The gas must be turned down when the maid leaves her room, even for the shortest time.

3. Maids may use the laundry under the following conditions: Twelve pieces (not including handkerchiefs), well marked, are allowed each person each week. No laces, muslins, or white muslin skirts will be received. Each must be provided with a clothes bag, marked, in which soiled clothes are to be put and carried to the laundry early Monday morning, with a clothes list attached, dated and signed by the maid.

4. The maids will attend the lectures provided by the committee.

5. The maids will be allowed leave of absence one evening in each week, and Sundays, at the discretion of the Matron. They must not be out after 10 P. M. without permission from the Matron.

6. The maids must observe proper decorum and civility toward each other. Maids on the entrance of an official or of a stranger into the room shall at once rise to their feet, if seated, and give all visitors prompt attention.

7. The maids will take their meals in the maids' dining-room. Breakfast will be served at 6.30 A. M., dinner at 12 M., and supper at 6 P. M.

8. In order to cultivate a taste for good books, the maids shall be present, with their sewing, one hour after tea on Tuesday of each week, to listen to the matron's reading.



## COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

*To the Charity Organization Society:*

Your Committee on Hospital and Dispensary begs leave to submit herewith the statistical reports of the two Provident Schemes of the Society under its charge, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

For the present information of the Society perhaps the following résumé of the work done will be sufficient.

During the year the ambulance of the hospital responded to 773 calls; from these calls 417 patients were brought to the Fitch Accident Hospital. Besides 838 patients were brought to the hospital by other means than the ambulance; so that the hospital treated during the year 1,270 cases, including 15 cases brought over from the previous year. Of these cases 26 died, the remainder being fully recovered, or convalescent when they passed out of the notice of the medical and surgical staff.

The range of cases treated was of great variety. All of the cases were, of course, of an emergent character. The statistics show 14 different kinds of medical cases, and 81 different kinds of surgical cases. Of the surgical cases there were 29 major amputations, 2 cases of laparotomy, and 6 cases of trephining.

By a comparison of the report with that of 1891 it will be seen that the work of the hospital was considerably increased, the ambulance having responded to 132 more calls, and the total number of patients treated by the hospital having increased 434,—a gain of nearly 50 per cent.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the attending surgeons and physicians, as well as the house staff, for the vigilant and painstaking work which has resulted in the prompt and efficient treatment of injured persons in this city.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. GUILFORD SMITH,

*Chairman.*

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

### STAFF.

John Parmenter, M. D.....	<i>Attending Surgeon and Medical Director.</i>
John H. Pryor, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>
Roswell Park, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon.</i>
Arthur R. Bradbury, M. D.....	<i>House Surgeon.</i>
Archibald I. Drake, M. D.....	<i>Junior House Surgeon.</i>
Josephine F. Royan.....	<i>Supervising Nurse.</i>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

*General Practice.*—A. L. Benedict, M. D., James A. Gibson, M. D. *Consultant*, Charles Cary, M. D.

*Surgery.*—John Parmenter, M. D. (resigned), Clark E. Ernest, M. D.

*Dermatology.*—Ernest Wende, M. D., Grover W. Wende, M. D.

*Disease of the Throat and Nose.*—Geo. F. Cott, M. D. *Consultant*, F. Whitehill Hinkel, M. D.

*Diseases of Women.*—F. B. Willard, M. D., M. A. Crockett, M. D. *Consultant*, Matthew D. Mann, M. D.

*Diseases of Children.*—Irving M. Snow, M. D., Herbert U. Williams, M. D.

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear.*—Elmer Starr, M. D.

*Orthopedy.*—Bernard Bartow, M. D.

*Genito-Urinary.*—William H. Heath, M. D.

*Pharmacists.*—F. Hintz, W. C. Beachner, S. D. Wilgus.

## WORK OF THE FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY IN 1892.

Name of Department.	Days open.		New Cases.	
	Jan. 1 to Nov. 7.	Nov. 7 to Jan. 1, '93.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 7.	Nov. 7 to Jan. 1, '93.
General Practice .....	221	44	515	58
Surgery .....	167	3	218	11
Diseases of the Skin .....	224	46	199	40
Diseases of the Throat and Nose .....	115	12	63	11
Diseases of Women .....	185	40	115	8
Diseases of Children .....	212	39	186	15
Diseases of Eye and Ear .....	98	19	103	10
Diseases of the Nerves .....	41	7	26	3
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs ..	5	0	16	0
Orthopedy .....	36	6	16	3
Total .....	0		1,457	159
Number of old cases treated .....			3,550	368
Total .....			5,007	527
Daily average of new cases entered .....			4.85	3.05
Number of prescriptions dispensed .....			7,400	300
Daily average prescriptions dispensed .....			24.06	5.75

## WORK OF THE FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL IN 1892.

*John Parmenter, M. D., Medical Director.*

SIR,—I herewith submit a detailed report of the work of the Fitch Accident Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1892.

The amount of work accomplished by the hospital for the year 1892 shows an increase over the preceding year of about 50 per cent. in the number of patients treated, as well as in the receipts. During the recent strike prompt and efficient service was rendered the National Guard and the striking switchmen. Of eleven cases admitted to the hospital, three were militia-men and seven switchmen. Ambulance transportation was also afforded seven others to the General Hospital. At the branch hospital at the fair grounds, thirty-two cases were treated, the majority of which were minor surgical injuries, heat prostration, and epilepsy.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR R. BRADBURY, M. D.,

*House Surgeon.*

### CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Total ambulance calls.....	773
(a) Removed to General Hospital.....	127
(b) Removed to other hospitals.....	15
(c) Removed to residence .....	68
(d) Refused to be removed.....	10
(e) Called but received no case ..	98
(f) Dead upon arrival.....	30
(g) Died in ambulance.....	2
(h) Fire calls.....	6
(i) Brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	417
Total.....	<u>773</u>
Total patients brought to Fitch Hospital not in ambulance.....	838
Total patients brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	417
Total patients transported in ambulance not brought to Fitch Hospital.....	<u>211</u>
Total cases cared for by Fitch Hospital and Ambulance.....	<u>1,466</u>

### CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total cases.....	1,255
Transferred to General Hospital.....	124
Transferred to other hospitals.....	19
Transferred to residence.....	197
Discharged recovered.....	795
Discharged improved.....	10
Passed out of notice.....	53

Still under treatment .....	21
Died .....	26
Brought over from last report. . . . .	15
Discharged recovered. ....	10
Total cases treated during year .....	1,270

MEDICAL.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred. Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Arsenic Poisoning .....	2	1		1		
Belladonna Poisoning .....	1				1	
Chloroform Poisoning .....	1			1		
Copper Poisoning .....	1	1				
Opium Poisoning .....	7	4		2	1	
Rhus Poisoning .....	2	2				
Alcoholism .....	12	4	3	4	1	
Angina Pectoris .....	3			2	1	
Dysentery .....	1			1		
Epilepsy .....	14			14		
Gastro-Enteritis .....	5		1	4		
Hysteria .....	3	1		2		
Insolation .....	4	3			1	
Pulmonary Hemorrhage .....	1			1		

## GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Wound of arm .....	2	1	1			
“ “ hand .....	8	8				
“ “ face .....	1	1				
“ “ skull (fracture) .....	2				2	
“ “ scalp .....	1		1			
“ “ thorax .....	3	2			1	
“ “ abdomen .....	3	2			1	

## INJURIES OF HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

Compound fracture of skull .....	6	1		2	3	
Simple fracture of skull .....	1	1				
“ “ “ base of skull .....	5	1			4	
Concussion of brain .....	15	6	2	6		1
Fracture of nasal bones .....	4	4				
“ “ inferior maxillary .....	4	2		2		
Compound fracture of inferior maxillary	1			1		
“ “ “ nasal bones .....	1			1		
Fracture of malar bone .....	1			1		
Incised wound of larynx .....	1				1	
Wounds of face .....	108	97		11		
“ “ scalp .....	131	118		13		



INJURIES OF CHEST AND BACK.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of clavicle.....	15	9	.....	6	.....	.....
“ “ ribs.....	25	16	.....	7	.....	2
“ “ scapula.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ vertebrae.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dislocation of clavicle.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ vertebrae.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of back.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....
Sprain “ “.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Wounds of chest.....	12	8	.....	3	.....	1

## INJURIES OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

Fracture of pelvis.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	2
Contusion of abdomen.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Stab wound of abdomen.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1

## INJURIES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.

Fracture of humerus.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ forearm.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ radius.....	16	14	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ ulna.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ finger.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compound fracture of arm.....	6	2	1	3	.....	.....
“ “ “ forearm.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ “ radius.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ “ hand.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ finger.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ thumb.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-clavicular dislocation of shoulder.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Sub-glenoid “ “.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Dislocation of radius.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ finger.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprain of shoulder.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ elbow.....	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	38	36	.....	2	.....	.....
Wound of arm.....	16	13	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ forearm.....	25	21	.....	4	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	261	239	.....	22	.....	.....
Contusion of arm.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

INJURIES OF LOWER EXTREMITY.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of thigh.....	7	2	.....	5	.....	.....
“ “ leg.....	20	1	.....	18	.....	1
Compound fracture of thigh.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	2
“ “ “ leg.....	13	3	1	7	.....	3
“ “ “ foot.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ toes.....	15	8	.....	7	.....	.....
Fracture of patella.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ tibia.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pott's fracture.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Dislocation of hip (backward).....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ knee.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Compound dislocation of ankle.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wound of thigh.....	8	5	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ leg.....	24	17	.....	7	.....	.....
“ “ foot.....	23	19	.....	4	.....	.....
Sprain of hip.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ knee.....	7	4	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ ankle.....	14	4	.....	10	.....	.....
Contusion of hip.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ thigh.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ foot.....	11	8	.....	3	.....	.....

## OPERATIONS.

Amputation of arm.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ forearm.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ fingers.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thigh.....	11	6	.....	1	3	1
“ “ leg.....	9	6	.....	2	1	.....
“ “ foot.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ toes.....	11	1	.....	10	.....	.....
Fractures (reduction of).....	216	160	.....	53	.....	3
Dislocations (reduction of).....	28	23	.....	5	.....	.....
Trephining skull.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Laparotomy.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tenotomy.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resection of ankle.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wiring jaw.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wounds sutured.....	384	341	.....	43	.....	.....
Incisions for abscesses.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ felons.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ foreign bodies.....	28	27	1	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hæmatoma.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removal of tumors.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ glands.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Plugging posterior nares.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tracheotomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Removal of diseased bone.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Suprapubic cystotomy.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Paracentesis.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL INJURIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Shock.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	53	39	.....	12	1	1
Retention of urine.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Internal hemorrhage.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Epistaxis (traumatic).....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign bodies in eye.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    ear.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    foot.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    nose.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Tubercular bone disease.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Abscesses.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felons.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cellulitis of hand.....	27	26	.....	1	.....	.....
"    "    arm.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    "    foot.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    "    face.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Synovitis.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Tendinitis.....	4	2	1	1	.....	.....
Ulcer of leg.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Ingrowing nails.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlarged glands.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Tumors of scalp.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    "    hand.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocele.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carbuncle.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupture of urethra.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1
Ischio-rectal abscess.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lymphangitis.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupture of bladder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Division of frænum lingui.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuritis.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....

## COMMITTEE ON MENDICITY AND LABOR TESTS.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society:*

The Committee on Mendicity and Labor Tests begs to submit herewith a report of the work performed by the out-door department of this Society during the first ten months of its existence.

It will be recalled by those who participated in the early work of the Society that some of our best efforts were directed to the extermination of street begging in Buffalo, and that they were attended with almost complete success.

The decrease of funds at the command of the Society, and a growing public indifference, however, allowed the evil to reappear, and in the last few years it has become of general extent.

The lake and canal interests of the city call for a large number of employees dur-

ing the summer months only, who, so soon as the navigation closes drift away from the city. In early spring they return, and with them come a considerable number of men and boys, who, while they are not strictly tramps, are yet hardly honest in their requests for employment. All of them are practically penniless, and they arrive here from four to eight weeks before it is possible for them to find work. They appear upon our streets as beggars, accosting pedestrians, or going from door to door with requests for assistance in obtaining food and lodging.

In order to meet the growing evil, the Board of Trustees employed Edward G. Burns as an agent to deal specially with street begging, and located him at the Court-Street office, which, as a new departure, was to be kept open every evening until half-past nine o'clock.

The various newspapers of the city courteously published an extended statement of what the Society intended to do, and 17,500 investigation tickets of a new form were sent in packages of five each to various householders of the city.

During the ten months ending December 31st, 519 applications for meals and lodgings were received. Of this number 441 were made by individuals of their own accord, and 80 by persons who came with tickets which had been given to them by persons to whom they had applied. This result seems to indicate that, so soon as a proper avenue was open to them, the large majority preferred to avoid begging. And the result certainly indicates that householders must have been relieved of much annoyance.

Above all, we are quite sure that the pernicious effect of giving alms to this class of the needy is greatly lessened when they are dispensed by a discriminating officer, who makes a much more thorough examination of the applicant's circumstances than is usually made at a private residence.

Of the whole number that applied 113 were considered unworthy, and refused assistance.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 404 persons. Eighty persons presented tickets at the office, and of this number 11 were refused assistance.

We received from donors information of the issuing of 100 tickets to applicants, of which 38 were not presented; plainly showing that the applicants wanted money rather than anything else, and were not in any real distress.

Forty-nine beggars have been dealt with, 11 of that number being children under 14 years of age; 7 false addresses were given.

On the whole, the results thus far seem to demonstrate the wisdom of this recent departure of the Society, and to warrant its continuance as a permanent feature of our work.

#### STATISTICS OF THE OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

Sidewalk and house to house beggars.....	49
Street musicians and peddlers.....	46
Begging letter writers.....	1
Cases especially investigated.....	5
Applicants for meals and lodgings.....	519
Total number dealt with.....	610



## RESULTS.

Warned, counselled, etc. . . . .	194
Arrested and committed. . . . .	4
Situations found . . . . .	2
Meal and lodging tickets issued. . . . .	404
Sent out of city. . . . .	4
Sent to Almshouse. . . . .	1
Sent to Asylums and Homes. . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	610

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ISADORE MICHAEL,

*Chairman.*

## PROVIDENT WOOD YARD.

The yard was opened for employment on January 20, 1892, and work was continued until March 23d. During this period 23 orders for work were issued to 18 men. Of these men five refused to work.

Of the 15 men who worked in the yard, 12 did not apply for a second order, one had four, one three, and one two orders.

### COMMITTEE ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

Dr. J. H. Pryor, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that no written report would be presented. The reading public has been afforded ample opportunity to become familiar with the work of the Committee through the public press.

Our efforts are directed at present toward securing the adoption of the proposed tenement ordinances. The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen has approved and recommended their adoption. They must be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen and finally by the Councilmen. When that portion of our task is finished, we shall be prepared to present plans for the erection of model dwellings, and the redemption of old and improper tenements. There are reasons why we shall not move too hastily, and present certain schemes for reform prematurely.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOMES OF THE POOR, PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL JANUARY 11, 1893.

Your Committee begs leave to submit the following report which contains the result of the recent investigation of the tenement houses of this city, undertaken by the Charity Organization Society, and directed by a sub-Committee composed of the Chairman and Mr. W. A. Douglas.

Last summer cholera threatened to invade this country, and the sanitary condition of the city seemed a matter of vital importance. The Committee offered its services to the Health Commissioner, and after consultation arranged to take charge of the inspection of tenement houses. This particular work was chosen and assigned because the agents of this Society were peculiarly fitted for the task, and the Committee believed that an opportunity was afforded to collect much valuable information of special interest to the Society. The agents of the Society were appointed temporarily as Sanitary inspectors, and the returns were made upon the printed blanks in use by the Health Department. The reports were handed in each morning to the assistant secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who transmitted them to the Health Commissioner. When the work was finished a report was prepared which included a detailed and tabulated statement of the location and sanitary condition of each tenement, number of living and sleeping rooms, and the number of families and occupants and their nationality, together with some statistics relating to salient facts. This report was presented to the Health Commissioner, and included much information and systematized material for reference and further study. A copy of the same, and the correspondence relating to it, are appended to this report. Additional information and statistics with reference to some of the social aspects of the homes of the poor have been collected since the last meeting, and are included with the figures from which deductions are made in the appendix. The sub-Committee has been enlarged by the addition of two members, who brought special knowledge to assist in a branch of work to which reference will be made later. The intention to-night is to present briefly some facts and conclusions based upon proper observation, and to suggest and consider practical remedies and methods of prevention, which can be secured by law and its enforcement. Considerable valuable and interesting information in possession of the Committee omitted at this time, may, in the future, form the basis of a more extended consideration of certain phases of the subject. While the term "tenement house" conveys a distinct idea to many people, it eludes accurate definition or lucid description, and one can only become acquainted with the distinctive features of "tenements" by visiting them for that purpose. The definition employed by the New York Board of Health, and adopted in Boston, has been accepted as the most satisfactory after some condensation. The term "tenement house" means a building which, or any portion of which, is occupied or intended to be occupied, as a dwelling by three or more families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families above the second floor so living and cooking. No tenements were investigated, however, which contained less than three families.

The number of tenement houses of which complete information has been furnished is 429, and the average number of families to each tenement is  $5\frac{4}{10}$ , and of occupants  $21\frac{1}{4}$ . Dividing the city into the districts of the Charity Organization Society, the first contains 163, the second 185, and the third 81. For purpose of convenience a table arranged with respect to wards has been prepared, which gives a better idea of the locality; while generally distributed, it will be noticed that a large proportion are confined within certain regions of the city. Thus the 19th Ward has 124, the 3d 62, the 9th 52, and the 12th 29. On the other hand, the records show that none were investigated, at least in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 25th wards. We have as yet no distinct tenement-house district, but the Italian quarter is strongly tending in that direction. As near as can be ascertained, there were 2,314 families,

and 9,148 people living in tenement houses last August. The population is rapidly increasing. Of this number the 19th, 3d, 9th, 11th and 12th wards alone contain 1,736 families and 6,841 occupants, while all the remaining wards contain only 578 families and 2,287 occupants, and none of them contain 100 families living in tenements, while the 19th has 863 families and 3,325 occupants. An examination into the nationality of the inhabitants shows that the population is composed largely of five classes given in the order of proportion : Italian, Polish, Irish, German and United States white. The tendency toward colonization is particularly marked, and the Italian colony is confined to a very small area. There are very few large tenements in this city at present. Three contain more than 100 ; four more than 80 ; and thirteen more than 50 occupants. Of the whole number only 97 are more than two stories in height. Many of the buildings are old and dilapidated. The average age is  $17\frac{3}{4}$  years, and according to districts the average is 30 years in the 1st, 6 years in the 2d, and 16 in the 3d. With few exceptions they were not built for the purpose of housing a large number of people, and have only been converted to that use because a high income was rendered possible, which could not be obtained in any other way. Frequently undesirable buildings, sadly out of repair and decrepit, become tenement houses as a last resort, and some property owners secure about as much revenue from dens and hovels as they could from a decent investment. They have not shared in the tide of improvement, and contain none of the modern improvements for comfort and cleanliness. In the Polish district the houses are almost entirely of frame, one and one half or two stories in height, and occupied by five families on an average. During the last four months there has been a decided increase in the number of large buildings to be used as tenements in different sections of the city, and those in process of erection are being improperly constructed.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of tenement houses was determined in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Health, and only those were pronounced unsanitary which called for immediate remedy. Appended to this report will be found a record of tenements where the unsanitary condition was particularly bad, giving the location, names of owners, when obtainable, and specific description of the nuisances. Statistics represent the sanitary condition as follows : Good 49%, bad 31%, fair 20%. According to districts. (1.) Good 44%, bad 43%, and fair 13%. (2.) Good 56%, bad 25%, fair 19%. (3.) Good 46%, bad 21%, fair 33%. Arranged according to wards we find that the highest percentage of tenements in good sanitary condition exists in the 21st Ward, it being 83%, and the lowest in the 18th Ward, where none has been designated as sanitary ; each of the others varies from 20% to 75% in good sanitary condition. In the 15th and 23d Wards, while none is regarded as bad, 75 are reported as fair. In the 18th Ward 100%, and in the 2d 80% are stated to be in bad condition. The others average from 17% to 57% bad. In seven out of twenty wards the average percentage in good sanitary condition is  $34\frac{11}{16}$ .

Inasmuch as the above figures were collected late last summer, it may be said that they do not represent the true condition at present. During the period of the cholera scare unusual activity was displayed, and something was accomplished, notably in the Polish districts where the occupants, acting on advice and suggestions, remedied many of the surrounding nuisances. To state exactly how far, and in what cases, any abatement or improvement has taken place, would require a thorough reinvestigation.

In November an inspection by agents of some of the most glaring violations of sanitary ordinances, revealed the fact that while some attempts at mitigation had been made, they were incomplete, or only palliative, and most of them remained unchanged. Spasms of activity accomplish little in this particular direction, and any improvement is usually ephemeral. It seems fair to state that any alterations which may have taken place in the lapse of time would not materially weaken the conclusions reached. The fact that less than 50% of all tenements were in a sanitary condition, 31% were in bad sanitary condition, and 20% were in a fair sanitary condition, are sufficiently striking to make comment unnecessary. They simply show that Buffalo, like other large cities, has a danger to combat and a difficult problem to handle. The nuisances related with singular regularity to the surroundings. Water closets, privy vaults and drainage, yards and courts contain heaps of refuse and garbage which rot and stink, closets and privy vaults are not supplied in sufficient number, or are unfit for use. As examples, the Allen Block and the building in the rear of the Revere Block furnish rich opportunity for study and reflection. The closets in the building fronting on Canal Street in the rear of the Revere Block, were too filthy for use, and the privy vaults in a court of the Allen Block, supposed to have been kindly furnished for sixteen families, has been abandoned for months, because too foul to approach. In many instances there are no proper or adequate arrangements for flushing, ventilating or drainage. Perhaps a fair idea of the actual condition of some of the larger tenements can be gained by quoting from the reports of the agents. "Water-closets in this building in fearful condition. Closets covered with filth, and pipes leaking from floor to floor. There are twenty closets in this building, used by two hundred or more tenants: all the closets are in foul condition." "Closet on first floor is running over into cellar, and refuse from closets above run through to floor below. Pipes are all clogged." The water supply is often inadequate, and in some instances tenants are obliged to bring water from a distance, either from lack of facilities or because the sink or tap is out of repair. Closets are not properly trapped, cellars are often damp, uncleanly, or the floor covered with standing water, because the sewer connection is defective. Compulsory abatement may render some of these buildings fit for habitation, but others can be disposed of only by condemnation, vacation and destruction.

#### OVERCROWDING.

The tenement-house population fluctuates and the figures used to show overcrowding are based on an underestimate which would be still more apparent during the cold months. Obviously an ideal standard for light, space and ventilation is out of the question, and one not too vigorous must be established to reach trustworthy conclusions. A room 7x8 will contain sufficient fresh air for one person, if the precaution be taken to provide for a change of air as soon as the supply of oxygen is consumed, or the atmosphere becomes vitiated, which would necessitate proper ventilation at least every two hours. The average number of persons to a family is four. The average number of living rooms occupied by a family is 1.46, and of sleeping rooms 1.34. The average size of a living room is 10x12, and sleeping rooms 7x8. Instances are very common where the family occupy one room only, and use it as a living and sleeping room, and it has been found that the number sleeping in one room averages  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Reckless overcrowding may be more clearly demonstrated, however, by



approaching the extreme and fixing a standard plainly beyond the limits of health or safety. If we recall the average size of a sleeping room, and select the instances where five or more occupy one such room, they are found to be 30% of the total, and of the number containing more than five the percentage is 25. On this basis the percentage of overcrowding for the first district is 25 per cent., second 47, and the third 4. A few extracts will suffice to illustrate excessive and disgraceful overcrowding: 18 families with no sleeping rooms and four living rooms; one sleeping room occupied by 14 persons; two instances where one sleeping room is occupied by 12; two inside rooms occupied by 18; and eight sleeping rooms occupied by 56. Thus it becomes apparent that a very large percentage of the inmates of tenement houses are living and sleeping in rooms less than one-quarter the size consistent with health laws. Reckoning by air space the amount of overcrowding in this city is greater than that reported by Dwight Porter after an investigation of the tenements of Boston; a surprising fact when we consider the absence of any good reason for density of population and the comparative value of land. Provisions for proper ventilation are conspicuously absent, and although some structures communicate too freely with the external air, windows must be depended upon. The Italian and Polish tenants seem particularly averse to good air, and prefer to inhale it second-hand, laden with impurities. Cleanliness is often incompatible with the modes of life and wretched surroundings. It is always relative, and only becomes a question of distinct sanitary importance in special cases. Where the water supply is plentiful, preventable dirtiness is inexcusable, and perhaps a way will be suggested in time for maintaining decently clean apartments. Personal cleanliness can be promoted by supplying some facilities for bathing in the better class of tenements.

#### EFFECT OF UNSANITARY TENEMENTS.

The mass of literature relating to the effects of tenement house life is strewn with careless statements, and marked by a confusion of facts and opinions which are largely due to superficial observation and disregard for the theory and technique of statistics. Progress in medical science is rapidly annihilating some of these errors, but others must be considered as allied to sociology. Inheritance and custom enable individuals to live in an environment which to others would be intolerable or fatal, and while one rushes to the conclusion that these poor people are not affected by the violation of all hygienic rules, others claim that the apparent and terrible result is the alarming prevalence of zymotic diseases among them. Let us first consider very briefly the latter charge, which is often advanced as the principal reason for reform. It discloses a dual relation, suffering and loss of life to the unfortunate poor, and the danger of infection to the rest of the community. The death certificates and reports of zymotic diseases for the year just ended show that the largest number of zymotic diseases during several months occurred in those wards where the sanitary conditions are the best, and which contain the smallest number of tenement houses. Returns from the 19th, 39th and 11th, which contain the highest number of unsanitary tenements and about two thirds of the tenement population, do not even show the increase proportionate to the number of inhabitants. It seems unreasonable, therefore, to fire volleys of indignant protest at abuses which do not exist in this city, and are exaggerated elsewhere to form a selfish appeal for protection. The death rate from acute diseases also fails to support widely accepted theories, and since the discover-

ies of the microbic origin of disease the matter has become easier to comprehend.\* Unsanitary conditions may favor the development of diseases due to germs, and in large tenements isolation and the prevention of communication are more difficult, but with our efficient Board of Health the danger of spreading is slight. Disinfection as practiced at present is often not as scientific or thorough as might be, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the Health Department will control and conduct compulsory disinfection as practiced in Berlin, and thus hasten the stamping out of preventable disease. Cholera usually clings to its origin, and limits its ravages to the class that invites or receives it with favorable conditions for development. Should the prediction of health authorities be verified, Buffalo, because of its geographical position, will be exposed to dangers so threatening that necessary sanitary interference, during the coming spring, will benefit chiefly the tenement class. New York and Paris battled successfully with the cholera, but the real evils of tenement-house life are not matters of emergency, but lie deeper and are constant in their effects. The results are slow and insidious, and involve every question of sociology and economics, and are exhibited by a form of physical, moral and social decay. The losing struggle between disgraceful surroundings, pernicious habits and vital resistance may pass unrecognized for a time, but the effects are disclosed upon careful study, and betray themselves in the almost universal lowered standard of health, higher state of mortality among children, diminished longevity, and evidence of old age at forty. The inhabitants are below par, and diseases slow but sure in their work of destruction kill the vital energies and destroy the tissues of the body. Here we find physical deformities, deplorable degeneracy, horrid diseases among the young, and the irremediable results of the ravages of chronic affections. Dr. Stephen Smith has described some of the effects so eloquently that an extract from his remarks is quoted. "The poor themselves have a very expressive term for the slow process of decay which they suffer, viz: 'Tenant House Rot.'" The great majority are indeed undergoing a slow decomposition—a true 'ermacausis,' as the chemists term it—and with this physical degeneration we find mental and moral deterioration. The frequent expression of the poor, "We have no sickness, thank God," is uttered by those whose sunken eyes, pale cheeks and careless life speak more eloquently than words of the unseen agencies that are sapping the fountains of health. Vice, crime, lust, disease and death hold sway in spite of the most powerful moral and religious influences. "Their intellects are so blunted, and their perceptions are so perverted, by the noxious atmosphere which they breathe, and the all-pervading filth in which they live, and move, and have their living, that they are not susceptible to moral and religious influences. The fear of making this report too lengthy forbids a more extended discussion of this important theme. The gloomy picture should not be squinted at through a pinhole. A comprehensive study of the evils growing out of bad tenements requires an examination of every reason why the occupant is a dangerous and losing factor to the community, instead of a helpful citizen, and perhaps when the far-reaching character of this problem becomes impressed upon the public mind, the causes of improvidence, illness, drunkenness, crime and depravity will be better understood, and philanthropic efforts will be guided by reason and science.

Hundreds of children living in tenements in the infected district play about that

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\*The number of days of illness and deaths might be larger if inquiry were made as to the patients sent to the hospitals from tenements.

cesspool of iniquity and degrading vice, and where all that is vile and loathsome accumulates to contaminate or destroy decency and innocence, we can hardly expect youth to walk in the path of purity, sobriety and virtue.

#### TENEMENT-HOUSE INMATES.

As shown by the figures represented, the tenement-house population is made up largely of foreigners, principally of the emigrant class, who earn small pay and are compelled to seek cheap habitations. In the course of time an unknown proportion of them take advantage of opportunities to obtain homes, and the land and loan associations have been most helpful in this way. Many of them remain through disinclination to break away from colonization, and others whose condition might be improved in homes in the outlying districts of the city, are obliged to live near their work. Where the fathers and mothers and some of the children are producers, the expense of transportation can be ill-afforded, and they are consequently compelled to live within easy walking distance of their place of employment. Doubtless wisely directed efforts and inducements would encourage many to grasp an opportunity for healthful home life, and might lead the Italians to follow the example of the Poles and Germans. A certain number will always remain, because of improvidence or other causes, and a class of emigrants will continue to live uncomplainingly in the wretched way to which they became accustomed in the land where they rightfully belong. The object of this report does not require any distinction between the deserving and undeserving poor. The reforms to be suggested are based upon the plain, common-sense view which cannot be disputed—that a man who pays a cent of rent is entitled to sanitary surroundings, or that no man has a right to rent property which is flagrantly unsanitary and dangerous to occupants. At present, tenants are compelled to live in tenements unfit for habitation and submit to perilous overcrowding because their income is slender, and no better accommodations are offered within their means. This is so manifestly wrong and inhuman that no contributing cause or circumstance can excuse or palliate it. No lasting good is accomplished by the indirection of emotional charity. The oppressed poor need less idle pity and more justice. Compensation for labor should mean an opportunity to enjoy life, to the extent of capability, amid healthful and comfortable surroundings, and no matter how small the income, the effort alone to be self-supporting should entitle the worker to these rights, and, when necessary, protection from greedy and unscrupulous landlords who live like leeches or parasites upon the weak and unfortunate. Laws fixing the responsibilities of landlords are sufficiently plain and comprehensive, but they are often inoperative or evaded because suffering tenants are slow in resenting wrongs and extortion. Evidently, tenement property is looked upon as a good investment. Many of them are a source of income to the rich, and a help to swell the income from estates. In considering the means of relief, or referring briefly to the

#### CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO IMPROVEMENT,

we are led to inquire what can be done in the way of supplying better accommodations for the poor? The average rent paid by tenants in this city for rooms in a tenement is \$7.00 per month. This varies somewhat in districts. In the first district the average is \$8.00; in the second \$6.00; and in the third district \$6.00 per month. The minimum and maximum rents paid in the first district are: \$6.00 and \$8.00, and in the third \$3.00 and \$10.00 per month. These figures are not exact, but are supplied by the agents of the Society as approximately correct. Thus the



average number of rooms occupied by each family are : Living rooms 1.46, and sleeping rooms 1.34, for which the average rental is \$7.00 per month. Compared with the prices paid in Boston and London :—The tenants pay more here for less room without estimating the difference in the value of land or the necessity for living near the center of the city. In New York, Boston and London, tenements have been erected on valuable land, arranged to furnish three suitable rooms for a family, and rented at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month, depending upon the location of the rooms. The profit realized upon the investment has averaged from 6 to 8 per cent. We are forced to the conclusion that a large proportion of our tenement inmates are paying enough for wretchedly bad accommodations to secure good ones, if they could be obtained. Experience has proven that the erection of one tenement designed to give all the facilities possible for a moderate rent, has been of the greatest value in stimulating others to copy its good features. Buffalo needs a model tenement house, and there is a grand opportunity for some pioneer in reform or benevolent association to promote this object. The first improvements in London required philanthropy, then philanthropy and 5 per cent.; but at present modern tenements have passed the experimental stage from a financial standpoint. The most notable example of what can be done in this direction is demonstrated by Mr. White's experience in Brooklyn. Acting upon the conviction that tenement dwellings could be properly built, arranged for families, and contain modern improvements at an expense sufficiently low to rent at a small price, he tried the experiment by erecting a few houses. The land was very valuable and yet the investment paid 7 per cent. Recently many more have been added, and three rooms and a scullery are rented at prices varying from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. Concerts, flowers, art exhibitions, and various forms of instructions are included with expenses, and yet these model dwellings continue to pay 7 per cent. on the investment. There appears to be no good reason why such a philanthropic investment should not be more profitable here, and we recommend earnestly the consideration of this important matter by this Society in the hope that it may be adopted as one of its provident schemes. In any event, the project should receive active support with the design of interesting those who can assist in improving the homes of the poor by erecting at least one model tenement built upon prize plans secured by competition. Since the introduction of prize plans in New York, the new tenements have been improved from year to year. While preparing a report for the council the subcommittee learned that the building laws of this city contained no regulations governing the constructions of tenement houses, and that ordinances specially designed for that purpose were necessary to prevent and remedy some of the evils already mentioned. In response to an invitation the Builders' Association appointed Mr. George Duchscherer, and the Buffalo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. William S. Wicks, to assist in framing proper ordinances pertaining to the construction of tenement and lodging-houses. They were made members of the sub-committee, and with the cordial co-operation of Mr. Feist, Superintendent of Building, such suggested ordinances have been prepared after much careful thought and deliberation. These ordinances, together with rules and regulations relating to other desired reforms, will be presented by Mr. William A. Douglass in the legal report of the Committee. The correction of existing evils, in the form of faulty or improper construction and unsanitary conditions, will depend upon the action of a competent Board of Health. There can be no question about the needs of a vigorous reform movement, and the crusade must be begun



and directed by public officials who share great responsibility and ample power. Many difficult and perplexing questions, demanding caution, naturally attend such a task, and the obstacles in the way of adopting radical measures must be appreciated. Public opinion will support and encourage progressive methods, and there is no danger of advancing beyond general approval. The plan of procedure proposed includes the licensing and registration of tenements, and a means of compulsion by vacation orders. Given the power to grant licenses or permits, and to revoke them for proper cause, the Health Commissioner would be enabled to prevent and check abuses and avoid tedious details and the slow process of prosecution. Registration would furnish a complete record of tenements, afford a means of controlling overcrowding, and the vacation order would dispose of tenements whose owners might be derelict in obeying sanitary ordinances. Fortified by these rules and ordinances, uninhabitable tenements could be made to conform to the sanitary requirements, or the license revoked and the premises vacated. Furthermore, the necessity of tearing down old condemnable structures might be largely obviated in this way, as the owners will be inclined to perform that work, and erect a creditable building which may be lawfully rented. The innovation of declaring one or two hopelessly bad tenements a public nuisance, and leveling them to the ground, would be most welcome, and exercise a wholesome influence in this city. Ignorance of laws and regulations, and the tendency to evade those of a sanitary character, make the necessity for vigilance imperative. Unless tenements are intelligently and frequently inspected, the most commendable scheme for reform will be only partially successful, and we recommend strongly the appointment of a special tenement-house inspector, whose duty it shall be to make regular inspections and report in regard to the sanitary condition of tenements. Thus a sub-department of the Board of Health might be created for the investigation and study of an important problem in municipal life, and the tenement inmates would receive protection, opportunity to complain, and an inducement to improve their surroundings. The Health Commissioners and Superintendent of Buildings have kindly aided the committee in the work assigned to it, and manifested a hearty interest in the questions growing out of a prolonged investigation. The committee extends thanks for their co-operation, and trusts that their exertions will hasten the time when other detrimental features of tenement life may receive the attention already demanded. When the environment of the poor is made compatible with mental, moral and physical health, the truth, no rights without equal responsibilities, may be inculcated; but so long as inimical conditions prevail to incite anti-social proclivities we can not expect "the dark horizon of necessity to become the sunlit circle of duty." A more lengthy discussion of the remedies considered by the committee is unnecessary, as they are embodied in the proposed ordinances and rules.

The report bears the names of the members of the committee and sub-committee, and is most respectfully submitted.

J. H. PRYOR, M. D.,  
WILLIAM A. DOUGLAS,  
GEORGE DUCHSCHERER,  
WILLIAM S. WICKS,

*Sub-Committee.*

MRS. HERMAN MYNTER,  
MRS. GEORGE A. MERCHANT,  
MRS. H. H. OTIS,  
ERNEST WENDE, M. D., *ex officio*,

*Committee.*

WARD.	No. of Tenements.	No. of Families.	No. of Occupants	No. of Living Rooms.	No. of Sleeping Rooms.	SANITARY CONDITION.		
						Good.	Bad.	Fair.
						Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
Nineteenth.....	124	863	3,325	1,163	1,199	39	36	25
Third.....	62	304	1,113	513	497	52	37	11
Ninth.....	52	244	1,101	292	247	65	21	14
Eleventh.....	40	169	798	212	167	45	32	23
Twelfth.....	29	146	514	239	208	66	17	17
Twentieth.....	20	89	359	140	154	55	20	25
Seventh.....	20	88	293	131	103	50	35	15
Fourth.....	15	58	250	117	125	60	33	7
First.....	10	51	156	67	73	40	20	40
Eighth.....	8	53	283	91	84	50	38	12
Fourteenth.....	8	35	139	50	39	50	12	38
Sixth.....	7	49	184	83	73	29	57	14
Thirteenth.....	7	27	124	45	38	43	14	43
Twenty-first.....	6	40	133	91	66	83	17	.....
Twenty-second.....	6	25	70	40	39	33	50	17
Second.....	5	32	134	61	68	20	80	.....
Fifteenth.....	4	19	62	23	21	75	.....	25
Tenth.....	3	12	67	21	18	34	33	33
Twenty-third.....	2	7	25	15	13	50	.....	50
Eighteenth.....	1	3	18	5	4	.....	100	50

Number of tenements inspected.....	429
Number of tenements in District 1.....	163
Number of tenements in District 2.....	185
Number of tenements in District 3.....	81
Number of families.....	2,314
Number of occupants.....	9,148
Number of living rooms.....	3,399
Number of sleeping rooms.....	3,236
Sanitary condition, { good.....	per cent. 49
{ bad.....	31
{ fair.....	20
Per cent. of over-crowding.....	30
Average size of living rooms.....	10 x 12
Average size of sleeping rooms.....	7 x 8
Number of living rooms to a family.....	1.46
Number of sleeping rooms to a family.....	1.34
Average number of families for each tenement house.....	5.04
Average number of occupants for each tenement house.....	21.25

The following letter, relative to the tenement-house investigations, was received from the Health Commissioner:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
OFFICE HEALTH COMMISSIONER,  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3d, 1892.

DR. JOHN PRYOR, *Chairman Committee on "Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor," Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—This Department is in receipt of the report of your Committee upon the Tenement Houses of Buffalo, the result of work done by your organization during the recent sanitary activity.

The thoroughness with which the service has been performed and the value of the data obtained are gratifying in every way, and credit for the same will be properly given in the reference made to the subject in the forthcoming annual report to the City Council. It has also demonstrated the excellent equipment of your organization and the possibilities of its sphere of usefulness in many municipal problems.

Believe me,

Yours most respectfully,

ERNEST WENDE, M. D.,  
*Health Commissioner.*

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## COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL MEETINGS AND CO-OPERATION.

*To the Charity Organization Society :*

Your Committee on Council Meetings and Co-operation begs leave to submit herewith a brief report on the work of the Committee for the year ending December 31, 1892.

The Council has met since its reorganization six times, with an average attendance of nineteen. At each meeting of the Council the usual monthly statements from the different committees have been presented. In that way the members have become acquainted with the general workings of the society.

The committee has met to discuss co-operation, and some individual effort has been made toward securing the co-operation of two charitable societies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. L. TRUSCOTT,  
*Chairman.*

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## COMMITTEE ON SAVINGS SCHEMES.

The Committee on Savings Schemes report :

That during the past year, with the funds provided by the sale of boxes at the Charity Ball, stamps of the denomination of one, five, and ten cents have been engraved by the American Bank Note Company, bearing the heads of Buffalo men of note, to wit : Fitch, as a philanthropist; Ellicott, the Romulus of Buffalo, and Wilkeson, with the device "Urbem Condidit,"—he made a city of a village.

These stamps were placed on sale November 1, 1892.

Circulars have been sent to all the public school teachers, in the hope of interesting them in the project. Rules have been drawn up for the guidance of those who would establish stations, and the banks were made sub-central offices, so to speak, by depositing stamps with them where those who could not go to the central office, could easily procure them.

There have been twenty-two stations established. Returns have not been made from all stations, but those which have sent in reports show 363 depositors since November 1, 1892, with \$108.13 deposits.

THOMAS CARY,  
*Chairman.*

### COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

*To the Charity Organization Society:*

DEAR SIR :—The Committee on Membership begs to submit the following report of work done during the year ending December 31, 1892.

The basis on which the Committee proposes to increase the membership of the Society is set forth in the following circular appended to this report. As yet but little has been accomplished, as it was deemed advisable to postpone active efforts to carry out the ideas embodied in the circular until after the Charity Ball, and until the trustees had succeeded in raising the amount of the deficit which existed at the time the circular was issued. It is confidently hoped and believed that before the close of the present year the membership of the Charity Organization Society will consist of enough members, whose dues, added to the sum realized each year from the Charity Ball, will place the Society in a position to pay its current expenses and support all its provident schemes; or, at least, that the necessity for calling on our staunch supporters and the citizens generally for large subscriptions will be greatly diminished.

Fifty-one persons were elected members during the year 1892.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. HUNSICKER,  
*Chairman.*

### CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

*To Members of the Council:*

At a regular meeting of the Council of the Charity Organization Society, held November 3, 1892, the Committee on Membership, through its chairman, presented a report recommending that a strong effort be made to increase the number of regular members of the Society paying \$5.00 dues annually to at least one thousand, so as to secure a regular income of \$5,000 from this source, aside from larger subscriptions and other sources of income.

The following resolution was then adopted :

RESOLVED:—“That the report of the Committee on Membership be accepted and its recommendations adopted, and that members of the Council be requested to co-



operate with the Committee in an active effort to increase the membership of the Society; that each member of the Council be asked to secure at least ten new members of the Society, under direction of the Committee; and that the Committee be further authorized to organize a movement for procuring as large a number of new members as possible, through other agencies than the Council."

In pursuance of the above, and to obtain the object sought for, your hearty cooperation is requested. Please send, at your earliest convenience, to Miss Moore, Assistant Secretary at the Fitch Institute, the names of persons and business firms whom you think you can induce to become regular members of the Charity Organization Society. It will be advisable to send more than ten names, as there will probably be some duplication in the several lists.

The Committee will then advise you in regard to addressing such persons and others, and will undertake a systematic canvass of the different churches, societies, business houses, etc., in the belief that there are many people who will be glad of the opportunity to become members of the Society if the matter is properly explained to them.

#### LABOR BUREAU.

Number of women registered.....	250
Number of cards for work issued.....	2,554
Number of cards for work returned.....	2,081
Number of cards for work not returned.....	473
Days work provided .....	2,138¾
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$2,320.19
Places reported permanent .....	355
Places reported temporary.....	1,726
Work reported satisfactory .....	1,999
Work reported unsatisfactory .....	82

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situation (not including those holding over from the previous years) \$6,390, which, added to the amount reported, gives a grand total of \$8,710.19.

#### HISTORY OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY FROM 1877 TO 1893.

The history of organized charity in Buffalo is mainly the history of the Charity Organization Society, which has now been in existence for 15 years. The Rev. Mr. Gurteen, in his hand-book of Charity Organization, says: "Perhaps in no city of the United States were the evils attendant upon indiscriminate alms-giving, and the overlapping of charity with the consequent pauperization of the poor, more marked than in the city of Buffalo. It was acknowledged by all who had given a thought to the

subject that, so far as official relief was concerned, the municipal poor-law system of Buffalo, as then administered, was essentially wrong, and that in numberless instances private charity was doing positive harm by teaching the poor to be idle, shiftless and improvident."

Such being the conviction of leading citizens, a public meeting was held on February 27, 1877, at which a committee was appointed to draw up a bill and urge its passage through the Legislature appointing a Commission of Charities, to have the disbursing of all moneys appropriated by the city for charitable purposes. Notwithstanding the hearty support that was given to this plan, it was never carried out.

In July, 1877, ordinances governing the distribution of relief by the Poor Department were passed by the Common Council. In October, in accordance with the new ordinances, applications for relief from the city were, for the first time, investigated by the Police Department. In this same year the relief work of a prominent church in the city, the Guild of St. Paul's Church, was so systematized that every application for relief was investigated. It was also proposed to establish a central office, or clearing house, to which all the charitable associations of the city should send a daily report of the names and addresses of all who received relief. Later in the year the Rev. Mr. Gurteen, who was assistant rector of St. Paul's Church, delivered a series of sermons, afterwards published under the title "Phases of Charity," which attracted great attention.

Such were the beginnings that led to the formation of the Charity Organization Society, at a public meeting held December 11, 1877. It was organized very closely after the model of the London society of the same name. Its first case was recorded January 5, 1878.

The first year of the Society was marked by an endeavor to record, so far as possible, the different families in receipt of public or private charity in the city. In this work a fair measure of success was attained. The amount of work that confronted the Society at its commencement may be realized from the fact that the expenditure for out-door relief by the city government amounted to \$112,053.99 in 1876, and to \$100,636.70 in 1877. The population of Buffalo was then about 144,000. Families to the number of 3,778 received City relief in 1876, and 2,030 in 1877. The percentage of population aided in 1876 was about .1025, and in 1877 about .0574. The effect of the first year's work of the Society was apparent at the close of 1879. The city expenditure for out-door relief dropped to \$61,487.75, and the number of families aided to 1,967.

The second year of the Society, 1879, was marked by no special features. The good work of the previous year, in dealing with unfortunate families and individuals, was continued.

The third year of the Society, 1880, was marked by the establishment of the Fitch Crèche, an institution which has done more than any other single factor to make the worthy poor of Buffalo self-supporting, and which to-day maintains its reputation as the best-equipped and conducted institution of its kind in America. In this year Benjamin Fitch deeded to the Society a large amount of property in the city, which was to be used in maintaining certain provident schemes, and for the erection of the Fitch Institute.

In 1881 the Provident Wood Yard was established, and in 1882 the Coal Saving Fund, the third provident scheme, which enabled many who had been in the habit of buying coal in small quantities to purchase with better advantage, both as to quality,

full weight and market price. It also encouraged habits of thrift. Unfortunately, the Society has not been able to keep up this feature of its work, but it is now proposed to re-establish it. In 1883 the Fitch Institute was completed, and the first of the provident schemes provided for in Mr. Fitch's deed of trust, the Provident Dispensary, was immediately gotten under way. The year 1884 was marked by no feature, excepting the usual work of the Society in dealing with the poverty-stricken and the paupers. In 1885 the only special work of the Society was the creation of artificial labor in the early spring, to meet the enormous demands then being made on the City Overseer of the Poor by able-bodied men. The year 1886 saw the establishment of the Fitch Accident Hospital, another of the schemes provided for in the Fitch deed of trust. In 1887 the work of the Society was faithfully continued, and the various provident schemes were strengthened and enlarged.

In 1888 the general working of the Fitch Crèche was put in charge of an advisory committee of ladies, an arrangement which has proved eminently satisfactory, and has helped to give the Crèche the high standing it has to-day. The same year the National Conference of Charities and Correction met in the city. The presence of so large and distinguished a body of men and women, engaged in benevolent work in all parts of America, was inspiring and productive of much good to all the local charities. This became apparent in the following year, when the charities of the city became organized into a conference, meeting quarterly for the discussion of matters of general interest.

The year 1889 saw the beginning of a revival of interest in the Charity Organization Society. The city, which had previously been divided into two districts, with two offices, was now redistricted into four districts and one sub-district. In the fall of this year the third district office was opened with a new committee and a woman agent. The other new offices have not yet been opened owing to a lack of funds, but it is now hoped that during the year 1893 the fourth district office will be started.

In 1890 the ladies' advisory committee of the Fitch Crèche organized the Nursery Maids' Department of the Training School for Domesticates, a scheme provided for by the Fitch deed of trust. Four nursery maids were graduated at the close of the first year. The Fitch Accident Hospital was called upon to do more than double its former work. In the year 1891 a new City Charter was adopted, which embraced important and necessary changes in the laws pertaining to the Poor and Health departments. In 1891 a second class of three was graduated from the Training School of Nursery Maids.

The question of co-operation was discussed at meetings of the Conference of Charities in 1891 and 1892 with the result that a committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate the subject. Circulars were sent to the different churches and charitable societies of the city, asking if they co-operated with the Charity Organization Society, and if not, what were their reasons for not doing so. The responses were not very satisfactory, but showed a willingness on the part of many to co-operate in part, if not wholly.

In 1892, the Central Council of the Society was reorganized, and for the first time a number of women were included in its membership. During the cholera scare in the early fall the services of the investigating agents of the Society were offered to the Board of Health and accepted. The agents were duly installed as sanitary inspectors of tenement houses. The information they gathered was embodied in a report to the Council by the Committee on Sanitary Condition of the

Homes of the Poor, and has also been of great benefit to the Board of Health, as well as to the general public.

This committee, with the co-operation of the Health Commissioner and Superintendent of Building, has prepared city ordinances governing tenement and lodging-houses, which have been presented to the Common Council of the city for adoption, and which, if adopted and enforced, will do much to redeem this class of dwellings. A third class of three was graduated from the Training School of Nursery Maids in this year.

In March, 1892, the out-door department of the Society was organized, with an agent especially appointed to deal with street beggars and vagrants, and a down-town district office was opened evenings. As a result of this new departure there are fewer beggars to be seen on the street, and a worthy applicant can always be provided with a night's lodging and meal, or directed to some charitable institution. The work of the Fitch Accident Hospital increased 50 per cent. over that of the previous year. Late in the year the Penny Savings Fund, a scheme provided for in the Fitch deed of trust, was started, its aim being to encourage the saving of small sums less than \$1.

In comparing, generally, the conditions of poverty in Buffalo to-day with those of 15 years ago, when the Charity Organization Society was started, we find that owing to investigations, there is less imposition, less indiscriminate giving, and less child begging; and at the same time real charity has been stimulated, and the amount of help actually given to the worthy poor has increased.

Fifteen years ago soup kitchens were in vogue, when the only thought was to relieve immediate distress as told by the applicant. To-day the cause of that distress is looked into in order that it may be removed, if possible, and the family be made self-supporting. To help the poor to help themselves is the key-note of charity-organization work, and has become the watchword of modern charity.

In 1877, the year in which our Society was formally organized, the City expenditure for out-door relief was \$100,636.70; the number of families assisted 2,030 (these figures showing a vast reduction from those of the previous year). In 1892, the 15th year of the Society, the City expenditure was \$53,268.33 for the like purpose; and the number of families receiving city relief about 1,058—and that with more than double the population of 1877; the present population of Buffalo being estimated at 300,000. The percentage of population aided in 1877 was about .0574, in 1892 about .0186. The comparison clearly indicates the repressive work the Society has accomplished, and also that the administration of official relief to-day is not pauperizing as many families as 15 years ago.

We can say as a general comment upon our work, that the principles of organized charity have, to a large extent, permeated the thoughts, and come to govern the methods of the charitable people of the city, even with many who do not openly agree with the Society or fully co-operate with us. Directly or indirectly a great many families and individuals have been assisted by us, and through us by charitable individuals and societies, and have been cheered and encouraged into better ways of living, and have been made to feel for the first time that they had a friend. Many have been rescued from poverty and pauperism, and to-day are self-respecting and self-supporting members of the community. Although what the Society has accomplished has fallen far short of its ideal, yet it has done a great deal of good, and is capable of doing much more. The main obstacles which it has to contend with, have been, and still are, three; (1) a lack of constant financial support; though the people of the city



have, on occasions, risen nobly to meet its pressing necessities ; (2) a total want of general and hearty co-operation on the part of other charitable societies, and a dearth of friendly visitors ; (3) the sturdy resistance of the city officials connected with the administration of the poor laws, which has sometimes been open and violent, sometimes covered under an outward show of conformity, but has always existed. The first of these difficulties we are now struggling to overcome through a large increase in the number of sustaining members, paying \$5 annually. The second difficulty, we confidently think, is being out-grown, and will in time disappear entirely. The third difficulty is one which, in all human probability, we shall always have with us, and shall have to contend against as best we may.

## ORDINANCES GOVERNING TENEMENT AND LODGING-HOUSES.

SEC. 121. No person, firm or corporation shall, within the limits of the City of Buffalo, erect, place, rebuild, alter, convert, remodel, repair or maintain any tenement or lodging-house, or any building intended for use as such, or any part thereof, except in conformity with the provisions of this and all other city ordinances ; and all persons, firms and corporations must also obtain permits from the Health Commissioner and from the Superintendent of Buildings in pursuance of Sections 238 and 292 of the City Charter, before they shall begin to erect any new building or to alter, convert, remodel or repair any building for use as a tenement or lodging-house, as defined in said sections.

SEC. 122. In the following sections of this ordinance the following terms shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them :

“ Tenement-house ” means a building which, or any portion of which, is occupied, or intended to be occupied, as a dwelling by over four families or more living independently of one another and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by three or more above the second floor, so living and cooking.

“ Lodging-house,” means a building in which persons are accommodated with sleeping apartments for a single night or more, and includes hotels and apartment-houses where cooking is not done in the several apartments.

“ Cellar ” means a basement or lower story, of which one half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining.

“ Height of Building ” means the perpendicular distance of the highest point of the roof above the highest level of the principal adjoining or neighboring street.

“ Superintendent ” means the Superintendent of Buildings of the City of Buffalo.

“ Health Commissioner ” means the Health Commissioner of the City of Buffalo.

“ Repairs ” means the reconstruction or renewal of any existing part of a building, or of its fixtures or apparatus, by which its fire-risk, strength or sanitation is not affected or modified, and not made, in the opinion of the Superintendent, for the purpose of converting the building, in part or in whole, into a new one.

Every “ Family Set of Apartments ” means not more than three rooms devoted to the use of one family. If any family occupies more than three rooms their apart-

ments shall be deemed to be two sets of apartments, or more, in proportion to the number of their rooms, within the meaning of this ordinance.

A "Court" means an open space, yard or area, open to the sky, undiminished from ground to roof.

"A Yard Court" means any court not open to the public way or park, and contained entirely on the owner's lot, but not less than 10 feet wide, and containing at least 250 square feet in area.

"A Supplementary Court" means any court opening on one side to a yard court, public way or park, and must be at least six feet wide for one and two-story buildings, and at least eight feet wide for three and four-story buildings, and one foot wider for each additional story above four stories.

"Inner Courts" means any court in the interior of the building for the purpose of a light well, but in no case are inner courts to be less than eight feet wide and 10 feet deep.

SEC. 123. Registration—Every owner or lessee of a tenement or lodging-house, and every person having control of a tenement or lodging-house shall, on or before May 15, 1893, and in the month of May in each year thereafter, file in the office of the Department of Health a certificate stating his name and address, and also, if he shall not be a permanent resident of the city, the name and address of his resident agent for the management of said tenement or lodging-house; and also containing a description of the property by street number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the Department to easily find the same, and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, the number of persons occupying each apartment, and the trades and occupations carried on therein, and the said facts shall be recorded in the office of the Department of Health. He shall also file with the said certificate a plan or diagram of the lot, and of each floor in the building, showing all dimensions, and also showing all doors, windows, closets, water-closets, privies, staircases and means of exit, and shall file such a plan or diagram annually, unless his annual certificate shall state that no changes have been made affecting the previous plan or diagram.

SEC. 124. Janitor—Whenever eight families or more are living in any tenement-house in which the owner or lessee thereof does not reside, the Health Commissioner may require that there shall be a janitor, housekeeper or some other responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge of the same, and upon such requirement being made, it shall be the duty of the lessee, or of the owner if there is no lessee, to provide such a resident janitor, house-keeper or caretaker. The janitor, house-keeper or caretaker shall be deemed the agent of the owner or lessee of the building, for all purposes, including the serving of notices, unless there shall be some other resident agent designated by the owner or lessee, as prescribed in Section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 125. Watchman—In every lodging-house containing over 20 rooms above the first floor, and every tenement-house containing more than 20 sleeping rooms above the first floor, the Health Commissioner may require that there shall be one or more night-watchmen, exclusively so employed, on duty every night, and upon such requirement being made it shall be the duty of the lessee, or of the owner if there is no lessee, to provide such a night-watchman.

SEC. 126. Cleaning Premises—Every tenement or lodging-house, and every part thereof, shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage or

other matter in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, area or alley connected with it or belonging to the same. The owner or keeper of any lodging-house, and the owner, lessee or occupant of any tenement-house, or part thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cess-pools and drains of the house, or part of the house, of which he is the owner or lessee, to the satisfaction of the Health Commissioner as often as he shall be required or in accordance with any regulations of said Department of Health, and shall well and sufficiently, to the satisfaction of the Health Commissioner, whitewash the walls and ceilings thereof twice, at least, in every year, unless the Health Commissioner shall otherwise direct. Every lessee or occupant of an apartment or set of apartments in such tenement-house, who shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, relating to the cleansing of the same, for the space of three days after being notified so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and every owner or lessee or keeper of such tenement-house who shall fail or neglect to cleanse such apartments within six days after being notified to do so, or who shall fail or neglect to cleanse the passages, stairs, privies, cess-pools or drains on such premises, in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 127. Inspection—The Health Commissioner shall cause a careful inspection to be made of every tenement and lodging-house at least twice in each year, and he shall have power to appoint an inspector to be known as "inspector of tenement and lodging-houses" for this purpose. Whenever the Health Commissioner has made any order concerning a tenement or lodging-house he shall cause a reinspection to be made of the same within five days, to ascertain that the order has been obeyed. The keeper of any lodging-house, the owner, agent of the owner, lessee and occupant of any tenement-house, and every other person having the care or management thereof, shall at all times when required by an officer of the Department of Health, or by any officer upon whom any duty is conferred, give him free access to such house and to every part thereof.

SEC. 128. Reporting diseases, etc.—The owner or keeper of any lodging-house, and the owner, agent of the owner, and the lessee of any tenement-house, or part thereof, shall, whenever any person in such house is sick with fever, or any infectious, pestilential or contagious disease, and such sickness is known to such owner, keeper, agent or lessee, give immediate notice to the Department of Health, or to some officer of the same, and thereupon the Health Commissioner shall cause the same to be inspected, and may, if found necessary, cause the same to be immediately cleaned or disinfected at the expense of the owner, in such manner as he shall deem necessary and effectual; and he may also cause blankets, bedding, bed-clothes and other articles used by any sick person, to be thoroughly cleaned, scoured and fumigated, or in proper cases to be destroyed.

SEC. 129. Construction Walls—The exterior walls of every building hereafter erected for or converted to use as a tenement or lodging-house, and not having an exposure on an open space, street, court or passageway more than 20 feet in width, shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

SEC. 130. Cellars—The cellar of every tenement or lodging-house shall be protected by a two-inch bed of concrete (cement and gravel, or tar and gravel) or asphalt, or hard bricks laid in cement with concrete; asphalt or brick shall be laid on four inches of broken stones, such stones not being greater than two inches in size.

SEC. 131. Occupying Cellars—No owners or owner shall let, occupy or suffer to be occupied any cellar as a dwelling or place of lodging or sleeping, and no person shall lodge or sleep in a cellar.

SEC. 132. Yards and Courts—Every tenement or lodging-house must have one or more yard courts, and may have supplementary or inner courts. The sum of the area of these courts must equal at least 25 per cent. of the building lot, except in case of a corner lot, when such area shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the lot. If in any case 25 per cent. of the building lot shall not equal the size of yard-court as herein provided, then such lot shall not have a tenement or lodging-house erected or maintained thereon. This section shall not apply to buildings now used as tenements.

SEC. 133. Draining Courts—In every tenement or lodging-house the areas or courts must all be graded, cemented, flagged or paved and drained. When the drain is connected with the house drain or street sewer it must be effectually trapped.

SEC. 134. Draining Courts—In all cases where a sewer exists in the street or avenue upon which the house or building stands, the yard or area shall be connected with the sewer, so that all the water from the roof or elsewhere, and all liquid filth, shall pass freely into the sewer. When there is no sewer in the street or avenue, or adjacent thereto, to which connection can be made, the yard or area shall be so graded that all water from the roof or elsewhere, and all filth, shall flow freely therefrom into the street gutter, by a passage beneath the sidewalk, which passage shall be covered by a permanent cover, but so arranged as to permit access to remove obstructions or impurities.

SEC. 135. Construction. Scuttles—Every tenement or lodging-house hereafter erected over three stories high shall have a permanent means of access to the roof by staircase from the common hall, and an opening through the roof from said staircase, which shall not be less than two feet by three feet in size and as much larger as the Superintendent shall require.

SEC. 136. Exits—Every tenement or lodging-house hereafter erected more than two stories high shall have at least two independent means of egress, each accessible from each apartment, either directly or by means of common halls, and shall conform to existing building laws, ordinances, rules and regulations relating to fire-escapes.

SEC. 137. Night Lights—In every tenement-house containing eight families or more, and of the height of three stories or more, and in every lodging-house at least one red light shall be kept burning at night on every flight of stairs, and one or more gongs shall be placed and be of such size and number as could give an alarm through the house in case of fire. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outward. The Superintendent may make such other or further requirements for prevention or escape from fires as may be reasonably necessary under the conditions of each case.

SEC. 138. Stairs—In any tenement or lodging-house the cut of the stair stringer shall not be greater than eight inches in rise nor less than nine inches in run. No winders shall be less than 12 inches wide at the middle point in the width of the stair. This section shall not apply to buildings now used as tenement-houses.

SEC. 139. Ashes, Garbage, etc.—All receptacles for ashes, waste and other substances liable by spontaneous combustion or otherwise to cause fire, shall be made of incombustible material, satisfactory to the Superintendent. Every building used as a tenement or lodging-house shall have outside and appurtenant to said building, on



land of the owner, a suitable space, satisfactory to the Health Commissioner, and approved by him in writing, for the temporary deposit of garbage and other refuse matter. The requirement that such deposit shall be made upon the land of the owner shall not apply to any building already erected where it covers the whole lot, or where there is no direct exit from the court of such building.

SEC. 140. Water Supply—Every tenement or lodging-house shall have city water at one or more places on each floor for every one or more families or set of apartments. But a failure in a general supply of water from the city shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of said owner, provided that proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water are placed as called for in this section.

SEC. 141. Closets, Privies, Sinks and Plumbing—Every tenement or lodging-house shall have at least one water closet or privy for every three families or every 15 persons living therein, or where space is provided for the accommodation of such numbers of persons, and such number and description of sinks, or other receptacles as the Health Commissioner shall require. Privies or cess-pools shall not be allowed where a sewer makes water closets practicable. Every water closet in a building hereafter erected for or converted to a tenement or lodging-house shall have a window to the open air. Where privy vaults are used, they shall be of hard brick or cement, and of a capacity of not less than 75 cubic feet, so made as to be water-tight and convenient to open and clean, and no offensive smell or gases shall be allowed to escape therefrom, or from any closet, sink or privy. The inside shall be at least two feet from the next lot and from any public or private way.

SEC. 142. Construction, Closets, etc.—The water closets, sinks and receptacles shall have proper doors, soil-pipes and traps (all of which shall be properly vented to prevent the escape of deleterious gas and odors), soil pans, cisterns, pumps and other suitable works and fixtures necessary to insure the efficient operation, cleaning and flushing thereof. Every tenement and lodging-house situated upon a lot on a street or avenue in which there is a sewer shall have a separate and proper connection with the sewer; and the water closets, sinks and other receptacles shall be properly connected with the sewer by proper pipes made thoroughly air-tight. Such sewer connections and all the drainage and plumbing work, water-closets, sinks and other receptacles in and for every tenement and lodging-house shall be of the form, construction, arrangement, location, materials, workmanship and description to be approved, or such as may be required, by the Department of Health of the City of Buffalo.

SEC. 143. Protecting Closets, etc.—Every owner, lessee and occupant of every tenement and lodging-house shall take adequate measures to prevent improper substances from entering any water closets or sinks or their connections, and to secure the prompt removal of any improper substances that may enter them, so that no accumulation or obstruction shall take place, and to prevent exhalations therefrom, offensive, dangerous or prejudicial to life or health. Every person who shall place filth, urine or foecal matter in any place in a tenement-house other than that provided for the same, and every person who shall keep filth, urine or foecal matter in his apartment or upon his premises such length of time as to create a nuisance, and every person who shall deposit swill, garbage, ashes, bottles, cans, coal or other improper substances, in water closets, sinks or drains so as to obstruct the same, or shall deposit swill, garbage, ashes or any other improper substance in any court, yard court, supplementary court or inner court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 144. Chimneys—Every building hereafter erected or converted into a tenement-house shall have chimneys running through every floor, with an open fireplace or grate or place for a stove to be connected with one of said chimneys for every family set of apartments.

SEC. 145. Transoms—Every tenement or lodging-house existing before the passage of this ordinance shall have in every sleeping-room not connected with the open air one or more ventilating or transom windows of not less than six square feet area in the aggregate, with movable sashes or slats, placed in such manner as shall be approved by the Health Commissioner. No transom windows in any new building shall be placed in a partition wall inclosing a main stairway.

SEC. 146. Ventilation—Every room or common hall in every tenement or lodging house hereafter built, and in every building hereafter altered to be used as such, shall not be less than eight feet in the clear in height in every story, except that in the attic it may be less than eight feet high for one half the area of the room. Every such room shall have one or more windows opening directly upon the street, yard or court, with an area at least one tenth as great as that of the room. The top of at least one window on such air space in each room shall be at least  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the floor, and both the upper and lower sashes of the same window shall be movable.

SEC. 147. Overcrowding—Whenever it shall be certified to the Department of Health by the sanitary inspector, or made known in any way, that any tenement-house or room therein is so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than 600 cubic feet of air to each occupant of such building or room, the said department may, if it deem the same to be wise or necessary, issue an order requiring the number of such occupants of such building or room to be reduced so that the inmates thereof shall not exceed one person to each 600 cubic feet of air space in such building or room. The owner, lessee or agent or person having charge of said building shall thereupon immediately cause the number of such occupants to be so reduced.

SEC. 148. Vacation orders—Whenever it shall be certified to the Department of Health by the tenement-house inspector or any sanitary inspector, or made known in any way, that any building or part thereof is infected with contagious disease, or by reason of defective or faulty construction or want of repairs has become or is dangerous to life or health, or is unfit for human habitation because of defects of drainage, plumbing ventilation, or because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants, or for any other reason, the Health Commissioner, after summoning the offender or offenders to appear before him and show cause, as prescribed in Section 237 of the Charter, if he shall be satisfied that any such nuisance or offence or danger to life or health exists, may issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such buildings or part thereof, and to be personally served on the owner or lessee or on the agent for the owner or lessee, if any designation of such agent has been filed, or on the occupant, or on any person having charge or care thereof.

If the owner, lessee or agent cannot be found in the City of Buffalo, or does not reside therein, or evades or resists service, then said order may be served on him by depositing a copy thereof in the post-office of the City of Buffalo, properly inclosed and addressed to such owner, lessee or agent at his last-known place of residence or business, and prepaying the postage thereon. Such building or part thereof shall, within 10 days after said order shall have been posted and mailed as aforesaid or

within such shorter time, not less than 24 hours, as in said order shall be specified, be vacated; and it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent or person having charge of said building, so notified and ordered, to cause the same to be vacated, and in case of their failure so to do the Health Commissioner may cause it to be vacated. But the Department of Health, whenever it shall become satisfied that the danger from said building or part thereof has ceased to exist, or that said building has been repaired so as to be habitable, may revoke said order.

SEC. 149. Penalties—Any person who shall build, alter, convert, remodel or repair any wall, building or any other structure or part thereof in violation of any provision of this ordinance, or in violation of any rule or regulation which shall be adopted for the proper carrying out of this ordinance, or of the City Charter relating to the Department of Health; or who shall, after 24 hours' notice from the superintendent, maintain or use any such wall, building or any other structure or part thereof so built, altered, converted, remodeled or repaired, or who shall violate any provision of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor exceeding \$100.00, to be paid into the Treasury of the City of Buffalo, for each and every day that this ordinance is violated; and such wall, building or other structure so built, altered, remodeled or repaired, shall be declared a common nuisance and shall be abated as such as prescribed by law.

SEC. 150. Other regulations—The Health Commissioner and the Board of Health shall have power to make such further rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the proper carrying out and enforcement of this ordinance, and of all laws relating to the public health in connection with tenement and lodging-houses.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND.

*December 1, 1892, to December 1, 1893.*

Anderson, William.....	\$5.00	Buffalo Mutual Gaslight Co.....	\$100.00
Adam, R. B.....	25.00	Barse, M. W.....	100.00
Almy, Francis.....	5.00	Cook, E. L.....	5.00
Albright, J. J.....	100.00	Cary, Thomas.....	5.00
Avery, Mrs. T. G.....	50.00	Cary, Mrs. Walter.....	25.00
Adam, J. N., & Co.....	50.00	Citizens' Gas Co.....	50.00
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson...	100.00	Chard, James F.....	25.00
Buck, R. R.....	5.00	Caldwell, S. D.....	25.00
Barnes, Hengerer & Co.....	150.00	Cary, Charles, M. D.....	5.00
Bell, F. A.....	25.00	Cowing, John H.....	100.00
Bennett, Edward.....	600.00	Collection at Thanksgiving Day	
Barnum, S. O., & Son.....	5.00	Union Service.....	10.12
Buffalo Gas Light Co.....	50.00	Collection at Thanksgiving Day..	12.00
Bryant, Mrs. J. C.....	5.00	Danforth, F. L.....	5.00
Block, Jos.....	25.00	Dunbar, C. F.....	100.00
Box, Henry W.....	50.00	Eggert, Mrs. O. J.....	10.00
Bleistein, George... ..	100.00	Ehrlich, J. J.....	5.00

Evans, E. T.....	\$105.00	Pardee, Mrs. C. W.....	\$25.00
Fleischmann, Simon.....	10.00	Parkhurst, Mrs.....	10.00
Forman, Geo. V.....	100.00	Pratt, P. P.....	225.00
Flint & Kent.....	50.00	Peabody, Wm. H.....	5.00
Gratwick, Wm. H.....	25.00	Parkhurst, Geo. W.....	5.00
Griffin, P. H.....	5.00	Petrie, Mrs. J. R.....	5.00
Gates, Mrs. Geo. B.....	125.00	Pryor, John H., M. D.....	5.00
Geiershofer, Isaac.....	5.00	Ryan, Rt. Rev. S. V.....	10.00
Georger, C. & F.....	5.00	Rochester, Nathaniel.....	5.00
Glenny, Mrs. E. A.....	50.00	Ransom, Paul C.....	15.00
Gorham, George.....	25.00	Rumsey, B. C.....	100.00
Gates, Miss E. H.....	100.00	Richmond, Henry A.....	5.00
Glenny, Bryant B.....	500.00	Rogers, Sherman S.....	125.00
Hazard, Geo. S.....	10.00	Ramsdell, Mrs. O. P.....	10.00
Howard, E. H.....	120.00	Root, Mrs. F. H.....	25.00
Hammond, Wm. W.....	5.00	Richmond, Jewett M.....	210.00
Hauenstein, Dr. John.....	10.00	Ricker, Geo. A.....	5.00
Hollister, Frank M.....	5.00	Rice, E. R.....	5.00
Hunsicker, Jos. L.....	5.00	Rogers, W. A.....	50.00
Howard, R. L.....	100.00	Rumsey, Dexter P.....	200.00
Hayes, Edmund.....	50.00	Root, Robert Keating.....	25.00
Heath, Mrs. Wm. H.....	5.00	Sherman, Mrs. R. J.....	10.00
Harrower, Geo. H.....	5.00	Smith, Mrs. Sarah E.....	25.00
Howard, Geo. R.....	100.00	Smith, James M.....	120.00
Holland, Graves & Montgomery.....	100.00	Smith, Junius S.....	5.00
John C. Jewett M'fg Co.....	25.00	Sicard, Geo. J.....	10.00
Keep, C. Hallam.....	5.00	Smith, James R.....	25.00
Laverack, Geo. E.....	10.00	Shepard, Sidney, & Co.....	25.00
Lautz Brothers & Company.....	12.45	Sprague, E. C.....	100.00
Lee, Frank.....	15.00	Sprague, Carleton.....	25.00
Love, Miss M. M.....	25.00	Spaulding, S. S.....	60.00
Letchworth, J.....	25.00	Standard Oil Co.....	5.00
Mooney, James.....	100.00	Slicer, Rev. Thomas R.....	5.00
Morse, Chas. M.....	5.00	Staniland, Wm. G.....	5.00
Matthews, Geo. E.....	25.00	Smith, T. Guilford.....	5.00
Morse, D. R.....	20.00	Satterfield, J.....	100.00
Miller, A. D. A.....	10.00	Smith, Davis & Co.....	100.00
Metcalfe, Mrs. E. F.....	50.00	Schoellkopf, J. F.....	100.00
Morris, Miss S.....	5.00	Truscott, Miss S. L.....	5.00
McWilliams, J. J.....	25.00	Taylor, H. L.....	100.00
Miner, Worthington C.....	5.00	Union Bridge Company.....	50.00
Matthews, Geo. B.....	25.00	Utley, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00
Marsh, Mrs. Jeannette.....	5.00	Viele, Sheldon T.....	5.00
Meadows, William.....	25.00	Viele, Mrs. Henry K.....	5.00
Newhall, D. E.....	10.00	White, J. P.....	110.00
O'Day, Daniel.....	5.00	Wyckoff, C. C., M. D.....	5.00
Otis, Mrs. H. H.....	5.00	Watson, H. M.....	55.00
Pierce, Ray V.....	25.00	Williams, R. H.....	5.00



Wilcox, Ansley.....	\$5.00	Williams, Geo. L.....	\$100.00
Williams, John R.....	5.00	White, Mrs. Truman C.....	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Gibson T.....	100.00	Williams, C. H.....	100.00
Williams, Frank F.....	10.00	Williams, Miss Martha P.....	100.00
Watson, Mrs. S. V. R.....	50.00	Walker, William H.....	100.00
Wheeler, Mrs. Charles B.....	5.00		
			<u>\$6,734.57</u>

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*December 1, 1892, to December 1, 1893.*

A modest man.....	\$25.00	Morgan, D. E. & Son.....	\$25.00
Bissell, Mrs. H. P.....	5.00	Montgomery, H. E.....	5.00
Beard, Philo D.....	20 00	Montgomery, Mrs. Henry.....	5.00
Beardslee, Guy R.....	10.00	Moore, John G.....	100.00
Barr, Mrs. W. H. D.....	1.00	Pardee, Mrs. Charles.....	3.00
Brady & Maltby.....	20.00	Porter, Geo. M.....	5.00
Bingham, Charles.....	10.00	Rumsey, Mrs. L. D.....	5.00
Contribution box.....	5.72	Richmond, Mrs. J. M.....	10.00
Cook, Mrs. E. L.....	5.44	Spaulding, Mrs. S. S.....	10.00
Coit, Mrs. Frank.....	1.00	Sidway, Mrs. Franklin.....	5.00
Clark, Mrs. S. C.....	5.00	Seymour, H. H.....	10.00
Cary, Mrs. Walter.....	25 00	Smith & Sherman.....	10.83
Evans, Mrs. E. T.....	5.00	Shepard, C. Sidney.....	16.50
Executors of E. G. Grey estate..	100.00	Thorne, Charles G.....	5.00
Farrar, Mrs. ....	5.00	Utley, C. H.....	5.00
Fisher, Martin.....	3.90	Wilcox, Mrs. Ansley.....	5.00
Gates, Miss E. H.....	10.00	Williams, Frank, & Co.....	15.00
Germain, Mrs.....	3.00	Williams, C. H.....	5.00
Glenney, Mrs. B. B.....	5.00	Winslow, Miss Louise.....	10.00
Graves, Mrs. L. P.....	5.00	Warren, Mrs. Wm. Y.....	25.00
Hunsicker, Frances R.....	5.00	Watson, Mrs. S. V. R.....	25.00
Kent, Mrs. H. M.....	5.00	Wolter, H. R.....	5.00
Love, Miss M. M.....	9.00	A Friend.....	10.83
Letchworth, Mrs. Josiah.....	5.00		
			<u>\$615.22</u>

# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Organized December 11, 1877.*

*Incorporated November 21, 1879.*

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President.*      SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President.*  
NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

## TRUSTEES.

### *One year.*

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
JAMES MOONEY,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

### *Two years.*

JOHN H. COWING,  
BRYANT B. GLENNY,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

### *Three years.*

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
CARLETON SPRAGUE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. WILCOX, SMITH, BENNETT, COWING and RICHMOND.

*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

## COUNCIL.

I.—*The Members of the Board of Trustees.*

II.—*Representatives from District Committees:*

First District—WM. W. HAMMOND, Chairman; HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary.

Second District—THOMAS CARY, Chairman; H. L. CHISHOLM, Secretary; ARTHUR H. WILLIAMS, ALBERT C. SPANN.

Third District—GEORGE WING, Chairman; MRS. J. R. PETRIE, Secretary; MRS. HENRY F. ALLEN, H. J. WILKES.

III.—*Members ex-officio*—HON. CHAS. F. BISHOP, Mayor; GEORGE CHAMBERS, Superintendent of Police; JACOB STAUCH, Overseer of the Poor; ERNEST WENDE, M. D., Health Commissioner; ADAM REHM, Superintendent of the Poor; JOHN A. STENGEL, Keeper of the Alms-House; one member of the Board of Police.

IV.—*Members Specially Elected:*

Almy, Francis,  
Bartow, Mrs. Bernard,  
Becker, Emil A.,  
Bender, Miss Ida C.,  
Bryant, Mrs. J. C.,  
Block, Joseph,  
Cary, Chas., M. D.,  
Cary, Mrs. Ebeneazer,  
Cook, Mrs. Jos. T.,  
Chivers, Rev. E. E.,  
Crane, Mrs. Henry A.,  
Crate, James,  
Douglas, William A.,  
Duchscherer, George,  
Emerson, Henry P.,  
Elder, Miss,  
Glenny, Mrs. Bryant B.,  
Harrower, Geo. H.,  
Hazard, Geo. S.,

Heath, Mrs. Wm. H.,  
Hunsicker, Joseph L.,  
Keep, Miss,  
Keep, C. Hallam,  
Lewis, Miss Mary,  
Lord, Rev. Herbert G.,  
Love, Miss M. M.,  
Marsh, Mrs. Jeannette,  
McWilliams, John J.,  
Merchant, Mrs. Geo. A.,  
Michael, Isadore,  
Miner, Worthington C.,  
Moot, Mrs. Adelbert,  
Munro, Mrs. Josiah G.,  
Mynter, Mrs. Herman,  
Otis, Mrs. H. H.,  
Otto, John, Jr.,  
Pardee, Mrs. Chas. W.,  
Park, Roswell, M. D.,

Parkhurst, Geo. W.,  
Pryor, John H., M. D.,  
Ransom, Paul C.,  
Richmond, Henry A.,  
Rice, Edward R.,  
Ricker, Geo. A.,  
Rumsey, Dexter P.,  
Rogers, Miss Lily C.,  
Simons, Mrs. S. A.,  
Slicer, Rev. Thos. R.,  
Stevens, Mrs. Wm.,  
Shaw, E. R.,  
Sprague, Henry W.,  
Townsend, Mrs. Charles,  
Truscott, Miss S. L.,  
Vogt, Frederick A.,  
White, Mrs. Truman C.,  
Williams, Mrs. F. F.,  
Wicks, W. S.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Co-operation and Council Meetings*—Miss Truscott, Mrs. Glenny, Mr. Almy, Mrs. Bartow, Mr. Wilcox.

*Dispensary and Hospital*—Mr. Sawyer, Dr. Pryor, Dr. Park, Mr. Crate, Mr. McWilliams, Dr. Parmenter.

*District Work and Friendly Visitors*—Mr. Munro, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Cary, Mr. Wing, Mr. Williams, Mr. Viele, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Marsh.

*Fitch Crèche and Training School for Domestic*—Mrs. Heath, Miss Love, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Otto, Dr. Cary, Miss Elder.

*Membership*—Mr. Hunsicker, Mr. Ricker, Miss Keep, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Vogt, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Almy.

*Mendicity and Labor Tests*—Mr. Michael, Mr. Spann, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. Harrower, Mr. Shaw, the Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent of Poor, and the Overseer of the Poor, ex-officio.

*Publications, Lectures, Etc.*—Mr. Slicer, Mrs. Moot, Mr. Sawyer.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Dr. Pryor, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Merchant, Mr. Duchscherer, Mr. Wicks, Mr. Chivers, Miss Rogers, the Health Commissioner, ex-officio.

*Saving Schemes*—Mr. Cary, Mr. Block, Mr. Rice.

*Truancy*—Mr. Vogt, Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Glenney, Mr. Keep, Miss Elder, Mrs. Simons.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

MISS M. M. LOVE, Chairman.

Miss Margaret Adam,	Mrs. Frank Goodyear,	Mrs. Roswell Park,
Mrs. Henry Altman,	Mrs. P. H. Griffin,	Mrs. John N. Scatcherd,
Mrs. George Bleistein,	Mrs. Harry Hamlin,	Mrs. Charles Truitt,
Mrs. W. S. Bissell,	Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker,	Miss Bertha Underhill,
Mrs. Edward L. Cook,	Mrs. E. P. Hussey,	Miss Usher,
Mrs. James L. Crate,	Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett,	Miss Lydia Uebelhoer,
Miss Josephine Frost,	Mrs. George E. Laverack,	Mrs. John L. Williams,
Mrs. John C. Graves,	Mrs. Arthur Milinowski,	Mrs. F. F. Williams,
Miss Kathryn Graves,	Miss Marion I. Moore,	Mrs. Thomas Cary Welch.
MISS E. B. S. WOOD, Treasurer.	MRS. HENRY A. CRANE, Secretary.	

*Central Office*—Nos. 1 and 2 Fitch Institute. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Marion I. Moore, Assistant Secretary; Miss Jennie L. Wallace, Registrar.

*District No. 1*—Office, Fitch Institute, corner Michigan and Swan Streets. Committee—Hon. Wm. W. Hammond, Chairman; Henry C. Fiske, Secretary.

Meets every Monday at 4.30 P. M.

William Murphy, Agent; Miss Jennie F. McAnally, Clerk.

*District No. 2*—Office, No. 10 Court Street.

Committee—Thos. Cary, Chairman; Albert C. Spann, Secretary. Clarence W. Wilson, Charles Parke, Harry L. Chisholm, Arthur H. Williams, Rev. Joseph Antoszenski, Mrs. George A. Merchant, Mrs. Jeannette Marsh, Mrs. William A. Stevens, Miss Mary A. Lewis.

Meets every Thursday at 4.30 P. M.

*District No. 3*—Office, No. 581 Niagara Street.

Committee—George Wing, Chairman; Mrs. J. R. Petrie, Secretary. E. C. Warner, Mrs. H. F. Allen, Mrs. Geo. McLeod, Mrs. C. W. Armstrong, Mrs. I. P. Clark, Mrs. S. A. Freeman, Mrs. C. H. Farr, Miss K. O. Bleekman, H. D. Kirkover, H. J. Wilkes, Rev. J. K. Mason, Rev. H. G. Lord.

Meets every Thursday at 5 P. M.

Miss Alice O. Moore, Agent.

*Out-Door Department*—No. 10 Court Street. Edward G. Burns, Agent.

*The Fitch Institute*—Corner of Michigan and Swan Streets. H. F. Pease, Janitor.

*The Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 14, Fitch Institute. John Parmenter, M. D., Attending Surgeon and Medical Director; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; Roswell Park, M. D., Consulting Surgeon; J. J. Culliname, M. D., House Surgeon; W. H. Kidder, M. D., Junior House Surgeon; Josephine F. Royan, Super-vising Nurse.

*The Fitch Training School for Domestic, Nursery Maids' Department*—No. 159 Swan Street.

*The Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Fanny E. Harris, Matron.

*The Provident Wood Yard*—Office, Room 1, Fitch Institute. Yard, corner South Division and Grosvenor Streets. Chas. G. Boughton, Manager.

NOV 1 1918

## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

The Charity Organization Society held its Sixteenth Annual Meeting in the lecture room of the Buffalo Library on Friday evening, October 27, 1893.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. T. Guilford Smith. The annual report of the Board of Trustees, containing a summary of the report of the treasurer, was presented by Mr. Ansley Wilcox, chairman of the Executive Committee. The annual report of the Council was read by the assistant secretary, Miss Marion I. Moore. On motion, the reports presented were received and filed, and the Committee on Publication was directed to have printed 1,200 copies, and was authorized to include with them the reports of the standing committees.

The president announced that the terms of the following trustees had expired: Edwin T. Evans, Josiah G. Munro, James Mooney, T. Guilford Smith and Ansley Wilcox. Mr. Rice and Dr. Pryor were appointed a committee on nominations.

The president then introduced Mr. Rosenau, who made an able address, which was warmly applauded. At the request of the president,



Mr. Slicer, on the part of the society, thanked Mr. Rosenau for his courtesy in coming from New York to address them and to say his farewell to the society. Mr. Slicer moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Rosenau for his address, and that it be printed in the Annual Report. The chair thought that it would not be necessary to put such a motion, as all appreciated Mr. Rosenau's efforts, and that the address would form part of the proceedings of the meeting.

The Committee on Nominations then reported in favor of the reelection of the five retiring trustees.

On motion of Mr. Rice, the assistant secretary was directed to cast a ballot for the election of the following trustees: Edwin T. Evans, Josiah G. Munro, James Mooney, T. Guilford Smith, Ansley Wilcox. The secretary announced that she had cast a ballot accordingly. The president declared them duly elected trustees of the society for the term of three years.

Mr. Hunsicker proposed the following as members of the Council, and they were duly elected :

Almy, Francis,	Hunsicker, Jos. L.,	Parmenter, John, M. D.,
Bartow, Mrs. Bernard,	Keep, Miss,	Pryor, Dr. John H.,
Becker, Emil A.,	Keep, C. Hallam,	Ransom, Paul C.
Bender, Miss Ida C.,	Lewis, Miss Mary,	Richmond, Henry A.
Bryant, Mrs. J. C.,	Lord, Rev. Herbert G.,	Rice, Edward R.,
Block, Joseph,	Love, Miss M. M.,	Ricker, Geo. A.,
Cary, Charles, M. D.,	Marsh, Mrs. Jeannette,	Rogers, Miss Lily Cameron,
Cary, Mrs. Ebenezer,	McWilliams, John J.,	Rumsey, Dexter P.,
Cook, Mrs. Jos. T.,	Merchant, Mrs. Geo. A.,	Simons, Mrs. S. A.,
Chivers, Rev. E. E.,	Michael, Isidore,	Slicer, Rev. Thomas R.,
Crane, Mrs. Henry A.,	Milinowski, Mrs. Arthur,	Stevens, Mrs. William,
Crate, James,	Moot, Mrs. Adelbert,	Shaw, E. R.,
Douglas, William A.,	Munro, Mrs. Josiah G.,	Sprague, Henry W.,
Duchscherer, George,	Mynter, Mrs. Herman,	Townsend, Mrs. Charles,
Emerson, Henry P.,	Otis, Mrs. H. H.,	Truscott, Miss S. L.,
Elder, Miss,	Otto, John, Jr.,	Vogt, Frederick A.,
Glenny, Mrs. Bryant B.,	Pardee, Mrs. Chas. W.,	White, Mrs. Truman C.,
Harrower, Geo. H.,	Park, Dr. Roswell,	Williams, Mrs. F. F.,
Hazard, Geo. S.,	Parkhurst, Geo. W.,	Wicks, W. S.
Heath, Mrs. Wm. H.,		

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

MARION I. MOORE,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NOV 13 1918

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*To the Annual Meeting of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.*

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Organization Society, by its Executive Committee, transmits to the Society, at its annual meeting, the Treasurer's report showing our receipts and disbursements in detail for the ten months beginning December 1, 1892, and ending September 30, 1893.

The reason why this report covers the period of ten months is that the date of terminating the fiscal year and closing the books has been changed from December 1st to September 30th, at the request of the State Board of Charities, and in order to make our fiscal year correspond with that of other charitable institutions. Hereafter such reports, as in the past, will cover periods of twelve months.

A few comments on this detailed report may be of service to the members of the Society.

The chief permanent source of income of the Society is from the revenues of the property given to us by Mr. Benjamin Fitch. Our gross income from this source for the ten months was \$11,673.45. From this is to be deducted disbursements on account of real estate and the expenses of maintaining the Fitch Institute, which amount to \$4,650.90, and also interest on indebtedness and expenses of administering the Fitch Trust (which includes the salary of our Secretary and Treasurer), amounting to \$2,757.76. This left a balance available for the general uses of the Society for ten months of \$4,264.79, which is at the rate of about \$5 000 a year.

The item of \$1,550, transferred from the General Fund to the Fitch Income Fund, as shown by the Treasurer's report, was so transferred as a matter of book-keeping after the General Fund had been augmented by the large special subscription raised by the Board of Trustees last fall, in order to make the Fitch income account good for overdrafts which had temporarily been made upon it in aid of the other special funds of the Society. This special subscription was undertaken by the Board of Trustees in order to pay off the floating indebtedness of the Society, which then amounted to about \$8,000, and enough was raised to substantially pay all the pressing items of our floating indebtedness and to start the Society off, at the beginning of the present calendar year, in good financial condition.

The Society also relies for its support upon the proceeds of the annual Charity Ball, which quite regularly amount to a considerable sum. Last year the receipts from the Charity Ball were divided up as follows: The General Fund was credited with \$1,367.00, the Accident Hospital with \$1,000.00, the Crèche with \$1,000.00, and the Penny Savings Fund with \$529.83, making a total of \$3,896.83. In previous years the amounts received from this source have been from \$1,500 to \$2,700 a year.

Besides these sources of income from the revenues of the real estate and the Charity Ball, the Society must depend upon voluntary contributions and donations to supply the funds needed to carry on its work. If we can count upon \$8,000 with reasonable certainty, from the two other sources above mentioned, we still need at least \$5,000 more to carry on the work of the central office and the various district offices of the Society, and to support the various provident schemes which we have in hand. We require even more than this to put in operation the extensions of the district work which have been asked for by the Council of the Society, and to provide for greatly needed improvements and enlargements in connection with our provident schemes. In other words, the Society needs, in order to carry on its work on the

present basis of expenditure, about \$13,000 a year, and it must have more if the work is to be extended and improved as it ought to be.

Five thousand dollars is much more than the Society has received as a regular thing from its list of subscribers and members. The contributions and members' fees for the ten months covered by the Treasurer's report appear to have amounted to only \$1,861.15, and while the next two months of October and November would increase this sum disproportionately, as they happen to be months in which many of our largest subscriptions are made, the total amount for the current twelve months would be less than \$2,500. It does not seem too much to ask of the citizens of Buffalo that they should contribute to the extent of \$5,000 annually for the maintenance of our work.

The Board of Trustees thinks that the burden of procuring additional members of the Society and of increasing the list of subscribers, particularly of those who merely give the annual membership fee of \$5.00, should fall upon the Council and upon the members of the Society, and not upon the Trustees. The present list of subscribers embraces about 159 names, of whom a considerable number are subscribers for large amounts, and there are about 105 who merely give us the annual membership fee of \$5.00. This number should be increased, and can be increased by an earnest effort in which all the members of the Council should co-operate. There ought to be at least one thousand persons in this city giving to the Society \$5.00 a year, which would make a permanent and reliable fund of \$5,000 from this source, leaving the larger subscriptions, which will always be kept up to a certain extent, to meet temporary emergencies and other special needs of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

September 30, 1893.

ANSLEY WILCOX,  
*Chairman Executive Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

*To the Annual Meeting of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.*

Owing to the action of the last annual meeting changing the statistical year of the Society, which formerly began on January 1st, but is henceforth to begin on October 1st, in each year, the present report covers nine months, from January 1st to September 30, 1893. During this period the Council has met seven times, when reports from the different committees were presented, and topics pertaining to the interest and welfare of the Society discussed. The committees of the Council have held twenty-two meetings.

Through the personal efforts of the Membership Committee and of the Council eighty-seven new members have been secured. The total number of subscribers is 159, and the amount of their subscriptions \$1,861.15.

We think that the number of members subscribing \$5.00 annually ought to be and can be largely increased during the coming year, as suggested in the report of the Board of Trustees; so as to bring the receipts from this source up to \$5,000.

Owing to a lack of interest, the effort to introduce among business firms a card stating that all applicants for relief would be referred to the Charity Organization Society has so far not been successful, as appears in the report of the Membership Committee.

The tenement-house agitation begun in September, 1892, resulted in a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the tenements, and in cleanliness on the part of the tenants themselves, which continues up to present writing.

In accordance with the new city ordinances, passed before our last annual report and printed therein, a sanitary inspector of tenement houses was appointed. The Board of Health in enforcing these new ordinances recently vacated two tenements as uninhabitable, and ordered others placed at once in proper sanitary condition.

The practicability of taking in charge one of the worst tenements in the Italian section of the city is still under discussion by the committee on The Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor. It believes that with personal supervision a tenement, as a business scheme, would yield a fair rate of interest on the money invested; that there is no better philanthropic work than improving the surroundings of the day laborer, thus raising his standard of living.

An exhibit of the Charity Organization Society, and three of its Provident Schemes was sent to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, and entered in the Bureau of Charities and Correction. The exhibit of the Charity Organization Society consisted of a bound volume of its reports and publications and a scrap book containing all the forms used in recording investigations and in registration. The exhibits of the Fitch Crèche, the Accident Hospital, and the Penny Savings Schemes were composed of charts, with photographs, statistics and a brief outline of the work of each scheme. The Accident Hospital also sent an ambulance bag and a bandage winder, similar to the ones used at the Hospital. The ambulance bag contained the necessary requisites used in the first treatment of the injured. The Hospital has been honored by receiving an award for the bag and bandage winder.

The Fitch Crèche and Training School of Nursery Maids was honored by an invitation from the New York State Board of Managers to send an active exhibit to the Columbian Exhibition, to be placed in the Children's Building. The exhibit was a practical illustration of the daily work carried on at the Fitch Crèche in Buffalo, the details of which are given in the report of the Committee on Fitch Crèche.

The daily routine of the Crèche continued during the nine months, caring for the usual number of children, thus enabling the mothers to be at work away from home. The total number of admissions was 6,030, with a daily average of 25.87. Work was furnished to ninety-nine mothers.

The Fitch Accident Hospital continued to give prompt and efficient aid to the injured. The ambulance responded to 621 calls during the nine months; from these 352 patients were brought to the Hospital. In addition, 1,099 were brought by other means than the ambulance, and 155 were transported in the ambulance but not brought to the Hospital, making the total number of cases cared for by the Fitch Accident Hospital and ambulance 1,606, and of that number 1,451 were treated at the Hospital.

By a comparison of the report with that of 1892 it will be seen that the work of the Hospital has greatly increased; but most notably in the number of patients brought to the Hospital by other means than the ambulance, of which there was an increase of 261 over the preceding year.

Owing to the present system of collection the amount of fees received from patients has also increased from \$1,218.75, for the previous year, to \$2,076.84 for the ten months covered by the treasurer's financial report of this date.

The Fitch Provident Dispensary, upon the retirement of the staff of physicians who had been most faithful in their service at the Dispensary for many years past, was



practically suspended from March to May, 1893, though never formally closed, and was then reorganized. Dr. Dewitt Sherman, with an assistant, Dr. Lytle, and an apothecary was placed in charge. The number of patients treated at the Dispensary has constantly increased since that time. The statistical report will show the facts in detail, and a special report made to the Council at its request, and which appears in its minutes of September 20, 1893, gives the details of the recent changes in management.

The Penny Savings Fund, which aims to instill habits of saving, is slowly increasing in its usefulness, though not reaching as many people as desired. With exceptions, the depositors are boys and girls saving, for some definite object, the money they have earned. The value of books redeemed amounted to \$1,069.12, which represents savings made for specific purposes during the year.

The work of our Out-Door Department in all of its branches, that of dealing with beggars, street musicians, peddlers and applicants for nights' lodgings, has nearly doubled during the past nine months. There is a notable increase of 27 in the number of beggars dealt with, and an increase of 54 in the number of street musicians and peddlers. This latter increase is undoubtedly due to the ease with which the required permit is secured.

In the early spring the large number of itinerant musicians seen on our streets was very noticeable. A few were residents of the city, either having homes or living in lodging houses; but by far the greater number were transients, who, after a sojourn here of a few weeks, proceeded to some other city.

The second branch of the Out-Door work, that of caring for the homeless, has been continued. 994 applications for meals and lodgings were received; 875 applying of their own accord, and 119 coming with tickets which had been given to them by persons to whom they had applied. Lodgings and meals were furnished to 766 individuals; 362 more than were given the ten months previous.

The committee having in charge this work desire to call the attention of the Council to the fact that there is grave danger of abuse growing out of the application of the funds of this department, such as the encouragement of tramps and paupers in general. It suggests that the project of establishing a Wayfarers' Lodge or Inn be agitated,—one similar to those operated in other large cities, where the men could be cared for, giving in return for lodging and meal an equivalent in work.

The District Work of the Society in dealing with destitute and unfortunate families in their homes has continued the same as usual. The three district committees have met 65 times, when the condition of 1,561 families was considered. Six hundred and forty-six of that number are families new to the Society, an increase of 50 over the previous year, which is due not entirely to a lack of employment, but to sickness, death or desertion of the bread winner. Of the 1,573 investigations made during the past nine months, 1,361 were made because the families were receiving official relief from the Overseer of the Poor; nearly as many as in the twelve months previous. One hundred and fifty-one personal applications for relief and work have been considered, while 48 investigations were made at the request of private individuals, 13 from co-operating societies, and 22 from other Charity Organization Societies.

The comparison clearly indicates that the citizens of Buffalo in their benevolent work might use this Society much more than they do, in ascertaining the facts upon which their action ought to be based.

Two points are considered by the District Committees when deciding upon the needs of an applicant. First, as to relief, and second, how that special family can become self-supporting. If the relief is from the city, the question is asked, "Are they entitled to it?" and if they are not, a report is sent to the Overseer of the Poor, giving a summary of the reasons for the disapproval of that aid. If the family is not receiving official relief, the question arises, "Where can the necessary assistance be procured?" Sometimes a small loan or grant from the funds of the Society suffices; more often the committee are confronted with the problem of how to obtain the assistance from churches, charitable individuals or societies. Again, many families do not need relief, but simply a friend to advise and encourage them in their endeavor to be independent, and it is here that the committees once more ask for more volunteer workers.

The work of the Society in the past has been mostly of a repressive nature; is it not time now that our efforts should be directed more largely to the upbuilding of the families with whom we come in contact? This can be done by securing more active co-operation with the relief societies, churches and individuals. With this object in view the Council suggests that more frequent informal conferences be held during this winter, with the relief societies of the different churches.

Owing to the present financial condition of the country the outlook for working men during the coming winter is not at all encouraging. Many shops and factories are closed. A large number of men, both day laborers and artisans of all classes, are now unemployed, and if work is not resumed, will undoubtedly, after their savings have been spent, and their credit at the grocery store is exhausted, be obliged to ask for assistance.

If these conditions do arise, we shall not only have to contend with the idle, who are such unwillingly, and through no fault of their own, but also with those who are only too ready to beg for assistance on the plea of "no work"; and in dealing with both classes the utmost judgment and care should be observed. We desire to impress upon the citizens of Buffalo the necessity of refraining from indiscriminate alms-giving, and that in giving assistance they should first inquire thoroughly into the true condition of the applicant, and carefully consider whether giving the relief will be of real benefit to the recipient.

It is with extreme regret that we record that Nathaniel S. Rosenau, who for the past nine years has been secretary and treasurer of the Society, has now severed his connection with us, to take up a broader field of work in New York City.

Mr. Rosenau's devotion to the work of this Society, and to organized charity throughout the country, is well known and fully appreciated by all of us. Through his efforts the work of the Charity Organization Society and its Provident Schemes has been promoted and developed during the past decade, and the principles of organized charity have, to a great extent, permeated the thoughts and actions of the benevolent people of our city.

Respectfully submitted,

By order of the Council,

MARION I. MOORE,

*Assistant Secretary.*

September 30, 1893.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the Trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the ten months beginning December 1, 1892, and ending September 30, 1893.

NOTE: This report covers a period of ten months only, because of the action of the Annual Meeting, which changed the beginning of the fiscal year from December 1st to October 1st.

## FITCH INCOME.

*Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust:*

## BALANCE.

To credit December 1, 1892..... \$ 482.64

## RECEIPTS.

Interest from banks.....	31.51	
Interest on mortgage.....	4.50	
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	3,979.95	
Gross rents inalienable property.....	6,924.85	
Gross rents 304 Michigan Street.....	250.00	\$11,673.45
Transferred from General Fund.....		1,550.00 \$13,223.45

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REAL ESTATE.

Taxes and assessments.....	\$1,711.66	
Repairs and improvements.....	492.01	
Insurance premiums.....	363.99	
Water rates.....	6.93	\$2,574.64

*Cost of Maintaining the Fitch Institute:*

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$ 556.00	
Extra labor and janitor's supplies....	123.98	
Fuel.....	581.51	
Gas.....	162.08	
Repairs.....	123.19	
Insurance premiums.....	461.00	
Water rates.....	42.50	
Care of clock and incidentals.....	26.00	\$2,076.26 \$4,650.90
Net income.....		\$8,572.55

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME.

Interest on notes and mortgage.....	\$ 673.40	
Administration of trust.....	2,084.36	
Fitch Crèche Fund.....	300.00	
Grant and loan fund.....	104.06	
Provident Dispensary.....	335.00	
Maintenance Accident Hospital.....	2,803.29	
Paid on indebtedness.....	2,250.00	\$8,550.11
Balance available.....		\$ 22.44

## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses of the Society :*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand December 1, 1892....	\$2,652.24	
Contributions and membership fees....	1,861.15	
From Charity Ball.....	1,367.00	
Dividends and interest.....	220.70	
Collections on account of meals and lodgings.....	38.45	
Sale of record blanks.....	6.83	\$6,146.37
Less transferred to Fitch Income.....	1,550.00	\$4,596.37

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$ 260.00	
Salaries.....	3,376.75	
Stationery, postage and printing.....	340.60	
Gas and fuel.....	37.78	
Incidentals, telephone, car fare, etc.,..	459.10	\$4,474.23
Balance available.....		\$ 122.14

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$ 28.44	
Appropriation from Fitch Income.....	335.00	\$363.44

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs.....	\$247.95	
Gas.....	9.85	
Sundries.....	77.41	\$335.21
Balance available.....		\$28.23

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$2,076.84	
Donations.....	220.00	
Charity Ball.....	1,000.00	
Appropriation from Fitch Income.....	2,803.29	\$6,100.13

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$1,384.30	
Board of staff and patients.....	1,619.45	
Instruments and appliances.....	472.05	
Drugs.....	514.68	
Furniture.....	293.71	
Stable, repairs to ambulance, horse-shoeing, harness, feed, etc.....	794.99	
Laundry.....	672.53	
Gas.....	89.46	
Sundries.....	258.96	\$6,100.13



## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses :*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand December 1, 1892.....	\$ 68.28	
Contributions.....	1,070.66	
Children's fees.....	337.00	
From Charity Ball.....	1,000.00	
" Kaffee Klatsch ".....	370.00	
Transferred from Fitch Income.....	300.00	\$3,145.94

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of matron and servants.....	\$1,187.70	
Supplies for table.....	1,447.75	
Clothing and furniture.....	227.11	
Gas and fuel.....	144.15	
Incidentals. ....	119.37	\$3,126.08
Balance available.....		\$ 19.86

## GRANT AND LOAN FUNDS.

*Receipts and Disbursements on account of aiding the needy by gifts or loans when other assistance cannot be obtained.*

## RECEIPTS.

Loans repaid.....	\$ 33.00	
Appropriation from Fitch Income.....	104.06	\$137.06

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	\$ 53.73	
Loans.....	83 33	\$137.06

## PENNY SAVINGS FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance December 1, 1892 .....	\$ 75.00	
From Charity Ball .....	529.83	
Contributions.....	50.00	\$654.83

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for stamps and stationery .....		\$618.50
Balance available .....		\$36.33

## INCOME FUND.

Received from sale of 4 shares Western Union Telegraph Co.'s stock .....	\$372.50	
Donation.....	3.12	\$375.62
Purchased 5 shares National Lead Company's stock..		\$375.62

## INVENTORY SEPTEMBER 30, 1893:

Southwest corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan Street, and 150 feet on Michigan Street, value.....	\$ 33 750.00
West side of Michigan Street, 150 feet south of Swan Street, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep, value.....	12,000 00
The Fitch Crèche building, value.....	4,000.00
The Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date).....	142,541.35
Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan Streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation with improvements .....	74,800.00
Purchased from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ feet by 98 feet in the rear and to the west of a portion of the Society's land on Michigan Street, cost .....	508 85
Purchased from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan Street, 25 by 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described, cost.....	4 956.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Five shares of National Lead Company's stock, nominal value \$500; cost.....	\$ 375.62
Cash on hand and in banks.....	79.00
Owing from various sources.....	246.12
Second mortgage made by Catherine Semensky.....	150.00
Furniture in No. 10 Court Street.....	75.00
Furniture in No. 1 Fitch Institute.....	75.00
Furniture in office of Secretary and Treasurer.....	205.00
Furniture in Fitch Crèche.....	1,000.00
Furniture in office No. 581 Niagara Street.....	75 00
Furniture and appliances Fitch Accident Hospital.....	1,800.00
Dispensary, appliances and stock of drugs.....	150.00
Total assets.....	<u>\$276,787.53</u>

## LIABILITIES.

A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$ 4,800.00
A promissory note discounted at the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, indorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carleton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Viele and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due.....	11,000.00
A promissory note to Howard Iron Works.....	1,000.00
	<u>\$16,800.00</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall.....	\$45,000.00
On rents of Fitch Hall.....	2,000.00
On Fitch Block rents.....	8,860.00
On Fitch Institute boilers.....	5,000.00
On Fitch Crèche building.....	4,500.00
On Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000.00
On inalienable property ; Fitch Block, etc.....	29,500.00
On No. 304 Michigan Street.....	1,000.00
On ambulance, horses, etc.....	1,750.00
Total insurance.....	<u>\$98,610.00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

Inalienable property.....	\$272,556.79	Charity Organization Soc....	\$259,758.53
Personal property.....	3,380.00	Bills payable.....	16,800.00
Income Fund.....	375.62	Fitch Income.....	22.44
Suspense account.....	246.12	General Fund.....	122.14
Bills receivable.....	150.00	Crèche.....	19.86
Cash.....	79.00	Dispensary.....	28.23
		Penny Savings Fund.....	36.33
	<u>\$276,787.53</u>		<u>\$276,787.53</u>

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

THOMAS CARY,  
 SHELDON T. VIELE,  
 JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
*Finance Committee.*

BUFFALO, September 30, 1893.

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

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New cases investigated.....	646
Recurrent cases investigated.....	927
Total number of investigations.....	1,573
Numbers of visits made by agents in making foregoing investigations.....	5,409
Number of reports sent out.....	249

TABLE NO. I.

Showing at whose requests or for what reasons the foregoing investigations were made.

Requests of private individuals.....	48
Requests of co-operating societies.....	13
Foreign C. O. S.....	22
On personal application.....	151
Because receiving official relief....	1,361
Total.....	1,595

## STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 2.

Decisions of District Committees.

Should have continuous relief (not indoor).....	69
Should have temporary relief (not indoor).....	239
Needing work rather than relief.....	192
Should have indoor relief.....	9
Should have transportation from city.....	6
Should have visitation and advice only.....	8
Should be disciplined.....	4
Not requiring relief.....	119
	646



TABLE NO. 3.

## Marital state of cases investigated.

Married couples.....	437
Widows.....	108
Deserted wives.....	74
Single women.....	7
Deserted husband or widowers.....	10
Separated (not legally).....	10
	<hr/> 646

TABLE NO. 4.

## Chief cause of need.

No male support.....	111
Large family.....	1
Poorly-paid employment.....	2
Lack of employment.....	193
Insufficient employment.....	26
Insanity of bread winner.....	3
Imprisonment of bread winner.....	12
Physical defects.....	3
Accident.....	24
Sickness.....	111
Intemperance.....	15
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	6
Old Age.....	18
Cause unknown.....	2
Not requiring relief.....	119
	<hr/> 646

TABLE NO. 5.

Total number in family.....	2,685
Number of bread winners in family.....	727
Number of rooms occupied by family.....	1,529

TABLE NO. 6.

## Number and ages in families investigated.

Under 14.....	1,394
14 to 20.....	174
20 to 40.....	789
40 to 55.....	212
55 to 70.....	82
Over 70.....	33

TABLE NO. 7.

## Nativity of heads of families investigated.

United States, white.....	173½
United States, Colored.....	11
British-American, white....	47½
British-American, colored.....	4
English.....	37
French and Belgian.....	2
German.....	127
Italian.....	16½
Irish.....	52½
Polish and Russian.....	153½
Scandinavian.....	6
Scotch and Welch.....	6
Spanish and Portugese.....	1
Swiss.....	2
Other Countries.....	6½
	<hr/> 646

TABLE NO. 8.

## Education of heads of families.

Can read and write.....	509½
Can read, not write.....	7
Cannot read or write.....	129½
	<hr/> 646

## STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 9.

## Decisions of District Committees on cases during 1893.

Should have continuous relief (not indoor).....	516
Should have intermittent relief (not indoor).....	2
Should have temporary relief (not indoor).....	185
Needing work rather than relief.....	46
Should have indoor relief.....	4
Should have transportation from city.....	5
Should have visitation and advice only.....	5
Should be disciplined.....	17
Not requiring relief.....	147
	<hr/> 927

TABLE NO. 10.

Number of individuals in 927 families. ....	3,595
Number of bread-winners of 927 families .....	940

TABLE NO. 11.

## Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief discontinued. ....	120
Sent out of city .....	2
Sent to asylums and homes. ....	4
C. O. S. Labor Bureau. ....	78
Labor in wood-yard. ....	28
Grants. ....	9
Loans. ....	24
Temporary relief. ....	26

TABLE NO. 12.

Families considered not entitled to official outdoor relief. ....	187
Amount of aid received .....	\$2,484.47

TABLE NO. 13.

## Families referred to co-operating societies.

District Nursing Association. ....	48
Trinity Co-operative Relief Society .....	14
Unitarian Aid Society. ....	12
Women's Educational & Industrial Union. ....	17
Hebrew Benevolent Society. ....	6
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. ....	6
St. Vincent de Paul Society. ....	3
Ancient Order of United Workmen. ....	1
Women's Relief Corps of G. A. R. ....	2
Deaconess' Home. ....	1
St. James' Church. ....	1
North Presbyterian .....	1
Central Presbyterian .....	1
Ascension .....	1
St. Paul's. ....	1
Delaware Avenue M. E. Church .....	1
Maple Street Chapel .....	1
St. Louis .....	1
Fifth Street Chapel .....	3
Riverside M. E. Church. ....	2

First Free Baptist .....	1
Prospect Avenue Tabernacle.....	1
Grace Episcopal Church.....	2
Private individuals.....	29
	<hr/>
	146

## LABOR BUREAU.

Number of women registered.....	271
Number of cards for work issued.....	2,503
Number of cards for work returned.....	1,853
Number of cards for work not returned.....	650
Days' work provided.....	1,898 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount of earnings reported .....	\$2,032.24
Places reported permanent.....	509
Places reported temporary .....	1,344
Work reported satisfactory.....	1,824
Work reported unsatisfactory .....	29

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situation (not including those holding over from the previous years) \$9,162.00, which, added to the amount reported, gives a grand total of \$11,194.24.

## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSERY MAIDS.

October 1, 1893.

*To the Committee on Fitch Crèche :*

A change in the statistical year of the Charity Organization Society cuts down our present annual report to a period of but nine months.

The work of the six Committees forming the Advisory Board has been most satisfactory, and the interest manifested in the Committee work testifies to the wisdom of this management.

Owing to the part taken by the Fitch Crèche in the Columbian Exposition, but one class of nursery maids has been graduated from the school since last January.

The commencement exercises took place at the Buffalo Library, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society, on the evening of March 24, 1893, when diplomas were presented to Helen Louise Vickey and Josephine M. Monahan. The friends of the maids were invited to the Crèche after the diplomas were awarded, where a little reunion was held and a light supper served.

On the return of the Crèche corps from Chicago in August it was found that lectures had been so irregular through the hot months that the Lecture Committee finally



decided to engage the services of Dr. Maude Frye, who, through the coming year, will give most of the lectures of the course.

The course itself has been prolonged to six months, the month of August being taken as a probation month, and July as a month of practice, with no lectures. It is hoped that this management may secure greater regularity and more continuity in the lectures.

The preparation for the silent exhibit of the Crèche in the Anthropological Building of the Columbian Exposition, and the active exhibit in the Children's Building, requiring quite a little outlay of money, Mrs. Harry Hamlin very kindly opened her house to raise the necessary amount through a Kaffee Klatsch. About \$800 was raised, while \$71 was received through a concert of Mrs. Norton's, arranged by Mrs. Laurence D. Rumsey.

A very large amount of clothing was prepared to take to Chicago, and a quantity of furniture was sent up to the Crèche in the Children's Building, obtained through the courtesy of McGrath & Bisgood, Irish & English, D. E. Morgan, Son & Allen, Hersee, Metz & Meyer, George W. Benson, Hoddick & Co. and John G. Seegar. To Cyrus K. Porter & Son the ladies are indebted for the architectural drawings of the Crèche contained in the silent exhibit.

The Crèche corps, consisting of Miss Harris, the matron, head nurse, six maids, laundress and cook, left here in May and returned August 5th. The vacancies here in the Crèche meanwhile being filled by temporary assistants.

The summer's experience was such as to induce the Advisory Board, in spite of the financial crisis, to augment the salary of Miss Harris to \$40 per month, and to express to her its high appreciation of her services.

The press throughout the country has been most flattering in its notices of the active exhibit of the Fitch Crèche in the Children's Building, while the silent exhibit in the Anthropological Building, contained in the seven frames which were on exhibition here in April before being sent to Chicago, is doing its silent work as thoroughly, and will be as far-reaching in its results, as the more striking and attractive exhibit in the Children's Building.

So attractively did the Crèche open in the Children's Building, and so satisfactory was its work, that the New York State Board of Women Managers, recognizing the Buffalo Exhibit as one of the most interesting, and the most satisfactory of the New York State exhibits, so expressed itself in executive meeting, voting to meet all the expenses incurred by the Crèche. Owing to this circumstance, \$370 of the money raised for the exhibit was handed over to the home fund.

As an outcome of this exhibit the Fitch Crèche is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, asking for full details of its working plans, with a view to the establishment of similar institutions, and of letters from mothers asking for copies of the dietary for children of different ages, as exemplified in its silent exhibit, and for patterns of the Gertrude suits, as shown in the wardrobe of the Crèche at the Children's Building.

While funny stories have been told, and jokes have been circulated, over "checking the babies," and hundreds have looked upon the Crèche as merely a temporary means of public comfort at the great Fair, the work of the Fitch Crèche has been well accomplished and the great underlying principle established, that herein is a far-reaching provident scheme towards the prevention of pauperism in our new world.

So forcibly has this been illustrated that Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Dakota and Washington have all entered enthusiastically into the discussion of this work, and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York have come to Buffalo to learn.

More flattering to the pride of Buffalo, perhaps, will be the fact that Sweden and Germany are having full details of this three-fold enterprise taken back to them, while old Siam will carry back to far-off Asia the rules and regulations governing the Fitch Crèche with its Kindergarten and Training School for Nursery Maids, with a view to the establishment of a similar institution amongst the Siamese.

So, the experiment entered upon by the Fitch Crèche in the Children's Building, because it so believed in the work it was doing, has proved a marvelous success, and has been an honor to the city of Buffalo, of which its citizens are scarcely conscious.

A letter has just been received from the Director General of the Exposition, Department of Liberal Arts, Bureau of Charities and Correction, asking that the Buffalo exhibit of the Fitch Crèche, now hanging in the Anthropological Building, be sent at the close of the Exposition to Antwerp for exhibition there during the World's Fair of 1894. The letter goes on to say: "Arrangements have been made, whereby the Red Star Line will ship all goods from the Chicago Fair across the ocean and return, for a one-way tariff; and, moreover, all boxes sent from Chicago at the close of the Exposition, will be stored free of charge in the Antwerp Exposition grounds, until time for installation in the spring of 1894."

It is no small honor that this Buffalo exhibit be considered worthy of recognition, and of place across the Atlantic; and because it has achieved so marked a success, and so international a reputation, it is right that the members of the Charity Organization Society should know and realize that they have placed a fresh laurel in the wreath which encircles the brow of our fair city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. HENRY A. CRANE,  
*Secretary.*

MARIA M. LOVE,  
*Chairman.*

### Comparative Record of Attendance.

Owing to a change of the statistical year, the record of attendance covers a period of nine months,—from January 1 to September 30, 1893.

Months.	Admissions. 1892.	Admissions. 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
January .....	409	541	132	
February.....	483	522	39	
March .....	790	643		147
April .....	653	757	104	
May.....	692	714	22	
June.....	835	825		10
July .....	754	683		71
August.....	717	711		6
September.....	705	634		71

Total ..... 6,038      6,030      297      305

Net decrease of admission in 1893 over 1892, for nine months, 8.

Daily average of admissions (233 days) 1893, 25.87.

## LABOR BUREAU.

April 27, 1893, to September 30, 1893.

Number of women registered.....	99
Number of cards for work issued.....	569
Number of cards for work returned.....	538
Number of days for work not returned.....	31
Number of days' work provided.....	549
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$452
Places reported permanent.....	99
Places reported temporary.....	439
Work reported satisfactory.....	510
Work reported unsatisfactory.....	28

## COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

*To the Charity Organization Society.*

The Committee on Membership begs to report for the current year the acquisition to the society of 87 new members, all obtained by personal solicitation of members of the Council. During the ten months from December 1, 1892, to October 1, 1893, there were 159 subscribers to the Society, the amount of subscriptions being \$1,861.15.

As the fiscal year of this Society has been changed to end September 30th, instead of December 1st, it is difficult to make a comparison between the subscribers of last year and this year, especially as the larger number pay their dues in the months of October, November and December.

Your committee tried last May to obtain memberships among the business firms of this city, to whom the work of the Charity Organization Society is in a way of especial importance. A brief circular letter was prepared, signed in autograph by the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, and in typewriter by the fifteen Trustees, stating that the Society greatly needed more funds for the systematic prosecution of its work and for the support of the Fitch Crèche, the Accident Hospital and its other provident schemes; that membership costs but five dollars a year, which sum would go toward the uplifting of the deserving poor, and the detection and exposure of fraudulent or indolent claimants upon the sympathies of society, and urging the firms to whom the letter was presented to aid the Society by becoming members. A small card, simply framed, was also prepared to be hung in stores and offices, stating that all applicants for relief would be referred to the Charity Organization Society. These cards have been successfully used in other cities. A canvassing agent of considerable experience, and of active interest in the work, was obtained to solicit members. A dozen or more of the larger stores, banks, etc., in the city were visited, the letter signed by the President and Trustees was shown, and the purpose of the card explained. The firms first visited were those who, it was thought, would be most

likely to become members, the idea being that after a number of the larger firms had joined in this way, it would not be difficult to get the smaller ones to follow suit. The result was exceedingly disappointing. Not only were no memberships of this kind obtained, but no one seen was even willing to have one of these cards displayed. It should be added that a number of the above business firms are already generous contributors to the Charity Organization Society, but none of these firms, with one exception, were willing to display the card desired.

Your committee feels that no satisfactory results can be accomplished in this way unless by systematic effort, not through a canvasser but by members of the Council themselves. It is very desirable that an increased membership should be secured not only for the larger annual income, but for a wider diffusion of interest in the Society, the work of which is not now sufficiently understood. Apparently this must be accomplished, if at all, by personal canvassing.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. HUNSICKER,  
*Chairman.*

September 30, 1893.

## COMMITTEE ON MENDICITY AND LABOR TESTS.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society.*

The Committee on Mendicity and Labor Tests, in transmitting its report of the Out Door Department and Provident Wood Yard, begs to report that the work of the Out Door Department has greatly increased the past nine months, as shown in the statistical tables appended to this report.

Seventy-eight beggars and one hundred street musicians and peddlers have been dealt with. Eight beggars have been arrested, seven being committed to the penitentiary.

Lodgings and meals were furnished to 766 individuals—362 more than that given the ten months previous. The majority of these homeless people were single men, who had either been in the city a few weeks and become stranded, or were on their way to another town. A few homeless women, as well as a number of boys under sixteen, also applied for a night's lodging.

The results thus far seem to prove the wisdom of continuing this special work of the society, but that more stringent methods should be used in dealing with the men applying for a night's lodging. Some equivalent in the way of work should be required. Under present arrangements the men are lodged at a cheap lodging house; no effort is made to know them or improve their condition.

The Committee therefore suggests that the project of establishing a Wayfarers' Lodge or Inn where the men could be cared for, giving in return for lodging and meal an equivalent in work, be agitated.

The Provident Wood Yard was opened on December 1, 1892, and work was continued till April 1, 1893.



During this period 56 orders for work were issued to 45 men. Of these men 17 refused to work.

The Wood Yard is operated as a test of the plea for charity made by able-bodied men, and is most efficient in that respect, as shown by the fact of the 28 men who worked in the yard 19 did not apply for a second order. One had a second order; two had three orders; and two had seven orders. The amount of wood sawed by the 28 men was 29 cords.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

September 30, 1893.

ISIDORE MICHAEL,  
*Chairman.*

### STATISTICS FOR THE OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

	1893. 9 Months.	1892. 10 Months.
Sidewalk and house-to-house beggars.....	78	49
Street musicians and peddlers.....	100	46
Begging letter writers.....	1	1
Cases specially investigated.....	19	5
Applications for meals and lodgings.....	994	519
Personal applications.....	875	
Sent with tickets.....	119	
Sent with tickets, not worthy.....	11	
Personal applications, not worthy.....	217	
Number of tickets issued.....	766	
Total number dealt with.....	1,192	610
False addresses.....	16	

### RESULTS.

Warned, counseled and otherwise dealt with.....	374	194
Arrested.....	8	4
Committed.....	7	
Situations found.....	13	2
Loans.....	3	
Sent out of city.....	18	4
Sent to Almshouse.....	1	1
Sent to Asylums and Homes.....	9	1
Meal and lodging tickets issued.....	766	402
Total number dealt with.....	1,192	610

## COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society :*

Your Committee on Hospital and Dispensary begs leave to submit herewith the statistical reports of the two Provident Schemes of the Society under its charge for the nine months ending September 30, 1893.

Respectfully,

GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
*Chairman.*

### FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

#### STAFF.

John Parmenter, M. D.....	<i>Attending Surgeon and Medical Director.</i>
Edward J. Meyer, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Attending Surgeon.</i>
John H. Pryor, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>
Roswell Park, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon.</i>
John J. Cullinane, M. D.....	<i>House Surgeon.</i>
Ernest Ruffner.....	<i>Junior House Surgeon.</i>
Josephine F. Royan.....	<i>Supervising Nurse.</i>

### FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

#### STAFF.

DeWitt H. Sherman, M. D.....	<i>Physician in Chief.</i>
Albert T. Lytle, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>

Through the kindness of Willis G. Gregory, M. D., two students from the College of Pharmacy are in daily attendance at the Dispensary.

### Work of the Fitch Provident Dispensary, January 1st to October, 1893.

Number of new patients treated from Jan. 1 to March 22, 1893. ....	225
Number of treatments given.....	808
Number of days opened.....	68
Daily average of new cases entered.....	3.4
Daily average of treatments.....	11.88+
Number of new patients treated from May 24 to October 1.....	171
Number of treatments given.....	509
Number of days opened.....	104
Daily average of new cases entered.....	1.64+
Daily average of treatments.....	4.88+
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....	652

### Work of the Fitch Accident Hospital, January 1st to October, 1893.

*John Parmenter, M. D., Medical Director :*

SIR,—Owing to the recent change in the hospital year, which hereafter is to begin on October 1st, I, at this time, submit a detailed report of the work of the Fitch Accident Hospital from January 1st to September 30, 1893, inclusive.

The amount of work accomplished by the hospital during these nine months shows a very decided increase ; 544 more cases being reported than during same period of preceding year. The ambulance service shows a corresponding increase, while receipts of the hospital have nearly doubled.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. CULLINANE, M. D.  
*House Surgeon.*

#### CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total cases.....	1,451
Transferred to General Hospital.....	55
Transferred to other hospitals.....	14
Transferred to residence.....	67
Discharged, recovered.....	1,187
Discharged, improved.....	25
Passed out of notice.....	24
Still under treatment.....	39
Died.....	28
Brought over from last report.....	21
Discharged, recovered.....	12
Total cases treated during the nine months.....	1,472

#### CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Total ambulance calls.....	621
(a) Removed to Buffalo General Hospital.....	74
(b) Removed to other hospitals.....	25
(c) Removed to residence.....	54
(d) Refused to be moved.....	36
(e) Called but received no case.....	44
(f) Dead upon arrival.....	25
(g) Died in ambulance.....	2
(h) Fire calls.....	9
(i) Brought to Fitch Accident Hospital in ambulance.....	352
Total cases brought to Fitch Accident Hospital not in ambulance.....	1,099
Total cases brought to Fitch Accident Hospital in ambulance.....	352
Total cases transported in ambulance not brought to Fitch Accident Hospital..	155
Total cases cared for by Fitch Accident Hospital and ambulance.....	1,606

MEDICAL.	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred. Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Alcoholism .....	17	4	7	6	1	
Angina Pectoris.....	9		3	4	2	
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2				
Dysentery .....	4			4		
Epilepsy.....	23			23		
Hysteria.....	2	2				
Gastro Enteritis.....	6		1	5		
Insolation .....	2	1			1	
Neuralgias.....	4		4			
Pleurisy .....	2		2			
Pneumonia .....	2			2		
Pulmonary Hemorrhage.....	2			2		
Poisoning, Arsenic.....	1	1				
" Belladonna.....	2	2				
" Canabis Indica.....	1	1				
" Carbolic Acid.....	2	2				
" Chloral.....	1	1				
" Chloroform.....	1	1				
" Carbonic Acid Gas.....	2	1			1	
" Cocaine .....	1	1				
" Opium .....	9	9				
" Strychnine.....	3	3				

## GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Wound of Arm .....	2	2				
" " Hand .....	8	8				
" " Leg.....	11	11				
" " Face .....	1	1				
" " Skull (fracture).....	2				2	
" " Scalp.....	5	5				
" " Abdomen.....	1	1				

## INJURIES OF HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

Compound fracture skull.....	11	5		3	3	
Simple fracture skull.....	2	2				
Fracture base skull .....	16			2	14	
Concussion brain .....	14	10		4		
Fracture nasal bones.....	5	3		2		
" malar bone .....	3	3				
" inferior maxillary.....	5	3		2		
Compound fracture inferior maxillary....	2	2				
Incised wound larynx.....	2				1	1
Wound of face.....	135	130		15		
" " scalp.....	171	140		31		
Contusions of face.....	42	40		2		
" " scalp.....	39	39				



## INJURIES OF CHEST AND BACK.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of clavicle.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ ribs.....	24	18	.....	5	.....	1
“ “ scapula.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ vertebrae.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Contusion of back.....	23	12	.....	11	.....	.....
“ “ chest.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Sprain of back.....	13	8	.....	5	.....	.....
Wounds of back.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ chest.....	8	5	.....	2	.....	1
Concussion of spine.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....

## INJURIES OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

Fracture of pelvis.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Contusion of abdomen.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Wounds of abdomen.....	8	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Stab wounds.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....

## INJURIES OF UPPER EXTREMITIES.

Fracture of humerus.....	12	9	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ fore-arm.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ radius.....	16	13	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ ulna.....	19	14	.....	5	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ finger.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compound fracture of arm.....	6	3	.....	2	1	.....
“ “ “ fore-arm.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ radius.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ ulna.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ hand.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ finger.....	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ thumb.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocation of shoulder.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ radius.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ ulna.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ finger.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprain of shoulder.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ elbow.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wound of arm.....	26	20	.....	6	.....	.....
“ “ fore-arm.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	296	256	.....	40	.....	.....
Contusion of arm.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

## INJURIES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of thigh.....	13	3	.....	10	.....	.....
“ “ leg.....	14	1	.....	13	.....	.....
“ “ foot.....	8	5	.....	3	.....	.....
Compound fracture of thigh.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ “ leg.....	18	7	.....	10	.....	1
“ “ “ foot.....	11	4	.....	7	.....	.....
“ “ “ toes.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fracture of patella.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ tibia.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Pott's fracture.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Fracture of fibula.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Dislocation of knee.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ ankle.....	7	4	.....	3	.....	.....
Wound of thigh.....	9	6	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ leg.....	32	21	.....	11	.....	.....
“ “ foot.....	50	42	.....	8	.....	.....
Sprain of hip.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ knee.....	10	8	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ ankle.....	33	19	.....	14	.....	.....
Contusion of hip.....	16	12	.....	4	.....	.....
“ “ thigh.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ leg.....	17	11	.....	6	.....	.....
“ “ foot.....	32	23	.....	9	.....	.....

## OPERATIONS.

Amputation of arm.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ fore-arm.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ fingers.....	79	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thigh.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....
“ “ leg.....	10	7	.....	2	1	.....
“ “ foot.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ toes.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures (reduction of).....	187	130	.....	55	.....	2
Dislocations (reduction of).....	42	38	.....	4	.....	.....
Trephining skull.....	15	12	.....	.....	3	.....
“ “ spine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Laparotomy for gangrenous intestine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tenotomy.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Resection of humerus.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hernia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiring jaw.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wounds sutured.....	355	306	.....	49	.....	.....
Incisions for abscesses.....	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ felons.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ foreign bodies.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ hæmatoma.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removal of tumors.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ glands.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plugging posterior nares.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tracheotomy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Removal of diseased bone.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....

## OPERATIONS.—Continued.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Paracentesis.....	2					
Tonsillotomy.....	1		1			
Indolent ulcer.....	21	21				
Teratology.....	1	1				
Super pubic cystotomy.....	1			1		

## GENERAL INJURIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

Shock.....	2	2				
Burns and scalds.....	47	45			2	
Retention of urine.....	6	3		3		
Internal hemorrhage.....	3				3	
Pulmonary ".....	3			3		
Epistaxis.....	4	4				
Tooth cavity, hemorrhage.....	3	3				
Foreign body in eye.....	9	9				
" " " ear.....	5	5				
Bites, animal.....	38	38				
Hernia.....	4	2		2		
Tubercular bone disease.....	5		5			
Abscesses.....	55	55				
Felons.....	11	11				
Cellulitis of hand.....	52	52				
" " fore-arm.....	13	13				
" " arm.....	12	12				
" " foot.....	12	12				
" " leg.....	3	3				
" " face.....	8	8				
" " scalp.....	2	2				
Ankylosis of wrist.....	2		2			
" " ankle.....	1		1			
" " hand.....	2		2			
" " fingers.....	1		1			
" " shoulder.....	1		1			
" " elbow.....	4	2	2			
Synovitis.....	2	2				
Tendinitis.....	1		1			
Ulcer leg.....	22	20	2			
Enlarged glands.....	3	3				
Tumors of scalp.....	2	2				
" " chest.....	1	1				
Fistula in ano.....	2		2			
Hydrocele.....	4		4			
Carbuncle.....	1	1				
Stricture urethra.....	6	3	3			
Division frænum lingui.....	4	4				
Neuritis.....	6	4	2			
Frost bite.....	5	5				
Bursitis.....	2	1	1			
Paraphimosis.....	2	2				
Phimosis.....	1	1				
Asphyxia.....	2	1			1	
Orchitis.....	3	3				
Lymphangitis.....	2	2				

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU TO THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

It is a little startling for me to be here before you as a visitor, I have been one of you so very long ; and I should deem what I am going to say a very poor apology for my presence to-night, did I not have an earnest desire to put on record some expression of my feeling toward those whom I have tried to serve for a great many years.

It is very unfortunate indeed, both for you and for my own reputation, that in the midst of the very pressing duties which I am now called upon to perform, I have not had the time to prepare an address that is worthy of this occasion and worthy of my audience.

Some twenty years ago, in May, 1874, there was held in the city of New York the first National Conference of Charities and Correction. That conference was attended by about twenty people. It was made up almost exclusively of members of state boards of charities who had been brought into actual contact with the submerged classes as they are found in our institutions. There were few volunteer workers present outside of the officials. There were only those who came across misfortune in an official way. Yet one of the leading subjects taken up at that conference, so many years ago, was the prevention of pauperism. The officials had become appalled because their institutions were not large enough to accommodate the masses who were constantly hurrying to them. The subject claimed more or less attention in every succeeding conference but it did not gather strong force with the public until some years later.

In 1853, in the city of Elberfeld, Germany, the municipal authorities, finding the efforts they had been making for the adequate relief of the poor and the prevention of pauperism insufficient, organized a municipal system of relief composed of official and voluntary workers jointly, and thus laid the foundation of charity organization.

In 1869 the city of London adapted the Elberfeld System to an English-speaking community with English habits ; and in 1877, the city of Buffalo honored itself by founding within its midst the first Charity Organization Society in America. But in each one of these cases a charity organization society was founded because there was a patent and pressing evil to combat. There was something to take hold of. There was not much thought of what the future would bring forth. There was simply a realization of a certain existing abuse which must be met by strong efforts.

The Charity Organization Society of Buffalo marks the real beginning of the professional movement in applied sociology in America. Before that time, in fact a little after, and even in this day, a position as manager of a charitable society, or warden of a penal institution or a hospital, or superintendent of an orphan asylum was considered exactly the niche into which to fit a superannuated clergyman, an unsuccessful merchant or a political favorite. Some of these men have proved very useful in their positions. Most of them have proved worse than useless. They brought to their duties a perfunctory feeling that all that was necessary for them to do was to save money for boards of managers and to get a good living themselves. The reform of



inmates, the searching out of improved methods, was neither their fort nor their ambition ; and, consequently, we found little improvement either in our charitable institutions or our charitable societies.

Well, is there a need for professional workers ? In the State of New York alone there is invested in charitable institutions of all kinds, from little wayfarers' lodges up to hospitals for the insane, of public and private funds, nearly eighty millions of dollars. The annual expenditure for the support of these institutions is something like eighteen millions of dollars. If to this eighteen millions of dollars we should add the expenditures of charitable societies and the expenditure of the State for out-door relief, we should nearly double the sum. For the sake of safety, let us say that this State alone is spending annually thirty millions of dollars in relief and preventive work. Is there a business man anywhere who would trust the expenditure of such a sum of money to superannuated clergymen or unsuccessful merchants or political favorites ? The question answers itself. There is a distinct requirement for men to take charge of this work who are specially trained, who have a calling for the work, and who mean to devote themselves to it. The fact that the public is at present not disposed to pay salaries that will obtain the proper men is of no consequence. The salaries must be paid, or the expenditure and the waste will constantly increase. There is, in addition, this fact to be borne in mind. That, no matter how willing the private citizen is, his own business must be foremost with him. What time he can spare for the direction of the charitable enterprises of the public is not sufficient for their proper management, and is not sufficient for the proper improvement of their methods.

Since I have become acquainted with this work, the professional idea has grown, and it is growing every year. There is to-day in this country hardly a higher institution of learning which has not a course in applied sociology. There is not an important institution which is not impressing on young men the fact that there is a field for professional workers ; that a new profession is growing up which is not yet well occupied and in which there is large opportunity for advancement. The International Congress of Charities at Chicago this year, in marked contrast to the congress of twenty years ago, proved this beyond a doubt. There were present at that congress as active participants, the most learned, the most prominent college presidents and professors of America. There were present as active participants millionaire merchants. There were present men high in professional life ; all these in addition to the actual workers, all these ready to lend us their sympathy, their counsel, and ready to encourage the growth of a movement that promises ultimately to remedy what is becoming a frightful evil.

The Buffalo Society began well. It began with a large force compared with the size of the community then and it battled successfully with the evil which confronted it. Those abuses which had grown up in the distribution of official relief rapidly disappeared. Street begging was reduced almost to nothing. The poor who went about from door to door seemed to fade away like magic, and the poor who really needed help were better assisted, more promptly assisted and more adequately assisted than before. But, of course, all this good work and all this disappearance of the evil brought with it the inevitable public apathy. People thought, " Well, we are rid of the monster, now we can take a rest " ; and so when, in 1884, I had the honor to become your Secretary, I found a society with all the root and trunk of a healthy plant, but the upper branches in rather a withered condition. The Society since 1884 has gone on doing its work in an unostentatious way. It is not the habit of charity organ-

ization to boast of what it accomplishes. Its very work must, perforce in most cases, be private in its nature, because it attempts always to protect from publicity those whom it helps. But in spite of all the draw backs under which it has been laboring, in spite of a lack of the large public sympathy which it deserved and which it needed, it is evident in this community to-day that there is a much better state of affairs among the poor and needy than there would have been without the Society. The influence is seen in the amount of money expended by the public officials; it is seen in the amount of work performed by the private relief societies and private individuals; and it is notable in the fact that though Buffalo has more than doubled in population since 1877; that though most of the increase of population has been of a class which readily begets paupers unless their downward tendencies are checked at an early day,—the pauperism in the city of Buffalo as found in the public records is no larger in actual numbers than it was in the years 1875, 1876 and 1877. I do not think that I can justly claim that all of this is due to the Charity Organization Society directly, because we never had enough workers at our command to accomplish so much. But the Charity Organization Society set the pace. It was a matter of course that the larger relieving societies should be stimulated, should be toned up to the proper method of dealing with the pauper by a society which in its own work had a remarkable success. It was natural also that constant attempts to educate the public should have some effect. I think that there is a decidedly healthy tone to-day in all the charitable enterprises of the city of Buffalo, and that all the managers of charitable enterprises and all those citizens who are in the habit of distributing private bounty are watchful to see that their bounty does good and not harm.

Well, the question may be asked, "Is it worth the powder?" I am prepared personally to state that I think it is. I think myself that the majority of those people who have been interested in charity organization, or who have watched its progress in this city and in the sixty or seventy other communities of the United States where it is also firmly established, must have found that it is going on toward a position where it must be perhaps the most important factor in working against the increase of the submerged class.

Preventive work, of course, is what we all aim at. It is very well to suppress an evil, but a suppressed evil always breaks out again. We must prevent trouble from coming in the future and then we will be secure. From the lowest stand-point, that of finance, it is necessary to us all that we prevent pauperism. We not only have a direct result, a pecuniary result, which appeals to almost every one, in the lowering of the tax rate, but we prevent disease by preventing pauperism. We prevent a lowering of the physical tone of the people. We make them better wage-earners. We lift up those who would become drags on the community, and make them economically valuable; and if Mr. Edward Atkinson's figures are to be believed, that the difference in value to a community of a man who is not a wage-earner and one who is, is \$500 per annum, anybody at all who succeeds in lifting one single individual in the course of a year, or in preventing one single individual from falling in the course of a year, will have enriched the community to exactly that amount—certainly a sum worth striving for from a selfish stand-point alone.

Then there is something to accomplish from the physical side—the side that hurts you and me and all our neighbors every day—the sight of rags and misery in the street; the sight of suffering in all forms. The removal of an eye-sore from the community is certainly greatly to be desired. The removal of the possibility of chil-

dren's coming in contact with the miserable creatures who abound all around us is something to strive for. The prevention of the existence of such things in the future is to me one of the most desirable ends for which any one can work.

And then, from its highest side, we have the moral improvement of our community to labor for. I have spoken of the horrible example to the young that exists in the squalid quarters of our city, in the miserable tenements, in the little tattered Toms who run about our streets, who use vile language, who are blunt to all sense of decency, who don't hesitate to steal.

We touch the question of the low morality of the family which exists among these people—a morality which is due mainly to the fact that they cannot think of anything better. When we think of what this immorality is doing for our community at large; when we think what example it may set before the young, we may well consider that there is a large duty in this direction also for us to perform.

And then when we get higher up into the place where immorality affects society at large, see the entail that burdens us now from errors in the past, the eight or ten thousand prisoners whom we support in State prisons, the thousands more whom we have in our penitentiaries and our jails, the thousands upon thousands of insane, the thousands of idiotic, of blind, of deaf mutes, the thousands who lie in our hospitals sick with chronic disease inherited from ancestors, broken down physically and morally through the misuse, or the abuse, or the neglect of a public which calls itself generous, and you will be appalled at what our forefathers have neglected and appalled at the task they have set for us to perform.

We are talking much at the present time of the corruption of the voter, of the droves who are following political bosses, who are doing his bidding and who are bought and sold like merchandise. We don't look for these voters on Delaware Avenue. We look for them in the slums, and we find them among the submerged class, and a large proportion of them are those who at one time or another are dependents upon public bounty; and they are dependents upon public bounty because somebody in the past abused charity and did not prevent pauperism. In a country that is governed by the people the pauper is the greatest menace of the Republic.

We who consider ourselves fit have a duty to perform to the unfit. It is not enough to go down into a miserable hole in the lower part of this city, to walk in and have your eyes filled with tears, and sobs of sympathy escape from your lips, and your purse opened willingly to alleviate what seems to you distress. The misery which you see before you is relative. It would hurt you to live that way, but the person whom you see living that way, in nine cases out of ten, is almost content with his lot. The pauper of Europe comes to this country, and if he gets meat twice a week, his condition is improved because in Europe he was lucky if he got it once a week. But to us who are in the habit of turning away from meat because we have had too much of it, it seems as if the poor people were starving because one happens to get to the house on the day on which they are accustomed to eat a few potatoes and a loaf of bread. That is not the misery that needs your help. Your purse will not go very far to alleviate that misery. The poor man who has his mouth full every day does not ask monetary relief of you. He does not care for it unless he is sunk into abject pauperism. Then he takes all he gets because the more he gets the more he feels that society has given him his due. The poor want of you a little of your higher breeding, and a little of your higher intelligence, and a little of your human sympathy. They want to be led on to a higher plane of thought were their desires will increase to the



stimulating point that will bring them from their own efforts better food, better raiment and better dwellings.

If you can say in one single year that you have made some ignorant, dirty, underfed, miserable wretch, earning his dollar a day, living most of his life in a saloon, leaving a wife and a family of noisy children to work out their own salvation amidst the squalid surroundings of an ill-ventilated tenement house—if you bring that one soul to say at the end of your twelve months' work,

" Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll,"

you will have accomplished more than you possibly could by the expenditure of thousands of dollars. You may not only have saved one man and one woman; you may have saved a whole family of children, and families upon families of children that will succeed them. You may have kept dozens upon dozens of people out of our jails and our prisons, out of our hospitals for the insane, out of our homes for incurables, out of our alms-houses and our orphanages and the various other places that we, in so-called charity, provide for those who, through the fault of society, and through society's fault alone, have become dependents upon our bounty.

I have been trying ever since this whole subject impressed itself upon me with any force, to convey my feelings to others. I hope I have had some success, but I know that were I trumpet-tongued, and could speak with the eloquence of Demosthenes, I still could not reach the vast majority of people who need personal missionary work in order to make them perform their proper civic duties.

I would like to see in the city of Buffalo a band of missionaries who will go out among the fit and induce them to take up one small portion of what seems to me is an allotted task. If the hearts of the people cannot be appealed to by melting words, and if the brains of the people cannot be appealed to by facts and figures and argument, I would make my words a barbed lance. I would thrust that lance into their bosoms and turn it around until they cried out that the way was clear before them and they would work.

In this country we cannot force people to perform their duties in society. In this country we seem to lack the civic pride that makes one feel it an honor to perform a municipal duty and without reward. In Elberfeld, in Dresden, in Berlin, the citizens at large are taking up the work of preventing pauperism, under appointment, because every man seems to feel that he owes a little of his time to that community which has given him a living and in many cases fortune. I hope the day will soon come when Americans, too, will feel that way. Let it be understood the Charity Organization Society, as the representative of true charity, affords but the machinery and the rallying point. Charity organization does not desire to stand forth as the one engine that shall correct all the evils of the present day, but it does want to be a teacher among the people. It wants to be recognized as a teacher, and it wants its words and its advice weighed, weighed carefully, considered from every stand-point, and, if found good, followed. It means simply to afford the standard about which can be gathered the charitable effort of every American community.

And now, if I may be permitted to indulge in a very few personal reminiscences, let me say something by way of farewell.

It is just one month more than nine years since I became the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. I assumed my duties on the 1st of October,



1884. I was a professional man before I decided to accept the appointment offered to me. I felt that there was a chance to enter a new profession. I felt that the cause was worth at least an experiment.\* I entered it as an experiment. I believe that a profession is a calling rather than a choice. I think my choice of a profession was a mistaken one and I think my calling was not. If I have been able in the course of the past nine years to render any little service to the community in which I was born, and which I love as I believe I shall never love another, I shall feel very well satisfied. But if I have been of any service, it has not been because of my own abilities or my own efforts nearly so much as it has been because of the backing that I have had. There are not many of our Trustees present to-night. There are fifteen members of that Board. I think I may truthfully say that I have never gone to a single one of those fifteen men without having an ear ready to listen to me, without having a mind ready to give the most careful consideration to my proposition, without a soul ready to sympathize in every effort that I wanted to make. I think that in the whole nine years there have not been six occasions when at a regular or a special meeting of the Board of Trustees there was not a quorum present. I believe there are few bodies legislating unselfishly, purely for the public good, who have such a record. For this reason I regret all the more the chance that has called me away from Buffalo. It is true that I go to a wider field; it is true that I go where there is greater emolument; but I do not believe that I will ever be able to say that my lines are cast in grooves quite so pleasant as they have been for the last nine years in the city of Buffalo. I hope that the Charity Organization Society of this city will not only continue to stand so well as it does to-day among the charity organization societies of the world, but that it will continue to improve until it stands where it belongs—at the very head of the whole charity organization movement in America. Buffalo is looked to as the center of progress in this line to-day; Buffalo can always be looked to in this line if it has the support of a community which it is benefiting every day of the year. I wish all the success, all the prosperity possible, to this Society, to its officers and to those who love to count themselves among its members. I bid you—not a good-bye—simply a farewell, and I hope that the mere matter of four hundred and forty odd miles will not mean a permanent separation between us.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL FUND.

DECEMBER 1, 1892, TO OCTOBER 1, 1893.

Adam, R. B.....	\$25.00	Elder, Miss Ella C.....	\$5.00
Almy, Francis.....	5.00	Ehrlich, J. J.....	5.00
Adam, J. N.....	5.00	Fleischman, Simon.....	10.00
Anderson, William.....	5.00	Ford, James E.....	5.00
A friend.....	2.50	Francis, George W.....	5.00
A friend.....	1.00	Gratwick, W. H.....	30.00
Buck, R. R.....	5.00	Gates, Mrs. Geo. B.....	25.00
Bell, F. A.....	25.00	Grey, Mrs. E. G.....	5.00
Bryant, Mrs. J. C.....	5.00	Gordon, John.....	10.00
Block, Joseph.....	5.00	Gleason, Rev. William.....	10.00
Bryant, Warren.....	25.00	Georger & Company.....	5.00
Bailey, Daniel E.....	5.00	Giershofer, Isaac.....	10.00
Breitweiser Brothers.....	5.00	Hofeller, Theodore.....	5.00
Becker, Emil A.....	10.00	Hedstrom, E. L.....	25.00
Beals, E. P.....	10.00	Hotchkiss, Wm. H.....	5.00
Bender, Miss Ida C.....	5.00	Holland, Nelson.....	5.00
Bliss, Mrs. Seth P.....	5.00	Heath, Mrs. Wm. H.....	5.00
Ball, J. H.....	5.00	Hayes, Charles E.....	5.00
Ball, W. H.....	5.00	Hazard, George S.....	10.00
Bergtold, W. H., M. D.....	5.00	Haven, Mrs. S. G.....	5.00
Cook, E. L.....	5.00	Huntley, Charles R.....	5.00
Cook, Mrs. J. T.....	5.00	John C. Jewett Mfg. Co.....	25.00
Clark, Mrs. S. C.....	10.00	Kirkover, H. D.....	5.00
Corning, Laura C.....	5.00	Klinck, C.....	5.00
Crate, James.....	5.00	Koerner, H. T.....	5.00
Chivers, Rev. E. E.....	5.00	Laverack, George E.....	10.00
Crane, Mrs. H. A.....	5.00	Lautz Brothers Co.....	10.45
Cook, Jos. T., M. D.....	5.00	Lautz, J. Adam.....	5.00
Cary, Mrs. Ebenezer.....	5.00	Letchworth, O. P.....	5.00
Chisholm, H. L.....	5.00	Lathrop, Miss.....	5.00
Cary, Thomas.....	5.00	Lord, Rev. Herbert G.....	5.00
Churchyard, Miss Mary.....	5.00	Mann, Mrs. John A.....	5.00
Chamberlain, H. L.....	5.00	Mulligan, Charlotte.....	5.00
Demarest, Mrs. Agnes.....	50.00	Mayer, Joseph B.....	5.00
Diehl, J. P.....	5.00	Miller, Peter P.....	5.00
Detnars, Arthur.....	5.00	Miller, A. D. A.....	10.00
Desbecker, D. H.....	5.00	Morse, D. R.....	20.00
Desbecker, Benjamin.....	5.00	Merchant, Mrs. George A.....	5.00
Douglas, Wm. A.....	5.00	Matthews, Geo. E.....	50.00
Davis, Edward L.....	5.00	Michael, Isidore.....	10.00
Duchscherer, George.....	25.00	Morey, Norris.....	10.00
Eggert, Mrs. O. J.....	10.00	Moot, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert...	22.00
Emerson, Henry P.....	5.00	Munro, Josiah G.....	25.00

Munro, Mrs. J. G.....	\$5.00	Sicard, George J.....	\$10.00
Mynter, Mrs. Herman.....	5.00	Spaulding, S. S.....	10.00
Michael, Morris.....	5.00	Spann, A. C.....	5.00
Metcalfe, Mrs. E. F.....	25.00	Slicer, Rev. Thos. R.....	5.00
McGraw, F. S.....	30.00	Stockton, Charles G., M. D....	5.00
Meech, H. L.....	5.00	Standard Oil Company.....	5.00
Metcalfe, George S.....	5.00	Surplus, Buffalo Columbian Cele-	
Otto, John, Jr.....	25.00	bration.....	69.20
Norton, Porter.....	15.00	Townsend, Mrs. Charles.....	5.00
Norton, Mrs. Porter.....	5.00	Truscott, Miss S. L....	5.00
Pierce, Ray V.....	25.00	Truscott, Frederick.....	5.00
Park, Roswell, M. D.....	5.00	Taylor, H. L.....	5.00
Pardee, Mrs. Charles W.....	25.00	Teller, George R.....	5.00
Prentiss, J. I.....	5.00	Union Bridge Company.....	50.00
Pulsifer, H. B.....	10.00	Utley, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00
Preston, Mrs. A. R....	5.00	Vogt, Frederick A.....	5.00
Parkhurst, Mrs. G. W.....	10.00	Williams, Mrs. F. F.....	5.00
Parmenter, John, M. D.....	5.00	Williams, Arthur H.....	5.00
Prentiss, Mrs. J. I.....	5.00	Williams, Mrs. B. H.....	5.00
Pratt, P. P....	25.00	Williams, J. R.....	10.00
Ryan, Rt. Rev. S. V.....	10.00	Williams, Miss Elisabeth.....	5.00
Rochester, N.....	5.00	Williams, Mrs. W. I.....	5.00
Root, Robert K.....	5.00	Williams, R. H.....	15.00
Rounds, Edward H.....	5.00	Wicks, W. S.....	5.00
Rogers, Wm. A.....	5.00	Watson, H. M.....	5.00
Ransom, Paul C.....	15.00	Wilcox, Ansley.....	105.00
Robinson, M. E.....	5.00	World's Dispensary Medical As-	
Richmond, Henry A.....	50.00	sociation.....	100.00
Stillman, Horace.....	5.00	Wayland, J. U.....	25.00
Simons, Mrs. S. A.....	5.00	Weill, Louis.....	5.00
Sprague, Henry Ware.....	20.00	Warren, H. J.....	5.00
Stevens, Mrs. W. A.....	5.00	Wolfe, Nathan.....	5.00
Sawyer, George P.....	100.00	Wendt, W. F.....	25.00
Shaw, E. R.....	5.00	Wheeler, Mrs. Chas. B.....	5.00
Sweeney, James.....	25.00	Wilson, Clarence W.....	5.00
Smith, Junius.....	5.00	Wyckoff, C. C.....	5.00
Smith, James M.....	10.00		
Smith, Carlton M.....	10.00	Total.....	\$1,861.15

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

Adams, Mrs. James.....	\$5.00	Letchworth, Mrs. O. P.....	\$5.00
Almy, Mrs. and Miss.....	2.00	Miller, Miss Julia Stedman.....	5.00
Blocher, Mrs. John.....	10.00	Miller, Mrs. William F.....	5.00
Bird, Miss Grace E.....	5.00	Miller, Miss Julia D.....	10.00
Bingham, Mrs. Charles.....	50.00	McWilliams, Mrs. J. J.....	10.00
Bartlett, Mrs. G. Hunter.....	5.00	Newman, Mrs. W. H. H.....	5.00
Borcherling, Mrs. Chas.....	1 00	Pease, Miss Marianne Watson...	5.00
Beals, E. P.....	10 00	Pratt, Miss Emma.....	10 00
Bush, Mrs. John W.....	5.00	Prescott, Mrs. J. L.....	1.00
Brewers' Association of Buffalo..	501.81	Richmond, Mrs. J. M.....	5.00
Cary, Mrs. Seward.....	15.00	Ransom, Mrs. M. A.....	5.00
Chard, Mrs. Jas. F.....	5.00	Rice, Mrs. John.....	1.00
Chester, Mrs. Geo. T.....	5.00	Ramsdell, Mrs. O. P.....	10.00
Clark, Mrs. Stephen C.....	10.00	Rumsey, Miss Evelyn.....	4.25
Chester, Mrs. Thomas.....	20.00	Steel, Mrs. O. G.....	2.00
Cary, Miss Sarah.....	2.00	Truscott, Mrs. George.....	2.00
Cook, E. L.....	20.00	Tiphaine, V. L.....	10 00
Columbian Tea and Ball.....	2.60	Thompson, Mrs. M. L.....	5.00
Dunbar, Mrs. Geo. H.....	2.00	Uebelhoer, Misses.....	10.00
Dougherty, Mrs. C. A.....	2.00	Viele, Mrs. Sheldon T.....	5.00
Evans, Mrs. C. W.....	5.00	Wilcox, Mrs. Ansley.....	10.00
Evans, Mrs. E. T.....	5.00	Wilcox, Grace.....	5.00
Francis, Mrs. G. C.....	5.00	Walker, Mrs. Wm. H.....	5 00
Ganson, Miss Emily.....	2.00	Williams, Mrs. Frank.....	5.00
Ganson, Mrs. James M.....	10.00	Williams, Miss.....	25.00
Grosvenor, Mrs. S. H.....	5.00	Williams, Mrs. Gibson T.....	25.00
Haven, Miss Ida.....	2.00	Williams, Frank & Co.....	10.00
Howard, Mrs. George.....	5.00	White, Mrs. George C.....	25.00
Haines, Mrs. Alfred.....	5.00	Wilson, Mrs. G. R.....	10.00
Hedstrom, Mrs. E. L.....	15.00	Warren, Mrs. William Young...	25.00
Kent, Mrs. Henry M.....	10.00	Watson, Miss Gertrude.....	10.00
Kimberly, Miss S. L.....	3.00		
Keating, Mrs. Robert.....	5.00	Total.....	\$1,070.66
Love, Miss M. M.....	40.00		



# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

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*Organized December 11, 1877.      Incorporated November 21, 1879.*

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T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President.*      JOSEPH G. DUDLEY, *Cashier.*  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President.*      MARION I. MOORE, *Asst. Secretary.*  
BRYANT B. GLENNY, *Treasurer.*

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<i>One Year.</i>	<i>Two Years.</i>	<i>Three Years.</i>
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JEWETT M. RICHMOND,	SHERMAN S. ROGERS,	JAMES MOONEY,
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*Finance* — Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

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Almy, Francis,	Heath, Mrs. Wm. H.,	Park, Dr. Roswell,
Bartow, Mrs. Bernard,	Hunsicker, Jos. L.,	Parmenter, Dr. John,
Becker, Emil A.,	Keep, Miss M. Gertrude,	Parkhurst, Geo. W.,
Bender, Miss Ida C.,	Keep, C. Hallam,	Pryor, Dr. John H.,
Bryant, Mrs. J. C.,	Letchworth, O. P.,	Ransom, Paul C.,
Block, Joseph,	Lewis, Miss Mary,	Regester, Rev. J. A.,
Cary, Charles, M. D.,	Lansing, Williams,	Richmond, Henry A.,
Cary, Seward,	Lord, Rev. Herbert G.,	Rice, Edward R.,
Cary, Mrs. Ebenezer,	Love, Miss M. M.,	Ricker, Geo. A.,
Calvert, Rev. Thomas B.,	Marsh, Mrs. Jeannette,	Rogers, Lily Cameron,
Chamberlain, H. P.,	McWilliams, John J.,	Rumsey, Dexter P.,
Cornwell, W. C.,	Merchant, Mrs. Geo. A.,	Seabert, F. A.,
Cook, Mrs. Joseph T.,	Michael, Isidore,	Simons, Mrs. S. A.,
Chivers, Rev. E. E.,	Montgomery, Geo. B.,	Slicer, Rev. Thomas R.,
Crate, James,	Moot, Mrs. Adelbert,	Stevens, Mrs. William,
Douglas, Wm. A.,	Munro, Mrs. Josiah,	Shaw, E. R.,
Duchscherer, George,	Mynter, Mrs. Herman,	Sprague, Henry W.,
Emerson, Henry P.,	Milnowski, Mrs. Arthur,	Truscott, Miss S. L.,
Elder, Miss,	Oatman, Leroy S.,	Vogt, Frederick A.,
Glenny, Mrs. Bryant B.,	Otis, Mrs. H. H.,	White, Mrs. Truman C.,
Harrower, George,	Otto, John, Jr.,	Williams, Mrs. F. F.,
Hazard, George S.,	Pardee, Mrs. Charles W.,	Wicks, W. S.

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*Coöperation and Council Meetings* — Mrs. Glenny, Mrs. Bartow, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Williams.

*Dispensary and Hospital* — Mr. Sawyer, Dr. Pryor, Dr. Park, Dr. Parmenter, Mr. Crate, Mr. Seabert, Mr. Chamberlain.

*District Work and Friendly Visitors* — Mr. Munro, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Cary, Mr. Wing, Mr. Williams, Mr. Viele, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Marsh.

*Fitch Crèche and Training School for Domestic* — Mrs. Heath, Miss Love, Mr. Otto, Dr. Cary, Miss Elder, Mrs. Williams.

*Membership* — Mr. Hunsicker, Mr. Ricker, Miss Keep, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Vogt, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Almy.

*Mendicity and Labor Tests* — Mr. Michael, Mr. Spann, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. Harrower, Mr. Shaw, Supt. of Police, Supt. of Poor, Overseer of the Poor.

*Publications, Lectures, etc.* — Mr. Slicer, Mrs. Moot, Mr. Rice.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor* — Dr. Pryor, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Merchant, Dr. Wende, Mr. Duchscherer, Mr. Chivers, Mrs. Milnowski, Mr. Lansing.

*Savings Schemes* — Mr. Cary, Mr. Block, Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Rice.

*Truancy* — Mr. Vogt, Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Glenny, Mr. Keep, Miss Elder, Mrs. Simons.

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Miss M. M. Love, Chairman.

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Mrs. Geo. Bleistein,	Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker,	Mrs. Charles Truitt,
Mrs. W. S. Bissell,	Mrs. E. P. Hussey,	Miss Bertha Underhill,
Mrs. Edward L. Cook,	Mrs. Carleton R. Jewett,	Miss Usher,
Mrs. James L. Crate,	Mrs. George E. Laverack,	Miss Lydia Uebelhoer,
Miss Josephine Frost,	Mrs. Arthur Milinowski,	Mrs. John L. Williams,
Mrs. John C. Graves,	Miss Marion I. Moore,	Mrs. F. F. Williams,
Mrs. Frank Goodyear,	Mrs. Roswell Park,	Mrs. Thomas Cary Welch.
Mrs. P. H. Griffin,		

Miss E. B. S. Wood, Treasurer.

Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Secretary.

*Central Office* — Nos. 1 and 2 Fitch Institute. Telephone, No. 300 A. Miss Marion I. Moore, Assistant Secretary; Joseph G. Dudley, Cashier; Miss Jennie L. Wallace, Registrar; Miss Ella Peregrine, Stenographer (temporary).

*District No. 1* — Office, Fitch Institute, corner Michigan and Swan streets. ——— Agent; Miss Helen E. Wallace, Clerk. Telephone, No. 300 A.

To meet present emergency three additional agents and two clerks have been engaged.

Committee — William W. Hammond, Chairman; Henry C. Fiske, Secretary. C. S. Crosser, W. Herschel Collins, Mrs. J. J. McWilliams, W. F. Shepard, Wm. J. Forsyth, Mrs. Wm. F. Osborne, Mrs. C. L. Rossiter, Rev. J. A. Regester, Rev. C. H. Smith.

Meets every Tuesday at 4 30 P. M.

*District No. 2* — Office, No. 10 Court Street. Telephone, No. 300 D. Adam Meister, Agent; Miss Laura Rosenau, Clerk.

To meet present emergency four additional agents and two clerks have been engaged.

Committee — Thomas Cary, Chairman; A. C. Coffee, Charles Parke, A. C. Spann, Rev. J. Antoszewski, Miss M. A. Lewis, Mrs. Jeannette Marsh, Mrs. Geo. A. Merchant, Mrs. William A. Stevens, Mrs. Sidney M. Sweet, Mrs. John Gowans, Mrs. A. J. Kurtz, Mrs. Edith Husted, Mrs. Danielson, W. H. Prentice, Geo. A. Lewis.

*District No. 3* — Office, No. 581 Niagara Street. Telephone, No. 1529. Miss Alice O. Moore, Agent.

To meet present emergency two additional agents and two clerks have been engaged.

Committee — George Wing, Chairman; E. C. Warner, Vice Chairman; Mrs. J. M. Petrie, Secretary; Mrs. H. F. Allen, Mrs. George McLeod, Mrs. I. P. Clark, Mrs. S. A. Freeman, Mrs. C. H. Farr, Rev. J. K. Mason, Rev. Howard A. Markley, Rev. W. A. Myers, John S. O'Shea, C. W. Armstrong, Thomas Bagley, M. D., Mrs. John S. Wilson, F. A. Board, Mrs. John

Hughes, Bernard Cohen, M. D., Miss Eliza C. Reed, Mrs. Henry Childs, Mrs. E. B. Jewett, Mrs. Stephen Walker, H. C. Balcom, Rev. S. G. Smith, Mrs. S. G. Smith, Walter J. Shepard, John G. Cloak.

Meets every Thursday at 5 P. M.

*District No. 4*—Office No. 10 Court Street. Mrs. S. Bradanack, Agent. Telephone, No. 300 D.

To meet present emergency two additional agents and one clerk have been engaged.

Committee—Arthur H. Williams, Chairman; Hobart H. Bradley, M. D.; Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. Robert F. Atkins, Rev. Irene Earl, Mrs. Louis Schoelkopf, Mrs. J. C. Bryant, Mrs. H. L. Cunningham, Mrs. George R. Sikes, S. Rosenau, George A. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Woodruff, Rev. M. S. Stephens.

*Out-Door Department*—No. 10 Court Street. Edward G. Burns, Agent.

*The Fitch Institute*—Corner Michigan and Swan Streets. H. F. Pease, Janitor.

*The Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 14, Fitch Institute. John Parmenter, M. D., Attending Surgeon and Medical Director; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; Roswell Park, M. D., Consulting Surgeon; Edward J. Myers, M. D., Assistant Attending Surgeon; J. J. Cullinane, M. D., House Surgeon; Edward R. Hardenbrook, M. D., Junior House Surgeon; Josephine F. Royan, Supervising Nurse.

*Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Fitch Institute. DeWitt H. Sherman, M. D., Physician in Chief; Albert T. Lytle, M. D., Attending Physician. Hours, 10 to 12 A. M.

*The Fitch Training School for Domestic, Nursery Maids' Department*—No. 159 Swan Street.

*The Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Fanny E. Harris, Matron.

*Penny Savings Fund*—Central Office No. 10 Court Street. Miss Laura Rosenau, Cashier.

*Stamp Stations*—No. 10 Court Street, Fitch Institute, No. 581 Niagara Street, Fitch Crèche.

January 15, 1894.



## FORM OF BEQUEST.

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I give, devise and bequeath to "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF BUFFALO, N. Y." (*Insert description of money or property, to be given.*)

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF

BUFFALO, N. Y.

1893 - 1894.

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The Charity Organization Society held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting in the Colonial Parlors of The Genesee Hotel, on Tuesday evening, December 18, 1894.\*

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. T. Guilford Smith. The annual report of the Board of Trustees, containing a summary of the report of the Treasurer, was read by Mr. Ansley Wilcox, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The annual report of the Council was read by the Secretary, Mr. Frederic Almy. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Mr. Thomas Cary and Mr. Josiah G. Munro were appointed a committee on nomination of officers. Various reports from the committees of the Council were presented and read by title, and Mr. George P. Sawyer, Chairman of the Committee on Dispensary and Hospital, spoke briefly of the condition of these institutions.

An address was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes of Westminster Church, which is printed in full in this report. The nominating committee reported in favor of Messrs. John H. Cowing, Bryant B. Glenn, George H. Lewis, Jewett M. Richmond and Sheldon T. Viele, as candidates for trustees, and, on motion, the

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\*As stated at page 11, *infra*, the Committee on the Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor made no report at the annual meeting of the Society. Their report was presented at the Council Meeting, February 21, 1895, and the publication of the Annual Report is delayed on this account.

Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for their election as trustees for the term of three years, and did so.

The Committee on nominations also proposed the following as members of the Council, and they were duly elected.

Francis Almy,	Mrs. Wm. H. Heath,	John H. Pryor, M. D.
Mrs. Bernard Bartow,	Jos. L. Hunsicker,	Rev. J. A. Regester,
Emil A. Becker,	O. P. Letchworth,	Paul C. Ransom,
Miss Ida C. Bender,	Williams Lansing,	Henry A. Richmond,
Mrs. J. C. Bryant,	Miss Mary A. Lewis,	Edward R. Rice,
Joseph Block,	Rev. Herbert G. Lord,	Geo. A. Ricker,
Seward Cary,	Miss M. M. Love,	Dexter P. Rumsey,
Charles Cary, M. D.	Mrs. Jeannette Marsh,	Miss Lily C. Rogers,
Mrs. Ebenezer Cary,	John J. McWilliams,	Mrs. Geo. P. Sawyer,
Mrs. Joseph T. Cook,	Mrs. Geo. A. Merchant,	Mrs. S. A. Simons,
James Crate,	Isidore Michael,	Rev. Thos. R. Slicer,
Wm. C. Cornwell,	Mrs. Adelbert Moot,	Mrs. William Stevens,
H. P. Chamberlain,	Mrs. Josiah G. Munro,	DeWitt H. Sherman, M. D.
Wm. A. Douglas,	Mrs. Herman Mynter,	E. R. Shaw,
Geo. Duchscherer,	Mrs. H. H. Otis,	Henry W. Sprague,
Henry P. Emerson,	John S. O'Shea,	F. A. Seabert,
Miss Ella C. Elder,	John Otto, Jr.	Miss S. L. Truscott,
Mrs. Bryant B. Glenney,	Leroy S. Oatman,	Mrs. Sheldon T. Viele,
Arthur E. Hedstrom,	John Parmenter, M. D.	Frederick A. Vogt,
Rev. S. V. V. Holmes,	Mrs. Chas. W. Pardee,	Mrs. F. F. Williams,
Geo. H. Harrower,	Roswell Park, M. D.	W. S. Wicks.
Geo. S. Hazard,	Geo. W. Parkhurst,	

Mr. Ansley Wilcox read a paper on Labor Tests, and Miss Marion I. Moore a special report on the Grant and Loan Fund. The meeting then adjourned.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*To the Charity Organization Society at its Annual Meeting :*

The annual income of the Charity Organization Society is insufficient to meet its expenses. There is a deficit each year of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 even when no unusual expenses are to be met, and this year the society, at the beginning of its winter's work, finds itself burdened with a deficit of over \$5,000, which represents the accumulated indebtedness of two years. In order to continue the work of the society

it is necessary not only to pay this indebtedness, but to make a permanent addition to the annual subscription list of the society of as much as \$3,000. This must be done by increasing the list of annual subscribers, and with earnest effort this can be effected.

The treasurer's report of the income and expenditure of the society during the year ending September 30, 1894, is herewith submitted. In reading it, it should be remembered that the figures do not include the outstanding indebtedness of the society for insurance premiums, coal, plumbing, printing, telephone rent, drugs, etc., amounting to over \$4,000.

The contributions to the General Fund during the extraordinary year covered by this report were \$5,862.57, as against \$1,861.15 in the previous year. The amount received from the Charity Ball was \$2,878.25, as against \$3,896.83, in 1893. The General Fund shows a balance over expenses of \$964.25, but this is reached only by leaving many bills unpaid, and by a transfer on the books of \$1,550 from the Fitch Income Fund which is not available as cash.

The Fitch Accident Hospital shows \$2,440.40 received in fees (an increase of \$363.56 over the preceding year), but shows a deficit for the year of \$4,441.14. In 1893 the deficit was \$3,803.29.

The Crèche shows a balance of \$67.15. The fees received at the Crèche are so small as to be almost nominal. \$1,000 was received from the Charity Ball Fund, \$509.28 from a Doll's Party, and \$1,048.90 in subscriptions.

The total expenses of the society this year, on account of the General Fund, which relates especially to the work of the Charity Organization Society, were \$8,959.52; on account of the Fitch Provident Dispensary, \$133.14; on account of the Fitch Accident Hospital, \$6,881.54; on account of the Fitch Crèche, \$3,371.25; and on account of the Penny Saving Fund, \$3.12, making a total of \$19,348.57. The net income to the society from its real estate and other property, as appears by the treasurer's report was \$8,079.16; but if the unpaid bills are deducted this net income must be reduced to about \$5,000.

It is probable that the public does not realize how many charities are depending upon the funds of the Charity Organization Society. The Fitch Accident Hospital alone, which seldom receives any direct contributions to meet its running expenses, costs the society annually about \$4,000. If this expense were removed, the society would be solvent but the hospital is an important and necessary factor of our work, and its maintenance was prescribed in the trust deed to the



society from Mr. Fitch. The hospital can never be abandoned. As has been stated, the solution of the financial problem lies in increasing as largely as possible the number of annual subscribers.

Respectfully submitted,

ANSLEY WILCOX,

*Chairman Executive Committee.*

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### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

A Charity Organization Society acts as a guardian of charity. This does not mean merely that charity when unrestrained is over apt to be impulsive and harmful, but that a Charity Organization Society guards from waste the total fund available for charity in a community. This fund is almost sure to be inadequate to relieve all, and such a society through its investigations and labor tests separates the unworthy from the worthy. It saves what money is to be had for the honest poor who often hesitate to press their claims, and saves it from the dishonest poor who seek it noisily with every kind of deception. It sees to it, so far as it is able, that the unworthy poor do not steal from the mouths of the worthy poor the limited amount of charity which was intended for their relief.

This is one aspect of the work of a Charity Organization Society, but it is in a double sense a guardian. It is not only a guardian of charity for those who give, but a guardian of character for those who receive. It is not so blessed to receive as to give, and it is the work of this Society, so far as it can, to make dependence less easy and less attractive than independence; to make a man prefer struggle and privation to the taking of alms; to make him use all the power of self-help there is in him before he will accept poor aid; in short, to guard character and to save manhood from beggary. The road to the poor-master is very hard at first, but it becomes fatally easy after it has been once trod, and there is no triumph which this Society values more than the lifting to independence of a family which has had poor aid. To count success only by the amount of relief given would be to be untrue to its duty, and to forget its accepted motto: "Not alms but a friend."

### SPECIAL RELIEF OF LAST WINTER.

A report upon the work of the past year must deal chiefly with the special relief work provided to meet the unusual exigencies of last

winter. A detailed report of this special relief was submitted last spring, in printed form, but it may be well to include here a brief summary of what was done.

On the 13th of December, 1893, a committee of the trustees of this Society addressed a letter to the Mayor, calling attention to the fact that the number of applications for relief investigated by this Society had increased from 97 in November, 1892, to 226 in November, 1893; while the number of applications for meals and lodgings in the same months had increased from 5 to 176. This letter requested the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens at an early day, and recommended the raising of at least \$25,000 to be used for the employment of labor at about 75 cents a day. At this meeting of citizens, held December 16, 1893, it was voted that a fund of at least \$50,000 should be raised and placed in charge of a large advisory committee and an executive committee of five, and that this fund should be used in paying for labor at a rate of not over one dollar a day. The amount finally raised by this Citizens' Relief Committee was \$65,000 of which only a little over \$1,000 went towards expenses of administration, while the balance was paid out in wages to 6,277 men at the rate of about 70 cents a day. This would indicate an average of 15 days' employment for each man. The work selected consisted of breaking stone, filling the State ditch, and constructing a Park Boulevard, and this work was given without intermission for 12 weeks, from December 30, 1893, to March 17, 1894.

During the first three weeks work was given by the Citizens' Relief Committee to all who applied for it, in order of registration, with the expectation that the low rate of pay would operate as a labor test. It was found that the Americans, Germans, and Irish did not care to work at 70 cents a day unless need compelled it, but that the Poles and Italians considered it an attractive offer; and soon the work was practically monopolized by them. Investigations by the Charity Organization Society showed that of 3,450 men, whose names were enrolled upon the labor list during these first three weeks, 2,006 could not be found at the addresses given by them, or did not require relief, and for the balance of nine weeks during which this city labor was given, no one was entered upon the labor list without a written recommendation from the Charity Organization Society, or some other proper authority. During these last nine weeks more than two thirds (1,886 out of 2,777) of all the names added, were added upon the recommendation of this Society, and after an investigation by it.

The Courier Relief Supply supplemented the work of the Citizens' Relief Committee by giving out over \$20,000 worth of coal, clothing, and provisions, upon 4,243 orders, in every case upon the written recommendation of some charitable society. Of these orders 1,134 were received from the Charity Organization Society. A registry was kept and it was found that in only 15 per cent. of the cases was relief had more than once by the same family while to less than one per cent. was help given more than three times.

The Dollar Relief Society gave sewing continuously during the entire winter to a considerable number of women. Its headquarters were in the building of the Charity Organization Society, and work was given only after an investigation by us.

On the whole both the work and the supplies given last winter in Buffalo, were to a great extent given as would have been recommended by this Society. A great problem had to be met suddenly, and some mistakes were inevitable, but on the whole the relief work of this Society last winter compares favorably with that of any other city in the country. It has received high commendation in several quarters.

#### IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATION.

The meeting of the Council of this Society, held December 19, 1893, was something unprecedented in its history. All the local charitable organizations of the city were invited to send representatives, and 60 of them did so. After full discussion the recommendations made by the committee of citizens which met at the Mayor's office on December 16th were heartily approved, and a committee of three, of which Mr. Ansley Wilcox was chairman, was directed to draw up a printed statement from the 60 associated charities to the public. It was resolved at this meeting that the Charity Organization Society should be made the clearing house and investigating agency of all the 60 societies represented, in order that duplication of relief and the wasting of funds upon unworthy persons might be, so far as possible, prevented. The list of co-operating societies was afterwards increased to 71. These different societies gave aid on their own lines, but to some extent they used the records of this Society as a bureau of information, and to some extent also reported the relief which they gave. The amount of co-operation received during the past year has been ten times that in any previous year, and to retain this co-operation in the future is of the first importance. This Society is anxious to be of

service to all relieving agencies to the full extent of its power. It is what it is for. Unless use perfects its work its records have no more value than the books in a library to which no one goes, and we are gratified to see this fall an increasing disposition on the part of several powerful associations in Buffalo to use its records. The report of the Committee on Council Meetings and Co-operation is full of interest and encouragement. The number of different societies represented in the meetings of last winter insured an amalgamation of all sorts of sympathies and interests, and a vast common fund of experience and knowledge upon which all could draw. Combination and co-operation are as effective in charity as in business. A most grateful result of this co-operation was that the number of families referred to different societies and individuals for relief increased from 146 in 1893 to 1,313.

#### INCREASE OF WORK.

The work done by this Society last winter was greatly in excess of anything in its previous history. The number of cases investigated was 9,661, as against 1,573 in the previous year. The number of reports sent out rose from 249 to 1,469; the number of families referred to societies or individuals for relief from 146 to 1,313; the number of meal and lodging tickets issued from 766 to 1,475; the number of grants and loans made from 33 to 504; and the amount of money granted and loaned from \$137.06 to \$4,095.67.

To do this work the number of agents and clerks employed by the Society was increased for a brief period from 10 to 46. A special fund of \$3,046 was raised to defray the extraordinary expenses of the Society during the winter.

The increase of work led to a re-division of the city into four districts instead of three, and the office of the fourth district was placed with that of the second district at No. 10 Court Street.

During this extraordinary winter the office of secretary was vacant and the direction of the work of the Society fell chiefly upon Messrs. Wilcox and Munro of the board of trustees and the assistant secretary. The present secretary and treasurer took office in May, 1894.

#### GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

The great increase in the amount of grants and loans has already been stated. The figures in detail are given in a special report on this subject. It is sufficient here to call attention to the fact that of



\$3,268.63 loaned, \$1,026.19 had been repaid up to October 1st, and that at that date the amount of this fund was \$2,227.91, with \$2,242.44 outstanding in loans, of which some portion will be paid. Contributions to this fund are most gratefully received. The relief which it gives is of the highest value.

In lending money the Society makes no charge for its services, and takes interest at the rate of only four per cent. per annum. Of course, lending at this rate on personal property is done at a heavy loss, and the Society, does not lend, therefore, as a matter of business, but only to poor persons, in small amounts, to tide them over temporary emergencies due usually to lack of work or sickness. The money brokers of the city charge at the rate of 150 per centum per annum, and more, for loans on personal property. Some of them who were prosecuted for usury by this Society during last year have gone out of the business, and it is difficult now to borrow money on personal property on any terms. A bill drafted by a committee of this Society allowing a corporation to be formed which could lend money on personal property at reasonable rates, passed the Senate and Assembly, but was vetoed by the Governor. A similar bill will be presented to the Legislature at the opening of the next session.

#### THE CRÈCHE AND HOSPITAL.

Attention is particularly called to the reports of the Fitch Crèche and the Fitch Accident Hospital. In both the year has been one of unusual activity. The Crèche has been greatly improved by the construction of a large Solarium, and through the energy of Miss Love and her associates the interior of the entire building has been repainted, and the roof resingled, so that it is clean and sound from top to bottom. This has been paid for by a special fund raised for the purpose by the Advisory Committee of the Crèche without recourse to the depleted treasury of this Society.

The committee in charge of the Accident Hospital have shown the same energy and public spirit. As their report shows, a dining-room and kitchen were established and equipped last spring, upon the third floor, for the use of the staff and the patients, and experience has already shown that the change is an economy as well as an advantage. Both this and the establishment of a new operating room were effected without expense to this Society; and a change in the laundry service has been adopted which seems likely to save several hundred dollars yearly.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The Fitch Provident Dispensary has taken in sufficient money in fees and subscriptions so that this year it has been a source of income to the Society instead of an expense.

The Committee on the Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor prefers to make no report until certain matters now pending are settled. The tenement houses of this city have been greatly improved in consequence of the efforts of this committee, but the new ordinances are not fully observed and the committee is again actively at work.

The report deals with the work of the past year, and not with the future, but it may be said here that the wisest method of meeting the difficulties that will be sure to present themselves this winter is being carefully considered. There is no present likelihood of any attempt to give relief again on a large scale, but the winter will undoubtedly be one of unusual distress and will make heavy demands upon this Society. Apart from the special conditions of this winter, there is much work of many kinds which the Society would like to undertake, but its financial condition is such that it will be impossible for it to extend its activity until its bills are paid. The report of the trustees to this meeting shows the indebtedness of the Society, and shows also that its expenses are in excess of its income, so that there will be a deficit annually until the income is increased. This should be done, and undoubtedly can be done, by increasing largely the list of its subscribing members. The Charity Organization Society wishes to check mendicity among the poor, but to make mendicants of its officers.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC ALMY,

*Secretary.*

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SPECIAL REPORT ON THE GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

*(For the year ending September 30, 1894.)*

*To the Council of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo :*

It has always been the custom of the Charity Organization Society when it found families in pressing need to give them immediate assistance pending the necessary investigation, and while endeavoring to secure suitable relief from the proper charities, or charitable individuals. For this purpose a small sum, usually \$200, has been set aside each year by the Board of Trustees, and called the "Grant and Loan Fund." The relief is either given outright, or when the recipient is likely to be in a condition

to repay, it is lent. During the year ending September 30, 1893, \$53.73 was thus given in grants, and \$83.33 in loans. In the past, about one fifth of the amount so lent has been returned.

During the last winter (1893-94), special donations to this fund were received to the amount of \$5,277, thus enabling the Society largely to increase this branch of its work, and in some measure to meet the extraordinary demands of the season which called forth these contributions.

Out of this sum \$4,095.67 has been used in giving relief to needy families, and in making loans to persons who otherwise would have been obliged to pay the money brokers an excessive rate for the money borrowed of them. The balance on hand to the credit of the fund on September 30, 1894, is \$2,227.91.

Four hundred and sixty-five grants, varying from one dollar to ten dollars, were given to about 350 families. The total amount so granted outright was \$827.04. The grant usually consisted of an order for groceries, coal or coke. In some cases rent was paid.

The following schedule shows in detail the number and amount of the grants:

	No.	Amount.
Under \$3.....	421	\$582.63
Over \$3, not exceeding \$5.....	19	66.67
Over \$5.....	25	177.74
Total.....	465	\$827.04

Three hundred and twenty-six loans, varying from one dollar to seventy-five dollars, the highest amount lent to any one person, have been made. The total amount lent was \$3,268.63, of which \$1,026.19 has so far been repaid. There is still outstanding in loans \$2,242.44. The majority of these loans were made during the winter months when the distress was greatest.

When it became known that we were lending money in this way, calls became very frequent. Many wanted it for living purposes, some to start in business or to pay debts, and others to be released from the clutches of the money brokers.

#### PRACTICES OF THE MONEY BROKERS.

It is the custom of the money brokers to charge in form only the legitimate rate of interest, six per cent., but they require from 20 to 30 per cent. of the amount borrowed, nominally for services in negotiating the note, or for the loan of their credit in endorsement. Consequently, the borrower never receives the full amount of the note, which is generally made out for two months or less. A chattel mortgage is then taken by the broker as security for the note. When, as in most cases, the note has to be renewed, the usual charge for services is again exacted, so that in case of several renewals, from 100 to 200 per cent. is paid for the use of the money for a year, and the note still remains unpaid.

A large number of persons thus indebted to money brokers applied to us for redress, and our District Committees undertook to protect them. In 30 cases a fair settlement was made and the mortgage assigned to us. Whenever the loan broker had received in renewals more than the original amount of the note, and fair interest

and compensation, after a consultation with members of our District Committees and able lawyers who had offered their services, further payments to them were refused.

In such cases the invariable result was that the collection of the note was not pressed by the broker, nor was the mortgaged furniture seized. Some cases of unusually clear violation of the usury law have been presented to the District Attorney for prosecution.

## ANALYSIS OF OUR LOANS.

The majority of our loans, however, were made to persons needing the money for living purposes. A note was taken for every loan made, and whenever possible security was taken by chattel mortgages or pledges of property. In a few cases sewing machines (not being used by the family), silverware and watches were left with us. Four per cent. interest was charged. The duration of the notes varied from two months to a year. Our experience has proved that it is best to make the notes for not over three months, and then renew them if necessary. Weekly and monthly payments on the notes have been allowed. A large number of needy families were given groceries and coke a number of times last winter, and the assistance thus rendered was called a loan, but without much hope that it would be repaid. Most of these cases had no security to give, so that it is simply a debt of honor.

All applications for loans have been investigated; a record has been made and a decision rendered by the District Committee of the District in which the applicant lived.

Our experience during the past year shows that too thorough an investigation as to the need, character and credit of the applicant, and the uses to which the money is to be put, cannot be made.

The following schedule shows in detail the number and amount of the loans:

	No.	Amount.
Of \$5 or less. ....	186	\$ 461.59
Over \$5, not exceeding \$10. ....	52	444.40
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20. ....	35	538.87
Over \$20, not exceeding \$40. ....	42	1,196.15
Over \$40. ....	11	627.62
Total. ....	326	\$3,268.63

As to the repayment of loans of \$10 and over, on which, with few exceptions, security was taken, the facts in detail are as follows: The amount due up to September 30, 1894, was \$1,622.42. Of that sum \$745.65 has been received, or 46 per cent. of the amount due, while there still remains unpaid, \$876.77. Part of this will probably be paid later, though there are 25 loans amounting to \$401.19, on which nothing so far has been paid. In about one half of these cases there is a willingness to pay, but lack of work, sickness or incompetence prevents. The other half do not intend to pay, largely because the money came from the Charity Organization Society. Twenty loans which had become due, amounting to \$481.05, have been paid in full, while on 33 loans, amounting to \$740.18, \$264.60 had been paid up to October 1st. On many of these loans weekly payments are being made.

A pleasant feature of our experience is that many persons are making small payments on their loans before they are due. A number of loans under \$10 have been



partially or wholly paid, so that the total amount returned up to September 30, 1894, is \$1,026.19.

We now hold 33 notes of ten dollars or more, amounting to \$936.38, which are due at various times from October 1, 1894, to May, 1895.

### RÉSUMÉ.

#### RECEIPTS.

Special subscriptions.....	\$5,277.00	
Loans repaid.....	1,026.19	
Interest.....	20 39	\$6,323.58

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	\$ 827.04	
Loans.....	3,268.63	4,095.67
Balance on hand September 30th.....		\$2,227.91
Still outstanding in loans .....	\$2,242.44	

It has been our aim to conduct the making and the collecting of these loans as nearly as possible on business lines, and to insist on the payment of either the whole or part of the note at its maturity, where this was possible. In a large number of cases the time of the note has been extended on the payment of ten per cent. of the principal, or more. So far no mortgages have been foreclosed, but in one case of a loan of \$60, where the parties had offered the furniture for sale, preparatory to leaving the city, the furniture was seized and the parties were told that unless the note was paid in a month the furniture would be sold against them. At the end of the month the note and cost of storage was paid. In another case where the furniture had been sold by the borrower, he was arrested, but was released on agreeing to make weekly payments. In a number of cases the borrowers have changed their residences so many times that at present we are unable to locate them. In many cases the loans have been repaid only through repeated visits of the agents of the Charity Organization Society.

#### NEED OF ORGANIZATION OF LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Our work in this special field has emphasized the great need of one or more loan associations in this city, where money can be borrowed by poor persons at a reasonable rate, proper security can be taken, and the whole business conducted on business principles, without extortion, and yet without any confusion with the idea of charity, such as necessarily exists where loans are made by a Society like ours.

While the Charity Organization Society will always try to maintain its Grant and Loan Fund, and be prepared to meet cases of temporary emergency in the future, as it has done in the past, and perhaps on a somewhat larger scale than in the years prior to this one, yet it is obvious that our Society cannot permanently continue this practice on anything like the scale of the past year.

Aside from other difficulties in the way of doing so, it is sufficient to say that we have not, and would not be likely to receive, the means to continue making loans on such a basis. As conducted by us this report shows that it is a rapidly losing busi-

ness, and it could not be made self-sustaining under our management. But it could, and should be conducted by legitimate business corporations under proper legal sanction, in such a way as to be self-sustaining and to return a safe, but moderate rate of interest, on the capital invested. The Charity Organization Society could be of great service to such associations, and would receive great assistance from them in the work of trying to improve the condition of the poor and to save them from pauperism.

A bill providing for the organization of such corporations, and authorizing them to lend money in small amounts on security of personal property, at rates not exceeding two per cent. a month, under proper legal safeguards, was prepared last winter by experienced lawyers, with the advice and assistance of members of this Society. The bill proposed to make the practices of the money brokers above described clearly illegal, and to put an end to them. This bill was generally approved by the newspapers and by intelligent and fair-minded people. It passed the legislature after the maximum rate of interest had been reduced to one and one half per cent., and with some other amendments, but unfortunately it was vetoed by Governor Flower. It is sincerely hoped that such a measure can be made a part of the laws of the State during the next session of the legislature. A copy of our proposed bill, as subsequently amended, is printed as an appendix to this report.

Provision is made in many leading cities of the old world for making small loans to poor persons on a basis similar to that proposed in this bill. In those cities the capital is generally provided from the public funds, and it is found that the rate of interest which must be charged to cover expenses and losses, and to pay a moderate net dividend on the capital varies from one to two per cent. a month. In this country the enterprise can only be undertaken by private individuals organized under a reasonable law. Even if they found it necessary to charge the maximum rate proposed in our present bill, three per cent. a month for the first sixty days, and thereafter two per cent. a month, this would be a great improvement on the 100 to 200 per cent. a year charged by the money brokers at present. If it were found that the business could be done and made safe and moderately profitable at a lower rate, then the rate could be reduced, as is provided in the bill. We believe that there are men of means and of humane impulses in this city, and in every city of the State, who would speedily organize companies to carry on this praiseworthy business, if it were made lawful to do so, and that the poor would greatly benefit by it.

MARION I. MOORE,  
*Ass't Secretary.*

*AN ACT To provide for the incorporation of associations for lending money on personal property, and to forbid certain loans of money, property or credit :*

SECTION I. In any county of this State having a population of more than 200,000 and less than 600,000 inhabitants, according to the latest enumeration taken by the State, any three or more persons may organize and become a corporation for the purpose of aiding such persons as shall be deemed in need of pecuniary assistance, by loans of money at interest, not exceeding \$200 to any one person, upon a pledge or mortgage of personal property, by making, signing, acknowledging and filing a certificate in the form prescribed by the business corporations law, and by filing a bond in an amount equal to one tenth of its capital stock, and not less than the sum of

\$5,000 with the Superintendent of the Banking Department with sufficient sureties, to be approved by him, for the faithful observance of all general provisions of law regulating business corporations within the State of New York, and the provisions of this act; and thereupon the persons who shall have signed the said certificate, and their associates and successors, shall be a corporation of the name stated in said certificate.

SEC. 2. Said bond shall be renewed and refiled annually, in January of each year, or the corporation shall, within 30 days thereafter, cease doing business, and proceedings for a dissolution shall be instituted, and the corporation shall also, in January of each year, make a report for the previous calendar year to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, giving such information as he shall require. If any such corporation shall knowingly violate any of the provisions or restrictions of this act, the said bond shall be forfeited and shall be collected by suit the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the name of the people of the State, which suit shall be conducted by the Attorney-General; and a reward of \$250 shall be paid by the State to the person first giving information and furnishing legal proof of such violation.

SEC. 3. Every such corporation shall have the general powers of a business corporation, as provided by law, and shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and restrictions of a business corporation, so far as applicable thereto, and shall have the following additional powers: It shall be entitled to act as pawnbroker within such county, and shall be subject to and entitled to all the benefits and provisions of the laws of the State and of all ordinances of the city in which it is located, concerning pawnbrokers; except that it shall not be required to obtain a license or file any bond other than that provided for in the first section of this act. And it may lend money to such persons, within such county, as shall be deemed by it in need of pecuniary assistance, and may take as security for the payment of any such loan either a pledge or a mortgage of any personal property without the actual delivery to it of the property pledged or mortgaged, together with other lawful securities. It shall be entitled to charge and receive upon each loan made by it without the actual delivery to it of the property pledged or mortgaged, which charge shall include all services of every character, in connection with said loan, except upon the foreclosure of the security, interest or discount at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per month for a period of two months or less, and not exceeding 2 per centum per month for any period after said two months; and also a sum not exceeding \$3 for the first examination of the property to be pledged or mortgaged and for drawing and filing the necessary papers. But no such loan greater than \$200 shall be made, nor shall any one person owe such corporation more than \$200 for principal at any one time.

SEC. 4. No such corporation shall in any year declare or pay dividends on its capital stock amounting to more than 10 per cent. After any such corporation shall have accumulated a surplus amounting to 50 per cent. of its capital, the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall, upon ascertaining that said corporation has during the previous calendar year made a net profit amounting to more than 10 per cent. on its capital, have authority to make an order reducing the rates of interest, discount and charges which such corporation may lawfully charge and receive upon loans, to such sums as will in his judgment produce a net return of 10 per cent. on its capital stock. Any such order shall take effect at such time, not less than four months after it is made, as the order shall name, and shall be of force for one year from that date, unless sooner revoked.

SEC. 5. In any such county no person or corporation, other than corporations organized pursuant to this act, shall, directly or indirectly, charge or receive any interest, discount or consideration greater than at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the loan, use or forbearance of money, goods or things in action less than \$200 in amount or value, or upon the loan, use or sale of personal credit in any wise, where there is taken for such loan, use or sale of personal credit, any security upon any household furniture, apparatus or appliances, sewing machine, plate or silverware in actual use, tools or implements of trade, wearing apparel or jewelry. The foregoing prohibition shall apply to any person who, as security for any such loan, use or forbearance of money, or for any such loan, use or sale of personal credit as aforesaid, makes a pretended purchase of property from any person and permits the owner or pledger to retain the possession thereof or who, by any device or pretense of charging for his services or otherwise, seeks to obtain a larger compensation in any case hereinbefore provided for. Any person, and the several officers of any corporation, who shall violate the foregoing prohibition, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon proof of such fact the debt shall be discharged and the security shall be void. But this section shall not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, making loans upon the actual and permanent deposit of personal property as security, nor shall this section affect in any way the validity or legality of any loan of money or credit exceeding two hundred dollars in amount.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately, except that section 5 shall take effect on the first day of April, 1896.

NOTE.—The above is the form of the bill, *as revised and amended*, to meet certain objections, and introduced in the Legislature, in January, 1895.

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## CONCERNING LABOR-TESTS.

What is a labor-test, and how can it be made effectual? To what class of relief-seekers can it be applied? And how, if at all, can it be combined with furnishing permanent or continuous aid in the shape of artificial work?

These are questions to which many of us have given serious thought during the past twelve months. This community, like most large cities in the United States, has been overrun, to a very unusual degree, by men claiming to be unable to get work and to be in distress. The business conditions were such that there was probability of truth in this claim, whenever advanced; and yet it was well known that many men took advantage of these conditions to make appeals for alms, who did not want to work, or who were in no unusual position in being out of work during the winter.

The report of the Council of this Society summarizes the special efforts which were made here, during last winter, to relieve distress among the unemployed. (See this report, pp. 4-9 *supra*.) Most of the relief was given by furnishing work, at a low rate of wages; in the case of men only 70 cents a day being paid for seven hours' work, out of doors. Sixty-five thousand dollars were expended in this way. The object of this was to make the work itself serve as a labor-test, separating the worthy and needy poor from the tramps and bums, and pretenders generally, and thus to make the money which was supplied do the most good and the least incidental harm.



Looking back on the matter now, I doubt whether any of us can see how the plan could have been improved in its main features ; and yet, as our Council's report shows, it did not operate automatically as a labor-test. The nature and conditions of the work kept some men from applying for it or from getting it, who were really worthy and in great need, while the ranks of the laborers were filled with Poles and Italians, who, while worthy, in the sense that they were willing to work for a low wage under rather severe conditions, were many of them not in great or unusual need.

In other words, we learned on a large scale, that what is a labor-test for one man, or class of men, may be no real test at all for others. Our experience seems to demonstrate the proposition that a labor-test cannot be applied, so as to work satisfactorily, in a wholesale way or on a very large scale, in any community made up of a mixed population.

This conclusion, if true, is important. Let us go back to the origin of the idea of a labor-test, and analyze it briefly, to see whether such a conclusion should be accepted as correct.

The phrase "labor-test," and the idea which it embodies, originated, as I believe, in connection with lodging houses, or friendly inns, and such charitable establishments, in which lodgings and meals are given to the homeless and the hungry. Owing to the abuse of these privileges by tramps and chronic paupers, it became necessary to provide some form of work which applicants could be required to do, as a condition of assistance. Such work usually took the form of sawing or chopping wood, or breaking stone. This was aptly termed a labor-test, because the work was required, not primarily to secure compensation for the aid given, but to test and prove the worthiness of the applicant by making him toil. Within this limited scope, such labor-tests have usually proved efficient in keeping away tramps and wholly unworthy persons from the lodging houses.

From this the idea of a labor-test has been extended to broader conditions. The word is now naturally used to describe any test, in the form of a required stint of *work*, which is applied to prove the sincerity of an applicant for any kind of relief.

In order to make work a fair and yet an effective test for this purpose, it has been commonly recognized that it must combine three features : (1.) It must be simple, so that no one can pretend to lack the skill to do it. (2.) It must be reasonably severe, and yet not too severe for the ordinary strength. (3.) It must be decidedly underpaid, so that no one will take the work who can get other work, or who does not greatly need it, and no one will continue at it longer than his necessities require.

This is all that in theory is needed to make a good labor-test, but in practice it has not been found easy to comply with these simple conditions, upon any large scale. The fundamental difficulties are in adjusting the test to the powers and capacities of the applicant, which are variable in the extreme, and then in finding something for the applicant to do, after he has passed his test.

The notion of a test implies that if the test is successfully passed, something is to happen, otherwise why is the test applied? What can a society, like our Charity Organization Society, do for a poor man claiming assistance, after it has put him to a proper test by labor, and thus has proved to its satisfaction that he is able to work and willing to work, and therefore is worthy?

The fact that we cannot give a satisfactory answer to this question does not show that a labor-test is of no value. On the contrary, it would be of very great value to us in our legitimate work, and of very great use to the community, if our society, and every similar society, could always maintain some place where a limited number of men could be sent to work, simply and purely as a labor-test. This would tend to keep tramps and unworthy street-beggars from preying on the community, and in general would enable us to do much towards sifting out the really worthy from the unworthy, among persons claiming to be unable to find work. It is the main function of our society to obtain information for the use of others in charitable work. Such a labor-test would supply us with one valuable means of information, which we now do not possess. It would not settle the question of pauperism, or take care of all the worthy poor, but it would be one more weapon for us and others to use in fighting pauperism, and in finding out and striving to help the worthy poor.

This kind of a labor-test, of which I am now speaking, should never be confused with artificial work given to a person, or a number of persons, continuously, in lieu of giving them direct alms. Such artificial work may be made to embody in itself some of the elements of a labor-test, by being made severe and being underpaid. Indeed, all work is in the broadest sense a test, because your true pauper or tramp will not work at all—he will prefer to beg, or will steal—and not take it unkindly if he is caught and sent to prison in cold weather. But while all work is something of a test, and continuous work, by being made simple and severe, and underpaid, can be made to carry with it a good deal of the theory of a labor-test (which is apt to fail in practice, owing to its generality, as it did in our relief work last winter), yet the kind of a labor-test which I am speaking of is practically inconsistent with the notion of continuous employment. As the primary idea is to make a test, it must be completed some time, and speedily. When the test has been applied, successfully or unsuccessfully, it is done, and something else should follow. If the same employment is continued, it cannot any longer be called a test, but is simply artificial work.

Let us put these ideas to a practical application. This society hopes to have an opportunity, through the kindness of one of the local paving companies, to employ a limited number of men this winter, at breaking stone; we will say, for an illustration, not more than 100 men. The company will pay us 75 cents a yard for breaking the stone,—just what it would cost to crush it by machinery. If this is so, shall we use this opportunity to furnish steady employment to 100 men, or, by alternating them, to 200 men; or shall we use it as a labor-test first and chiefly? To my mind it will be much more valuable if used as a labor-test, by giving new men always the preference, and giving them an opportunity to work for a few days, or a sufficient period to prove their worthiness. If such men do not fill all the places, then of course the regular employment of a few most worthy and needy men might be continued, to fill up the number.

The conditions of this work are such as to make it quite a severe test. It must be done in the quarries at Yamerthal, out of doors, and the highest price which the company can afford to pay us for breaking the stone will only enable us to pay the workmen a very low wage, though the company is willing to furnish superintendence without charge. We should be obliged to pay the men by piece work, so much a yard of stone broken, and not by the day or hour. This would insure us against loafing and shirking.

I am strongly inclined to think that a successful labor-test should always be founded upon piece work, rather than upon time work, and that the payment by time was one cause of the partial failure of the labor-test feature of the relief work undertaken last winter. And yet, on a large scale, operations can hardly be carried on by piece work.

The problem involved in this idea of a labor-test is one of those human problems which do not admit of absolute determination, because they involve variable factors, — the natures and capacities of individuals. These suggestions are offered in the hope of clearing up some of its uncertain conditions.

### THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE REV. S. V. V. HOLMES.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen* :—It required no very persistent pressure on the part of our friend, Dr. Slicer, to secure my acceptance of an invitation to address you to-night. In fact, I may confess that I assented with alacrity and without waiting for him to urge the matter ; and this for two reasons : In the first place, I account it a distinguished honor to advise with such a body as the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. Yours, I believe, was the first organization of its kind in this country. Your history is an unbroken record of successful administration, and your future is full of promise. In the second place, no earnest man in these days can find himself confronted with the social problems with which you are called to deal without forming opinions to which he is glad to give public utterance. Therefore, I am here to-night partly because it affords me pleasure to address you as a society, and partly because it offers me an opportunity to make two or three practical suggestions, which, it may be, you will esteem of some importance.

It is safe to assume that you have not come together this evening for purposes of self-congratulation ; for, however satisfactory the record of your past services, it would be a mistake to waste much time over it. The past may very properly be let alone. It is wisest to obey the apostolic injunction, and forget the things that are behind, if we purpose to make much headway in the things that are before ; therefore, without further preface, suffer me to speak to you upon the general subject of

#### SOME CHANNELS OF CHARITABLE EFFORT.

I. The first of the practical channels of charitable effort, the one with which all charity organization societies throughout the country are closely identified, is that of the relief of temporary distress. It is the channel along which the energies and funds of your own society most commonly flow, and it is in this connection, probably, that you are compelled to meet severest criticism. On the one hand, it is claimed that the customary efforts of the Charity Organization Society are mistaken efforts, which are sure to result in pauperizing the poor ; and, on the other hand, its methods are criticized as being too mechanical and as fostering officialism. Both of these charges, I know, are scarcely deserving of notice on an occasion of this kind. It is straw that



has been pretty thoroughly threshed over. Yet there is, in connection with this general line of criticism, a single point upon which I wish to place some emphasis; it is the importance of personal as distinguished from professional relief. As I endeavored to co-operate with your society in the work of the past winter, I could not but feel that there was need, and constant need, of care in this regard. The only redemptive power in the world, humanly speaking, is the redemptive power of friendship, where one life touches another life; and when you put anything, "officialism," "red tape," or "mechanism," of any kind between the philanthropist and the man he is trying to help, you interfere to just that extent with the best and largest work which it is possible to do in the uplifting of human character and conditions.

Of necessity, your official examiner, whose duty it is to investigate applications for relief, must be somewhat of an inquisitor on the search for economic heresies. It is only thus that fraud can be prevented. Therefore, it is important that the Charity Organization Society should call to its assistance men and women who are willing to give personal rather than professional service in the actual application of relief. Labor is better than alms, but friendship is better than either. Nothing can possibly take the place of that. No man or woman is either reached or finally reclaimed through official doles. The work of our university and social settlements during the past few years has abundantly proved the importance, yea the necessity, of personal and friendly contact.

Four years ago last August, in the summer of 1890, I spent several days in the city of London studying some of the practical problems of poverty in the East End. I remember that it was my privilege at that time to meet the leader of the social reform wing of the Salvation Army, and to examine with some care the work that was being done under his direction. I visited the "slum homes" of the army, and witnessed the very evident influence of these homes upon the poor in whose midst they were placed. A few days later I had some conversation with an Englishman who was interested in the practical charitable work of the Society for Ethical Culture, and who, as an avowed agnostic, had little sympathy with the religious tenets of the Salvation Army. When I told him of my experience of its work in the East End, he said to me: "Mr. Holmes, I am very glad that you have been able to investigate this new movement with thoroughness, for I believe that the Salvation Army is doing more to solve the social problem in East London, and to reclaim the degraded men and women of that district to character and to good citizenship than any or all the other agencies now at work there; and the secret of this success is to be found in the daily, personal and friendly contact of the rank and file of the army with those they are trying to reclaim."

So again I say that this society has need to supplement its work of official investigation and relief, with that more personal work which can be done only through the help of volunteers. You must summon to your support individuals who are willing to devote themselves in some direct and personal way to the needs of the city poor. Until you create sufficient interest and enthusiasm among the Christian people of this city to make such voluntary assistance available, you will largely fail in accomplishing what has been intrusted to you to do.

II. But there is a second practical channel of charitable effort which is for the most part neglected by charity organization societies, and yet one which I esteem of great importance. It may be spoken of in a general way as preventive work. Hith-



erto scientific charity has concerned itself more with the condition than the causes of poverty. It has been endeavoring to deal with the present needs of the poor, and with the present problems of pauperism, rather than with what may have induced these needs, and precipitated these problems. I cannot but feel that a good deal of our organized charitable work has been in the past, and is to-day, mistaken and futile. The distribution of our large relief funds is little better than pouring water through a sieve. The great streams of poverty and pauperism are flowing like torrents through our cities, and we are trying to dam them with our little relief schemes and temporary expedients, instead of going back to their sources and seeking to change the courses of the streams.

There is a wide difference, as you all know, between pauperism and poverty. They are poles apart. Poverty is want that is involuntary ; pauperism is a condition of voluntary want, and calls for a war of extermination. To deal with the causes of pauperism, and thus in a measure to rid ourselves of the pauper, is certainly a function of such an organization as this. In a general way economists have affirmed four causes for pauperism : illiteracy, intemperance, overcrowding, and the looseness of the marriage tie. All these are undoubted agencies operative in producing those social conditions with which every body of earnest men and women find themselves confronted in these days. Now the question is, cannot the Charity Organization Society undertake some work which will be preventive ; is it not within its power, standing face to face with these agencies, so far to eradicate them as that the problem itself, the larger problem of pauperism, shall be simplified ? This is a subject of sufficient extent and importance to occupy our thoughts exclusively to-night. It is possible, however, in the time at my disposal, only to touch the subject suggestively. A single illustration or application, will, I think, be sufficient to show what I mean. I have mentioned intemperance as one of the causes of pauperism at the present time. The saloon evil is one of the greatest evils of the day, and one that seems to be constantly growing. Eighty-five per cent. of the inmates of our penal and reformatory institutions, and of our almshouses and hospitals, are graduates of the saloon. It is the recruiting station of pauperism. That the saloon, as an institution in our American life, is the cause of the most of the ills which we are seeking to cure through our philanthropic measures is undisputed ; yet our charity organization societies, while giving temporary relief, are doing little or nothing to reach that which is back of the whole question. Now, my friends, I am not here to-night in the apparel of a radical temperance reformer. With the larger problem of temperance I do not care to deal in this presence and on this occasion. I am here, however, to urge that so far as there are laws upon the statute books of this State, which, if enforced, would very largely mitigate the saloon evil, it is the duty of this society to take immediate and decided action. Sometimes we hear temperance agitators who are crying and clamoring for more law. As a matter of fact, we have all the law that we need for the present, and more law than we seem able to enforce. All temperance agitation that does not begin with the enforcement of existing laws is futile. For example, there are three provisions, which I happen to know are upon the statute books of this State at the present time, and which are habitually disregarded. There is a law making it a misdemeanor for a saloon-keeper to sell liquor to minors ; there is another, prohibiting the sale of liquor during certain hours of the night and upon Sunday ; and there is a third provision, compelling the saloon-keeper to refrain from selling liquor

to an habitual drunkard, when complaint is made by his family. With the enforcement of these legal provisions this society is *economically concerned*. I do not make this appeal on religious, or on merely ethical grounds, but for economic reasons. If it be true (and probably none of you are inclined to question it), that through the enforcement of these laws the saloon evil would be mitigated, and that, as a result, pauperism would be lessened, then I insist that your society is economically justified in taking immediate legal action.

It would simplify the practical problem of relief, were you to employ a lawyer whose business it should be to prosecute every infraction of the excise law, in the interest of the men and women whom you are trying to help. You have backing and organization sufficient to insure success. It is a work for which you are better equipped than the church, or any other society of men. By proceeding on purely economic grounds you would win a larger and more enthusiastic support from the community at large.

My attention was recently called to a case that occurred in this city only a year or two ago, where a woman, under instructions from her lawyer, had warned a saloon-keeper against selling liquor to her husband who was a confirmed drunkard. As usual, the complaint and warning were ignored. But when suit was brought under the civil-damage act, six hundred dollars was recovered from the saloon-keeper as the penalty of his infraction of the law. This is given simply as an illustration, and it is clear that the same success would attend efforts expended in dealing with the other causes already cited.

I am sure, my friends, if the Charity Organization Society would undertake to deal with these problems, would make it its business to see that these laws regulating the saloon evil were enforced, it would have behind it the power and influence of the best sentiment in this city of Buffalo. I believe that such preventive measures, while they might not do away entirely with pauperism, would largely lessen the evils of which this city and every city are so full to-day. But in connection with this whole matter, permit me to emphasize again this single point, that the justification of such action on your part is to be found in the sphere of economics, rather than in the sphere of ethics.

III. There is one other practical channel of charitable effort about which I wish to speak a word in closing, and one that is too often neglected in societies like your own; I refer to educational work. The time was, and not so very long ago, when there was no recognized science of sociology, when men dealt with these problems not upon scientific principles and according to scientific methods, but each according to his own best judgment. To-day, however, sociology has laid down certain fixed principles which are scientifically true. As our economic problems have grown, so, too, there has grown up a science to solve them. A man is no longer fitted to deal in a large and comprehensive way with problems of poverty simply because, in a small way, he has had experience in alleviating distress. And as sociology has now come to be an applied science, one of the great needs of the hour is the spread of information as to approved economic principles and scientific methods. What greater benefit, then, could your organization render to this community than to provide a course of popular lectures upon the practical problems daily met with in charitable work, to be delivered by some student of sociology of recognized position? It may be that this is no new suggestion to many of you. It may

be that already your council has considered the advisability of such educational work. But whether the suggestion be new or not, I know that there is need among the charity workers of this city of some such course of instruction as has been here indicated. It is not enough that the Charity Organization Society be a "clearing house," as it has been so often called, nor that it shall stand as an agency laboring for the prevention of pauperism and poverty. If it would enlist in co-operative work an intelligent and efficient corps of workers, it must needs provide the necessary training. If a course of eight or ten lectures upon the fundamental principles of sociology could be arranged for this winter, I am confident that you would crowd any hall or place of meeting that might be provided, and I am sure the larger work in which you are all interested would be more faithfully and successfully accomplished.

I find that I have spoken about as long as Dr. Slicer gave me permission. I understood my limit was half an hour.

Dr. SLICER : — Half an hour, with an extension.

Mr. HOLMES : I have indicated, as I trust, three practical channels of charitable effort : First, remedial ; second, preventive ; third, educational. No charitable society in these times can afford to ignore any one of the three. Probably the one great lesson that we all of us need to learn in connection with work of this kind is the lesson of patience. It was Theodore Parker, I think, who said : " The trouble is that God is not in a hurry and I am," and that is often the cry of many good men and women interested in charitable work. The difficulty seems to be that the processes by which these problems are to be worked out are slow processes, while we who are in haste to solve them become impatient. It is important, therefore, that, when we have given our best energies to the accomplishment of our work, when we have pushed vigorously and unflinchingly forward in the channels already indicated, we should fortify ourselves with such measure of patience as may be at our command and wait calmly, but hopefully withal, for the consummation of the end we so devoutly desire.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's statement to the trustees of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year beginning October 1, 1893, and ending September 30, 1894.

### FITCH INCOME.

*Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Fitch Trust :*

#### BALANCE.

To credit, October 1, 1893..... \$ 22 44

#### RECEIPTS.

Interest .....	\$ 13.50		
Gross rents Fitch Institute.....	4,846.62		
Gross rents inalienable property.....	8,217.69		
Gross rents 304 Michigan Street.....	300.00		
Transferred from Provident Dispensary..	115.00	\$13,515.25	\$13,515.25

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REAL ESTATE.

Taxes and assessments .....	\$1,849.85	
Repairs and improvements.....	509.38	
Insurance premiums .... ..	233.95	
Water rates.....	50.67	\$2,643 85

*Cost of Maintaining the Fitch Institute :*

Salary of engineer and janitor.....	\$600 00		
Extra labor and janitor's supplies.....	257.90		
Fuel....	992.31		
Gas.....	155.60		
Repairs .....	334.05		
Insurance premiums..	334.73		
Incidentals.....	23.35		
Water rates.....	94.30	\$2,792.24	\$5,436.09
Net income.....			\$8,079.16

## DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME.

Interest on notes and mortgage.....	\$1,141.46	
Administration of Trust.....	2,074.96	
Fitch Crèche Fund .....	500.00	
Maintenance Accident Hospital .....	4,441.14	
Transferred to General Fund in repayment of advances in previous year..	1,550.00	\$9,707.56
Deficit .....		\$1,628.40

## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses of the Society :*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1893.....	\$ 122.14	
Contributions and membership fees.....	5,862.57	
From Charity Ball.....	2,878.25	
Dividends and interest.....	193.06	
Collections on account of meals and lodgings.....	175.52	
Sale of record blanks.....	24.41	
Received on account of Provident Wood Yard.....	47.70	
Cash shown over .....	70.12	
Transferred from Fitch Income in repayment of advances in previous year.....	1,550.00	\$10,923.77
Less transferred to Fitch Crèche Fund on account Charity Ball.....		1,000.00
		\$9,923 77



## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent.....	\$ 445.00	
Salaries....	6,551.05	
Stationery, postage and printing .....	748.89	
Gas and fuel.....	120.63	
Incidentals, telephone, car fare, etc.....	1,093.95	\$8,959.52
Balance available .....		<u>\$964.25</u>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1894.....	\$ 28.23	
From patients .....	104.91	\$133.14

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Apparatus.....	\$ 3.22	
Gas .....	4.56	
Sundries .....	10.36	
Transferred to Fitch Income.....	115.00	<u>\$133.14</u>

(NOTE.—A bill of \$78.18 for drugs furnished the Dispensary during the past year is unpaid.)

## FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

## RECEIPTS.

From patients.....	\$2,440.40	
Appropriation from Fitch Income.....	4 441.14	\$6,881.54

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$1,882.16	
Board of staff and patients.....	1,559.34	
Instruments and appliances.....	505.19	
Drugs .....	432.77	
Furnishings .....	353.90	
Stable, repairs to ambulance, horseshoeing, harness, feed, etc.....	812.97	
Laundry .....	927.24	
Gas.....	91.19	
Sundries .....	316.78	<u>\$6,881.54</u>

## FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements for Running Expenses :*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1893.....	\$ 19.86	
Contributions.....	1,048.90	
Children's fees.....	348.11	
From Charity Ball.....	1,000.00	
Doll's Party .....	509.28	
Concert.....	12.25	
Transferred from Fitch Income.....	500.00	<u>\$3,438.40</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of matron and servants.....	\$1,674.45	
Supplies for table.....	893.57	
Clothing and furniture..	254.91	
Gas and fuel.....	235.25	
Incidentals.....	313.07	\$3,371.25
Balance available.....		<u>\$67.15</u>

## GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

*Receipts and Disbursements on account of aiding the needy by gifts or loans when other assistance cannot be obtained :*

## RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions.....	\$5,277.00	
Interest.....	20.39	
Loans repaid.....	1,026.19	\$6,323.58

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants.....	\$ 827.04	
Loans.....	3,263.63	\$4,095 67
Balance available.....		<u>\$2 227.91</u>

## PENNY SAVINGS FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance, October 1, 1893..	\$36.33
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## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for stationery.....	3.12
Balance available.....	<u>\$32.21</u>

## INVENTORY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

## REAL ESTATE.

Southwestern corner of Swan and Michigan streets, 112½ feet on Swan Street and 150 feet on Michigan Street. Value .....	\$ 33,750.00
West side of Michigan Street, 150 feet south of Swan Street, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep. Value.....	12,000.00
Fitch Crèche Building. Value.....	4,000.00
Fitch Institute and Hall (cost to date) .....	142,541.35
Northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, 112 feet front by 173 feet deep, with a piece 25 feet by 50 feet in the rear. Assessed valuation, with improvements.....	74,800.00
Purchased from Mary Jane and Pascal P. Pratt, executors, 12½ by 98 feet, in the rear and to the west of a portion of the Society's land on Michigan Street, cost.....	508.85
Purchased from Jewett M. Richmond, property on the west side of Michigan Street, 25 by 62 feet, adjoining the land secondly above described, cost.....	4,956.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Five shares of National Lead Company's stock, nominal value \$500, cost	\$ 375.62
Cash on hand and in banks .....	1,213.12
Owing from various sources.....	246.12
Second mortgage made by Catherine Semensky .....	150.00
Furniture in No. 10 Court Street.....	120.00
Furniture in No. 1, Fitch Institute .....	75.00
Furniture in the office of the Secretary and Treasurer.....	250.00
Furniture in the Fitch Crèche ..	1,000.00
Furniture in the office, 581 Niagara Street.....	75.00
Furniture and appliances, Fitch Accident Hospital... ..	1,800.00
Dispensary appliances and stock of drugs .....	150.00
Total assets.....	<u>\$278,011.65</u>

## LIABILITIES.

A bond secured by a mortgage on the property fifthly above described, to Jewett M. Richmond.....	\$4,800.00
A promissory note, discounted at the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, endorsed by Edwin T. Evans, E. Carleton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John H. Cowing, Thomas Cary, T. Guilford Smith, Edward Bennett, Ansley Wilcox, Sheldon T. Vie'e, and George P. Sawyer, on which there is due.....	11,000.00
A promissory note to Howard Iron Works.....	700.00
	<u>\$16,500.00</u>

## INSURANCE.

On Fitch Institute and Hall .....	\$66,000.00
On rents of Fitch Hall.....	2,000.00
On Fitch Block rents .....	8,860.00
On Fitch Institute boilers .....	5,000.00
On Fitch Crèche building.....	4,500.00
On Fitch Crèche furniture.....	1,000.00
On inalienable property; Fitch block, etc.....	29,500.00
On No. 304 Michigan Street.....	1,000.00
On ambulance, horses, etc.....	1,750.00
Total insurance .....	<u>\$119,610.00</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

Inalienable property.....	\$272,556.79	Charity Organization Society,	\$259,848.53
Personal property .....	3,470.00	Bills payable.....	16,500.00
Income fund.....	375.62	General Fund.....	964.25
Suspense account.....	246.12	Crèche Fund .....	67.15
Bills receivable ... ..	150.00	Grant and Loan Fund.....	2,227.91
Fitch income.....	1,628.40	Penny Savings Fund .....	32.21
Cash.....	1,213.12		<u>\$279,640.05</u>
	<u>\$279,640.05</u>		

FREDERIC ALMY,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report, together with the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct.

JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
THOMAS CARY.

BUFFALO, November 27, 1894.

### STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1894, AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1893.

	1894.	1893.
New cases investigated.....	2,833	646
Recurrent cases investigated.....	2,059	927
Investigations made for Citizens' Employment Bureau and personal applications for work,*..	4,769	....
Total number of investigations.....	9,661	1,573
Number of visits made by agent in making foregoing investigations	18,778	5,409
Number of reports sent out.....	1,469	249

TABLE NO. I.

Showing at whose requests or for what reasons the foregoing investigations were made.

	1894.	1893.
Requests of private individuals.....	330	48
Requests of co-operating societies.....	171	13
Police census.....	218	....
On personal application.....	1,292	151
Because receiving official relief.....	2,881	1,361
Foreign C. O. S.....	10	22
Total .....	4,902	1,595

### STATISTICS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 2.

Decisions of District Committees.	1894.	1893.
Should have continuous relief (not indoor)...	28	69
Should have temporary relief (not indoor).....	866	239
Needing work rather than relief.....	1,402	192
Should have indoor relief.....	16	9
Should have transportation from the city.....	14	6
Should have visitation and advice only.....	44	8
Should be disciplined.....	16	4
Not requiring relief.....	427	119
Permission granted to place child in the Fitch Crèche.....	20	....
Total... ..	2,833	646

\*Owing to the stress of work and need of promptness, applications for work were not considered by the District Committees. If the investigation showed the applicant to be needy a ticket for work was at once granted by the agent. The investigations thus made were recorded on a card and filed. The 4,892 investigations were cases for relief and were treated by the District Committees.



TABLE NO. 3.

Marital state of cases investigated.	1894.	1893.
Married couples.....	2,350	437
Widows.....	294	108
Deserted wives.....	109	74
Single women.....	19	7
Deserted husbands or widowers.....	42	10
Single men.....	10	10
Orphaned or abandoned children.....	2	...
Divorced or separated (legally).....	4	....
Separated (not legally).....	3	10
Total.....	2,833	646

TABLE NO. 4.

Chief cause of need.		
No male support.....	155	111
Large family.....	19	1
Poorly paid employment.....	5	2
Lack of employment.....	1,648	193
Insufficient employment.....	143	26
Insanity of bread winner.....	3	3
Imprisonment of bread winner.....	27	12
Physical defects.....	7	3
Accident.....	72	24
Sickness.....	244	111
Nature and location of abode.....	1	....
Neglect by relatives.....	1	....
Abandonment of children by parents.....	1	....
Intemperance.....	27	15
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	7	6
Old age.....	45	18
Cause unknown.....	1	2
Not requiring relief.....	427	119
	2,833	646

TABLE NO. 5.

Total number in family.....	13,029	2,685
Number of bread winners in family.....	3,834	727
Number of rooms occupied by family.....	7,393	1,529

TABLE NO. 6.

Number and ages in family.		
Under 14.....	6,275	1,394
14 to 20.....	1,094	174
20 to 40.....	3,785	789

	1894.	1893.
40 to 55.....	1,372	212
55 to 70.....	373	82
Over 70.....	104	33

TABLE NO. 7.

## Nativity of heads of families investigated.

United States, white.....	767½	173½
United States, colored.....	47	11
British-American, white.....	101½	47½
British-American, colored.....	7	4
Dutch.....	14½	....
English.....	110½	37
French and Belgian.....	23	2
German.....	647	127
Italian.....	131½	16½
Irish.....	229½	52½
Polish and Russian.....	630	153½
Scandinavian.....	7	6
Scotch and Welsh.....	28	6
Spanish and Portuguese.....	1	1
Swiss.....	12½	2
Other countries.....	75½	6½
	2,833	646

TABLE NO. 8.

## Education of heads of families.

Can read and write....	2,278½	509½
Can read, not write.....	19½	7
Cannot read or write.....	535	129½
	2,833	646

## STATISTICS OF RECURRENT CASES INVESTIGATED.

TABLE NO. 9.

## Decisions of District Committees on cases during the year.

Should have continuous relief (not indoor).....	324	516
Should have intermittent relief.....	8	2
Should have temporary relief.....	798	185
Needing work rather than relief.....	403	46
Should have indoor relief.....	19	4
Should have transportation from city.....	16	5
Should have visitation and advice only.....	18	5
Should be disciplined.....	13	17
Not requiring relief.....	460	147
	2,059	927

TABLE No. 10.

	1894.	1893.
Number of individuals in 2,059 families.....	9,935	3,595
Number of bread winners in 2,059 families.....	2,638	940

TABLE No. 11.

Results of endeavors pursuant to decisions.

Official relief discontinued.....	320	120
Sent out of city.....	2	2
Sent to Asylums and Homes.....	6	4
C. O. S. Labor Bureau.....	67	78
Grants.....	465	9
Loans.....	326	24
Temporary relief.....	791	26
Situations found.....	17	....

### SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL AID GRANTED BY THE OVERSEER OF THE POOR FROM SEPT. 30, 1893, TO OCT. 1, 1894.

TABLE No. 12.

	DIST. 1.	DIST. 2.	DIST. 3.	DIST. 4.	TOTAL.
Number of old cases receiving aid from the city, Oct. 1, 1893.....	180	349	43	75	647
Of that number there are receiving aid Oct. 1, 1894.....	162	219	23	60	464
Number of recurrent cases that have received aid since Oct. 1, 1893.....	251	277	119	99	746
Of that number there are receiving aid Oct. 1, 1894.....	45	114	37	17	213
Number of new cases that have received aid since Oct. 1, 1893.....	378	782	157	188	1,505
Of that number there are receiving aid Oct. 1, 1894.....	58	215	18	37	328
* Number of city aid cases not investigated....	123	120	2	21	266
Total number who received something from the city at some time during the year.....	932	1,528	321	393	3,164
Of that number there are receiving aid Oct. 1, 1894.....	265 or 28%	548 or 36%	78 or 24%	114 or 29%	1,005 or 32%

Amount spent by the city in out-door relief (groceries, coal, wood, .  
shoes and burials)..... \$ 87,298.24

\* Owing to stress of work many cases that received but one or two orders were not investigated.

TABLE NO. 13.

## Families referred to Co-operating Societies, Churches and Individuals.

Total number referred to churches.....	408
Total number referred to individuals.....	314
Total number referred to societies.....	3,930
Total.....	4,652

## Families referred to societies.

Citizens' Employment Bureau (for work).....	2,200
Courier Relief Supply (for temporary relief).....	1,134
Dollar Relief Society (for sewing).....	143
District Nursing Association.....	128
Trinity Co-operative Aid Society.....	51
Unitarian Aid Society.....	19
Women's Educational and Industrial Union.....	33
Industrial Aid Society, First Presbyterian Church.....	33
St. Vincent de Paul of St. Joseph's Church.....	70
Women's Christian Association.....	15
Working Girls' Club.....	5
Hebrew Board of Charity.....	20
I. O. O. F.....	6
Ladies of Charity of St. Joseph's Church.....	7
Queen City Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....	6
Grand Army Post.....	4
Women's Relief Corps.....	3
Deaconesses Home.....	6
Girls' Friendly Society.....	4
Free Masons.....	1
Relief Society of St. Paul's Church.....	42

## Families referred to churches.

Asbury.....	3
Bethany.....	5
Church of Christ.....	2
Church of the Redeemer.....	6
Church of the Messiah.....	20
Church of the Ascension.....	2
Church of the Good Shepherd.....	1
Church of the Seven Dolors.....	1
Central Presbyterian.....	12
Cedar-street Baptist.....	1
Dearborn-street Baptist.....	8
Delaware-avenue Methodist Episcopal.....	9
Delaware-avenue Baptist.....	3
Emanuel Baptist.....	2



English Evangelical Church of the Lutheran Congregation . . . . .	3
English Evangelical Church of the Holy Trinity . . . . .	12
First German and English Evangelical Lutheran . . . . .	2
Fifth-street Chapel . . . . .	4
First German Evangelical . . . . .	1
Florence Mission . . . . .	5
Grace Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	12
German Evangelical Lutheran St. Andrews . . . . .	1
Glenwood-avenue Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	7
Grace Episcopal . . . . .	9
Grace Universalist . . . . .	5
German Evangelical St. Peters . . . . .	3
German Evangelical St. Lucas . . . . .	3
German United Evangelical St. John's . . . . .	2
Harbor Mission . . . . .	2
Hudson-street Baptist . . . . .	2
Hampshire-street Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	1
Holy Angels . . . . .	4
Immaculate Conception . . . . .	1
Ingersoll Memorial . . . . .	1
Kensington Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	1
Lutheran, Michigan Street . . . . .	1
Lafayette-street Presbyterian . . . . .	10
Maple-street Chapel . . . . .	5
Metcalf-street Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	1
North Presbyterian . . . . .	1
Pilgrim Congregational . . . . .	7
Plymouth-avenue Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	1
Plymouth Congregational . . . . .	3
People's . . . . .	8
Prospect-avenue Baptist . . . . .	28
Riverside Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	7
Richmond-avenue Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	2
Ripley Memorial . . . . .	3
St. Michael's . . . . .	8
St. Mark's, Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	21
St. Ann's . . . . .	6
St. Matthew's . . . . .	3
St. Mary's . . . . .	7
St. Stanislaus . . . . .	4
St. Anthony of Padua . . . . .	2
St. Mary's-on-the-Hill . . . . .	1
St. James' . . . . .	14
St. Bridget's . . . . .	12
St. Louis . . . . .	4
St. Stephen's . . . . .	3
St. Patrick's . . . . .	3

St. Columbkil's.....	2
St. Boniface.....	3
St. Luke's Episcopal.....	2
St. Vincent's.....	3
St. Thomas.....	4
St. Mathias.....	2
St. Peter's (French).....	1
St. John's (Polish Catholic).....	1
St. John the Baptist.....	3
St. Barnabas.....	1
St. Andrew's.....	4
St. Nicholas.....	1
Second United Presbyterian.....	1
Sentinel Methodist Episcopal.....	1
Second German Methodist.....	1
Seneca-street Methodist Episcopal.....	1
St. Matthews German Evangelical.....	1
Westminster.....	33
West-avenue Presbyterian.....	5
Washington-street Baptist.....	14

## LABOR BUREAU.

### DISTRICTS 1, 2, 3.

Number of women registered.....	312
Number of cards for work issued.....	1,797
Number of cards for work returned.....	1,574
Number of cards for work not returned.....	264
Day's work provided..	1,821½
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$1,975.34
Places reported permanent..	409
Places reported temporary.....	1,175
Work reported satisfactory.....	1,565
Work reported unsatisfactory.....	9

We calculate the average earnings of a situation reported to be permanent to be \$18.00 per annum. The amount cannot be given exactly, because we keep no track of the employment after the first report. This would make the earnings at the permanent situations (not including those holding over from the previous year), \$7,362.00, which added to the amount reported, gives a grand total of \$9,337.34.

## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSERY MAIDS.

*To the Committee on Fitch Crèche :*

October 1, 1894.

In our report of 1891, sent in three years ago, we asked, "Is there not among our generous, noble-minded women one who would endow a Crèche with her name, and found a second pillar in that temple of Sweet Charity which, having true helpfulness as its foundation, shall one day encircle our city, and prove itself not only a temple but a bulwark of strength against the corroding influence of that stream of foreign pauperism which is flooding our gates?" The question still remains unanswered.

The House Committee, with Mrs. Crane as Chairman, has wrought a great change in the appearance of the Crèche interior, by stripping off all the paper from the walls, and painting them in oil from the roof to the ground. A generous donation of 600 lbs. of white lead from Mr. Cornell and Mr. Thompson, and subscriptions for repairs from a number of men in the community, enabled us to do the painting, to re-shingle, and to put new shades at all the windows (forty-one in all) with a comparatively small expenditure of Crèche funds. By the advice of Dr. Dewitt Sherman, a solarium was thrown out from the south side of the Nursery on the second floor, with two doors opening out upon it from the Nursery, and the zest with which our babies enjoyed the sun and air, clinging to the wire netting which enclosed the borders of their play-room, or sitting contentedly in the baby jumpers, or sleeping in the hammocks swung there, has been a daily testimony to the good judgment that planned this healthful breathing-space for the little ones. This solarium is a sort of piazza, 14 ft. x 20 ft., having a wooden floor, a strong wire netting running from the floor up a distance of nine feet around the three sides. An adjustable awning allows a complete shade overhead during a hot sun, or is rolled up completely when desired. Having a southern exposure the babies can be allowed out much later in the season than with any other exposure. The solarium is supported by heavy wooden beams, serving as posts from the ground.

The "Committee on Lectures" has been merged in the "Committee on Nursery Maids." Dr. Maude Frye has carried on the entire course of lectures during the year, with most gratifying results. To the text-book already in use, "Hygiene of the Nursery," by Louis Starr, M. D., she adds this year "The Care and Feeding of Children," by L. Emmett Holt, M. D.

The conscientious devotion of Dr. Frye to the work she has undertaken commends itself to all who are cognizant of that work, commanding their grateful appreciation, and highest respect. The course of lectures as given by Dr. Frye, during first six months, and then repeated, was as follows :

- 1st. Physiology and Anatomy.
- 2d. Physiology and Anatomy, continued.
- 3d. A Well Kept Nursery, Cleanliness, Light, etc.
- 4th. Physiology of Digestion.
- 5th. Feeding.
- 6th. Disorders of Digestion.
- 7th. The Skin, and its Influence on Health.
- 8th. Bathing.
- 9th. Clothing.

- 10th. Exercise, Muscular System, Reviewed.
- 11th. Exercise (Continued) for Infant and Nurse Maid.
- 12th. The Child's Nervous System. Rest.
- 13th. Sleep.
- 14th. Nature's Wants.
- 15th. The Eyes, and Ears.
- 16th. The Eyes, and Ears.
- 17th. Common Ailments : Medication.
- 18th. Emergencies.
- 19th. Contagion.
- 20th. The Nursery Maid's Health.

These lectures were given on Wednesday of each week, the matron, Miss Harris, giving a "Quiz" in connection with them on two evenings of the week.

On Tuesday evening of each week, the Maids took a special course under Miss Pomeroy at the Women's Union, in Cooking, Laundry Work and general economy in housekeeping ; extending through the school year. These lectures and lessons were found so beneficial, that the committee has engaged Wednesday evening for the coming year, when a similar course will be given by Miss Buchner, now in charge at the Union.

The lectures given to the Maids at the Women's Union were as follows.

LECTURE 1.—Lemonade, flaxseed lemonade, Irish moss lemonade, lemon whey, apple water.

LECTURE 2.—Barley gruel, cracker gruel, oatmeal gruel, Indian-meal gruel, milk porridge.

LECTURE 3.—Dry toast, water toast, milk toast, French toast, bird's nest on toast.

LECTURE 4.—Oatmeal, apple sauce, Indian meal mush, boiled rice, baked apples, baked lemons.

LECTURE 5.—Meat juice, beef tea, in two ways, clam broth, oyster broth, chicken broth.

LECTURE 6.—Eggnog, tea, cocoa, boiled coffee, steamed coffee, chocolate in two ways.

LECTURE 7.—Irish moss blancmange, arrowroot blancmange, panada, boiled custard, meringue, yellow baked custard, white baked custard.

LECTURE 8.—Broiled steak, broiled scraped beef, raw beef sandwich, broiled oysters.

LECTURE 9.—Soft boiled eggs, hard boiled eggs, poached eggs, omelet.

LECTURE 10.—Lemon jelly, wine jelly, lemon charlotte.

LECTURE 11.—Ice cream, strawberry ice cream, milk sherbet, pine apple sherbet.

LECTURES 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.—Laundry work, temperature of water, proper soaps, washing soda and borax, articles for use, iron holders, boards, etc., proper sorting of clothes, taking out stains, laundried fine white linen, flannels, laundried colored clothes and stockings, raw starching.

LECTURES 17, 18, 19, 20.—Household economy, order of regulating housework, the care of bed-rooms, making beds, sweeping and dusting, ventilating properly, a word about good plumbing, good light, care of hall and stairs, cleaning pine floors and scrubbing, how to clean house, where to begin, and where to finish.

The association of the Fitch Crèche and Training School for Nursery Maids with the Children's Building during the Columbian Exposition brings numberless



inquiries to the Crèche from all sections of the country, especially in regard to the diet of the children.

The fact that we have babies six and seven months old brought into the Crèche, whose mother's boast it is, that "he sits up like a little man at table, and eats his meat and potato like the rest of us," is an incentive to give the diet laid down in the nursery of the Crèche, by the physician in charge, Dr. Dewitt Sherman, for babies up to two years of age, founded on the quality of the milk furnished the institution.

#### GENERAL RULES FOR FEEDING.

Age.	Intervals.	Average Amount, Each Feeding.
First week, . . . . .	2 hours, . . . . .	1 ounce.
One to six weeks, . . . . .	2½ hours, . . . . .	1½ to 2 ounces.
Six to twelve weeks, . . . . .	3 hours, . . . . .	3 to 4 ounces.
At six months, . . . . .	3 hours, . . . . .	6 ounces.
At ten months, . . . . .	3 hours, . . . . .	8 ounces.

All cream and milk to be sterilized.

All water must be boiled before using.

Add the lime-water, milk, sugar, water or barley-water to the sterilized milk and cream just before using.

STANDARD MIXTURE.—Cream, 2 ozs.; milk, 1 oz.; lime-water, 1 oz.; milk, sugar, 1 teaspoonful; water, 4 ozs.; Total, 8 ozs. Amount of this mixture to be used for each age is according to above table.

"The so-called Standard Mixture contains a larger proportion of cream than is ordinarily prescribed, but in our case, using ordinary city cream, that amount is required to bring the mixture up to the proper richness as regards fats, and still at the same time keep the albumenoids down to the proper percentage. The proportion should be regulated in each case, so as to agree as near as possible with the ideal milk for babies, *i. e.* human milk."

Small curds appearing in stools, may use instead of water four ozs., barley-water two ozs., and boiled water two ozs.

At six months of age may add to standard mixture once or twice daily, Mellin's Food, 1 teaspoonful.

At seven months, Mellin's Food, 2 teaspoonfuls once or twice a day.

At nine months, Mellin's Food, 1 tablespoonful once daily, and flour ball, 1 teaspoonful once daily.

At ten months, add flour ball, 1 teaspoonful once daily. Give one feeding daily of beef tea, mutton or chicken broth, 6 ozs., in place of standard mixture.

At twelve months, alternate days through the week :

#### ONE DAY.

7 A. M., standard mixture.  
10.30 A. M., milk mixture, with Mellin's Food, 1 tablespoonful.  
2 P. M., yolk of egg lightly boiled with few stale bread crumbs.  
6 P. M., same as first.  
10 P. M., same as first.

#### NEXT DAY.

7 A. M., standard mixture.  
10.30 A. M. standard mixture, with 1 teaspoonful flour ball.  
2 P. M., beef tea, chicken or mutton broth, 6 oz., with stale bread crumbs.  
6 P. M., same as first.  
10 P. M., same as first.

At 14 months change standard mixture to: Milk, 7 ozs.; lime-water, 1 oz. Continue diet otherwise as at twelve months.

At 16 months give stale bread and butter, mashed white potato with dish gravy. A piece of rare roast beef to suck.

At 22 months: Bread or crackers with milk 8 ozs. A tablespoonful of oatmeal, cracked wheat with milk, and a couple slices buttered bread.

10.30 A. M., bread and butter, milk and soft boiled egg.

2 to 3 P. M., scraped lean beef, mashed white potato moistened with dish gravy, bread and milk and a little rice or farina.

#### RECIPE FOR BEEF TEA.

One pound minced lean beef, one pint cold water, ten dilute hydrochloric acid. Allow to stand two to three hours, with occasional stirring. Then allow to simmer fifteen to twenty minutes, when it will be ready for use.

#### RECIPE FOR WHEY.

Milk, one pint; essence of pepsin (Fairchild's), two teaspoonfuls. Heat milk to point easily borne by mouth. Add pepsin with gentle stirring. Allow to stand till coagulates. Beat with fork till curds are fine, and strain.

DEWITT H. SHERMAN, M. D.

The Committee on Nursery Maids, Mrs. F. F. Williams, chairman, has passed through such experiences as all must undergo, who enter upon this work. Three of the four maids who passed their examinations preparatory to taking their diploma, February 1st, flushed with success, and forgetful of all discipline, left the Crèche without permission, and spent the night with friends away from the building. An impertinent reply was made to the matron's admonition, and when the matter came under the discussion of the committee the subject was referred to the board, where it was decided that in view of such a lapse in discipline and self-control, the diploma should be withheld from the maids for six months, or, until the next class should be graduated, and should only be given to the maids then on condition that a satisfactory report should be given of their work and their character by the person in whose service they should find themselves.

This may seem a harsh discipline, but its effect has been most salutary.

Of this class, the one who might have taken her diploma preferred to stay on at the Crèche and take her diploma with the next class. One went home, and thence found employment in a shop. Two went into service, brought most satisfactory reports to us, and took their diplomas with the class graduated the last of June. The graduating exercises took place at the Women's Union, June 14th, previous to the quarterly meeting of the Conference of Charities, when diplomas were given to the following maids:

Etta Griffiths, Sarah Griffiths, Rose Kanarens, Lucy Craggs, Grace Fellows. The Nursery Maids' Committee have revised the course of cooking lessons, which will be altered for the coming year. Mrs. Burchard has been retained to give the lessons in sewing to the maids, following the system pursued by Miss Pomeroy at the Women's Union.

While we recognize all the faults and all the failings in our Crèche work, we still feel that we are moving forward in it along satisfactory and progressive lines.

Mrs HENRY A. CRANE,  
*Secretary.*

MARIA M. LOVE,  
*Chairman.*

### COMPARATIVE RECORD OF ATTENDANCE.

Months.	Admissions, 1893.	Admissions, 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
October. ....	784	640		144
November.....	714	496		218
December.....	718	367		351
January.....	541	423		118
February.....	522	303		219
March.....	643	575		68
April.....	757	698		59
May.....	714	889	175	
June.....	825	788		37
July.....	683	641		42
August.....	711	569		142
September.....	634	598		36
Total.....	8,246	6,987	175	1,434

Net decrease of admissions in 1894 (for 12 months), over 1893 (for nine months), 1,259.

Daily average of admissions in 1894, 310 days, 22.4.

Daily average of admissions in 1893, 233 days, 25.87.

### LABOR BUREAU AT THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

Number of women registered.....	64
Number of cards for work issued.....	506
“ “ “ “ “ returned.....	477
“ “ “ “ “ not returned.....	29
“ “ days' work provided.....	480 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount of earnings reported.....	\$526.37
Number of places reported permanent.....	135
“ “ “ “ “ temporary.....	333
Work reported satisfactory.....	336
“ “ “ “ “ unsatisfactory.....	20

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL MEETINGS AND CO-OPERATION.

*To the Annual Meeting of the Charity Organization Society.*

The Council of the Society, as at present organized, is the body which directs its work in various directions.

It is composed of members of the Board of Trustees, of duly accredited members of the District Committees, of the other Committees having in charge the Provident Schemes, and of members specially elected. It meets monthly to hear reports and to discuss methods of work.

It is the live center of the Society where the Secretary is brought into touch with the active workers, and all into touch with the great public.

Its work during the past year has been of more than ordinary interest ; its meetings have been well attended and it has proved a very practical body for the direction of useful work. Never in its history has organized charity been put to the test it endured the past winter, and so far as your Committee has been able to learn, nowhere did it better vindicate its right to exist than in our own city of Buffalo.

This was without doubt due to the thorough co-operation secured between all the agencies for the relief of distress.

The meeting of the sixty relieving societies and churches at the Genesee Parlors, December 19, 1893, struck the key note of success which followed the efforts to meet the exigencies of the winter.

Because for sixteen years the believers in organized charity had been urging the advantages of co-operation, the public, who had been considered dead to the question, at last awoke, and was ready to accept the Society's guidance in the emergency.

The Citizens' Committee, which raised and spent \$65,000 in giving employment to men, accepted our investigation of the 6,300 employed.

The Courier Relief Supply, which distributed food, clothes, and furniture to the value of \$21,500, registered with us every grant they made and accepted our investigations.

The Dollar Relief, which provided employment for women, required our report upon all cases relieved.

The 60 relieving societies which voted to co-operate with us, were brought into close relations by means of the systematic work of your Committee.

This list was increased to 71, and embraced the Roman Catholic and Protestant relief societies ; the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and all the churches of considerable size in the city.

The perfect harmony existing is in no way better shown than by a few facts. All through the winter gifts of supplies made to the Charity Organization Society, including a thousand sacks of flour, tens of thousands of loaves of bread, and clothing were distributed to co-operating societies.

A balance of \$1,500 of the Citizens' Committee, too small to give another week's employment to the large number of laborers, was handed over to the Dollar Relief Society to furnish employment to women. While a balance of \$2,000 in the hands of the Courier Relief Supply was paid to the Charity Organization Society for the use of its Grant and Loan Fund.



Truly, co-operation never reached a more perfect development than during the winter of 1893.

We believe this is the beginning of closer relations between all interested in the work of relieving distress and preventing pauperism.

Two practical results of the winter's work have been the establishment by the Westminster and First Presbyterian churches of centers of usefulness by which each will concentrate its work in a special district. The former has made its home on Monroe Street, and the latter on Seneca Street.

This districting of the city, if it embodies the principle of individual friendly visiting, we consider a very important move in the right direction.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE M. GLENNY,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SAVING SCHEMES.

The Committee this year has received the following award as Exhibitor at the Columbian Fair :

"A Bank of this kind inculcates thrift among the very poor, and its collectors obtain access to the homes and have opportunities of offering friendly advice. The Buffalo Bank has an additional and very original feature, its stamps bear the portraits of Buffalo men of note, so that in the hands of a school teacher or intelligent visitor the depositor may learn local history as well as thrift."

The stamps sold and redeemed the first year were \$1,069.64. Stamps redeemed the second year were \$997.50. This to our view shows the result of the year's work in figures, as being sums saved temporarily for specific purposes, many of these redemptions meaning cash deposited in bank at interest.

It is impossible to estimate the actual result of the work, or the motives of the depositors. From the Bank of Genesee, Batavia, where we have a credit of \$326, the following report has been received.

Cash on hand.....	\$177.54	
Stamps.....	148.46	
	<hr/>	\$326.00
Number of depositors .....	164	
Became depositors in the bank.....	13	

From the Central Office, out of 573 depositors, some 186 still have books out. Some draw their money to deposit it in a savings bank, and some to buy clothes. The older ones seem to have an object in saving, the younger ones not.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS CARY,  
*Chairman.*

# STATISTICS OF THE OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

	1894 12 months.	1893 9 months.
Side-walk and house-to-house beggars.....	175	78
Street musicians and peddlers.....	61	100
Cases specially investigated.....	8	19
Applications for meals and lodgings.....	2,526	994
Personal applications.....	1,732	875
Sent with tickets.....	794	119
Personal applications, not worthy.....	719	217
Sent with tickets, not worthy.....	62	11
Number of tickets issued.....	1,745	766
Total number dealt with.....	2,770	1,192
False addresses.....	33	16

## RESULTS.

Warned and counseled, and otherwise dealt with.....	974	374
Arrested.....	8	8
Committed.....	6	6
Loans.....	2	3
Sent out of city.....	21	18
Situations found.....		13
Sent to almshouse.....	1	1
Sent to asylums and homes.....	13	9
Meal and lodging tickets issued.....	1,745	766
Total number dealt with.....	2,770	1,192

## COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

### *To the Council :*

The appended statistical reports show the details of a year of advance in all departments of the Hospital. Some notable changes have been made which may properly be recorded here.

Miss Josephine F. Royan, who was for several years head nurse, is now Superintendent of the Hospital and, under the committee, has full authority in all matters not strictly professional. The housekeeping, purchase of supplies, keeping of accounts, collection of fees, and discipline in the staff are all in her hands. As a result, the amount of fees collected has been materially increased and important savings have been made in various directions.

The efficiency of the Hospital and economy and discipline in its management have been greatly promoted by the addition of a kitchen and dining room. These would have been long since supplied but for the lack of funds for their establishment and for the fear of increasing expenses. The kitchen has been operated since May 1st, and the Committee is able to assure the Society that the cost is less than under the old system. Early in the year the Committee obtained permission from the Trustees to establish the kitchen without expense to the Society, and this has now been done and grateful acknowledgment is made to the contributors.

Members of the Committee furnished several hundred dollars' worth of material, and in addition to this the following contributions were received :

E. L. Hedstrom, \$100; J. J. McWilliams, \$100; S. S. Rogers, \$50; F. D. Locke, \$50; Thos. Hodgson, \$50; F. A. Seabert, \$50; H. L. Taylor, \$10; Eugene C. Roberts, \$15; Chas. Werlin, \$5.

In addition to the cash received, Mr. Bryant B. Glenny gave an entire outfit of cooking utensils and dishes for the dining room and kitchen, Messrs. Edgar B. Jewett and George N. Pierce each gave a handsome oak refrigerator, Mrs. George W. Parkhurst an oak sideboard, Mr. T. Guilford Smith a dining table, Mr. F. A. Seabert two tables, Mrs. F. A. Seabert a large range, The Kellogg Paint Co. a large quantity of paint, Mr. E. L. Cook a porcelain bath tub, Mr. H. P. Chamberlain an 82-gallon boiler and iron pipe, Lee, Holland & Co. two doors, Mr. Hobart Weed a quantity of hardware, Messrs. Hersee & Co. a bedroom set, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mills a bedstead, Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker a desk, Sidney Shepard & Co. three milk cans. A rug for the dining room and a generous supply of table cloths, napkins, towels, sheets and pillow cases were contributed by the following ladies:

Miss Fannie W. Pease, The Needlework Guild, Mrs. Bernard Bartow, Mrs. Thos. Welch, Mrs. George S. Field, Mrs. Edmund Hayes, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Rounds, Miss Mary Lewis, Mrs. E. Granger, Miss Avery, Mrs. Dexter Rumsey, Mrs. T. Guilford Smith, Mrs. Ed. Wheeler, Mrs. Chas. B. Germain.

An additional Operating Room was greatly needed, and has been added through the generosity of Mrs. Gates and Miss Gates, who each gave \$100 for the purpose of making the necessary alterations and of purchasing instruments. A new and approved operating table has been given by Mr. T. Guilford Smith.

The Hospital is never left without the presence of a graduate M. D., and hereafter none but graduates will be received upon the staff, even as internes or ambulance surgeons.

The expenses of the Hospital are about \$4,000 per year more than its receipts, and the growth in its efficiency will tend to increase rather than to diminish this sum. In addition to this, a still further sum for the purchase of instruments would be most welcome. The Hospital is now far better equipped than ever before in its operating facilities and in its enlarged staff.

GEORGE P. SAWYER,

*Chairman Hospital and Dispensary Committee.*

### FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL.

#### STAFF.

John Parmenter, M. D.	.....	<i>Attending Surgeon and Medical Director.</i>
John H. Pryor, M. D.	.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>
Roswell Park, M. D.	.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon.</i>
Edward J. Meyer, M. D.	.....	<i>Assistant Attending Surgeon.</i>
Chauncey P. Smith.	.....	<i>Assistant Attending Physician.</i>
John Chalmers, M. D.	.....	<i>House Surgeon.</i>
Miss Josephine F. Royan	.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
Andrew J. Dick, M. D.,	}	<i>Assistant House Surgeons.</i>
Clifford B. Rowell, M. D.,		
William C. Heussy,		
Edith A. Kimball	.....	<i>Head Nurse.</i>
Annie J. Knott	.....	<i>Assistant Nurse.</i>
Charles Chateau	.....	<i>Night Orderly.</i>

## FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

## STAFF.

DeWitt H. Sherman, M. D.....	<i>Physician in Chief.</i>
Albert T. Lytle, M. D.....	<i>Attending Physician.</i>

## WORK OF THE FITCH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

Number of new patients.....	1,106
Number of treatments given.....	3,086
Number of days opened.....	3 6
Daily average of new cases entered.....	3.4+
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....	3.276

## REPORT OF THE FITCH ACCIDENT HOSPITAL, 1894.

*John Parmenter, M. D., Medical Director:*

SIR,—I am pleased to submit the following report in detail, of the work accomplished by the hospital department of the Charity Organization Society of the city of Buffalo, for the year ending September 30, 1894.

The report shows a considerable increase in the number of cases treated, over the previous year.

Respectfully,

JOHN CHALMERS, M. D.,  
*House Surgeon.*

## CLASSIFICATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Total ambulance calls.....	796
(b) Removed to hospitals.....	134
(c) Removed to residence.....	62
(d) Refused to be removed in ambulance.....	63
(e) Called but received no case.....	55
(f) Dead upon arrival.....	15
(g) Died in ambulance.....	2
(h) Fire calls.....	6
(i) Brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	459
Total.....	796
Total patients brought to Fitch Hospital not in ambulance.....	1,481
Total patients brought to Fitch Hospital in ambulance.....	459
Total cases transported in ambulance, not brought to Fitch Hospital.....	196
Total cases cared for by Fitch Hospital and ambulance.....	2,136

## CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total cases.....	1,963
Transferred to hospitals.....	64
Transferred to residence.....	37
Discharged, recovered.....	1,745
Discharged, improved.....	8
Passed out of notice.....	16



Still under treatment .....	42
Died .....	26
Brought over from last report .....	23
Discharged, recovered (from last report) .....	21
Total cases treated during the year .....	1,963

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred, Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Arsenic poisoning .....	5	3			2	
Belladonna poisoning .....	1			1		
Chloroform poisoning .....	1	1				
Opium poisoning .....	7	4			3	
Camphor poisoning .....	1	1				
Nicotine poisoning .....	1	1				
Ergot poisoning .....	2	2				
Iodine poisoning .....	2	2				
Strychnine poisoning .....	1				1	
Alcoholism .....	36	2	14	20		
Angina Pectoris .....	7		4	3		
Dysentery .....	6			6		
Epilepsy .....	29			29		
Gastro-Enteritis .....	19			19		
Hysteria .....	4			4		
Insolation .....	4	3			1	
Pulmonary Hemorrhage .....	7			7		
Uremic Convulsions .....	1	1				

## GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Wound of arm .....	3	3				
“ “ hand .....	12	10		2		
“ “ face .....	1	1				
“ “ skull (fracture) .....	3	3				
“ “ scalp .....	6	6				
“ “ thorax .....	8	7			1	
“ “ abdomen .....	5	3			2	
“ “ hip .....	7	5		2		

## INJURIES TO HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

Compound fracture of skull .....	21	17			4	
Simple fracture of skull .....	6	6				
Simple fracture of base of skull .....	3			1	2	
Concussion of brain .....	14	9		5		
Fracture of nasal bones .....	12	12				
Fracture of inferior maxillary .....	3	2		1		
Compound fracture of inferior maxillary .....	4			4		
Compound fracture of nasal bones .....	10	10				
Fracture of malar bone .....	1					
Incised wound of larynx .....	4			4		
Wounds of face .....	252	210		42		
Wounds of scalp .....	256	230		26		

## INJURIES OF CHEST AND BACK.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred, Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of clavicle.....	11	8	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ ribs.....	57	40	.....	17	.....	.....
“ “ scapula.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....
“ “ vertebrae.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dislocation of clavicle.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ vertebrae.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of back.....	40	32	.....	8	.....	.....
Sprain of back.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....
Wounds of chest.....	22	19	.....	2	.....	1

## INJURIES OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

Fracture of pelvis.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Contusion of abdomen.....	9	8	.....	1	.....	.....
Stab wound of abdomen.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

## INJURIES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

Fracture of humerus.....	22	17	.....	5	.....	.....
“ “ forearm.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ radius.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ ulna.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ colles.....	18	15	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ finger.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compound fracture of arm.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ “ forearm.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ hand.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ finger.....	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ thumb.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-clavicular dislocation of shoulder...	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-glenoid “ “ “.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-coracoid “ “ “.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocation of radius.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ finger.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ thumb.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprain of shoulder.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ elbow.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ wrist.....	64	58	.....	6	.....	.....
Wound of arm.....	64	54	3	7	.....	.....
“ “ forearm.....	30	27	.....	3	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	451	403	13	35	.....	.....
Contusion of arm.....	25	17	.....	8	.....	.....
“ “ hand.....	17	16	.....	1	.....	.....
Ankylosis of shoulder.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ “ elbow.....	5	1	1	3	.....	.....

## INJURIES OF LOWER EXTREMITIES.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred, Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Fracture of thigh.....	12	1	.....	11	.....	.....
"    "    leg.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Compound fracture of thigh.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	3
"    "    "    leg.....	21	8	.....	11	.....	.....
"    "    "    foot.....	12	9	.....	3	.....	.....
"    "    "    toes.....	17	14	.....	3	.....	.....
Fracture of patella.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
"    "    tibia.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Pott's fracture.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Compound dislocation of ankle.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wounds of thigh.....	16	15	.....	1	.....	.....
"    "    leg.....	77	68	2	7	.....	.....
"    "    foot.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprain of hip.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
"    "    knee.....	19	10	.....	9	.....	.....
"    "    ankle.....	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of hip.....	20	16	.....	4	.....	.....
"    "    thigh.....	30	24	.....	6	.....	.....
"    "    foot.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....

## OPERATIONS.

Amputation of arm.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
"    "    forearm.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
"    "    hand.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
"    "    thumb.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....
"    "    fingers.....	91	91	.....	.....	.....
"    "    hip.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
"    "    thigh.....	6	2	.....	4	.....
"    "    leg.....	7	3	.....	4	.....
"    "    toes.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Fracture (reduction of).....	337	337	.....	.....	.....
Dislocation (reduction of).....	54	54	.....	.....	.....
Trephining skull.....	18	16	.....	.....	2
Laparotomy.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Wiring jaw.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds sutured.....	1325	1238	.....	87	.....
Incisions for abscesses.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
"    "    felons.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
"    "    foreign bodies.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....
"    "    haematoma.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Removal of tumors.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....
"    "    glands.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Plugging posterior nares.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Tracheotomy.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Removal of diseased bone.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Rib resection.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

## GENERAL INJURIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

	Number.	Recovered.	Improved.	Transferred, Improved.	DIED.	
					Direct Cause.	Indirect Cause.
Shock.....	4	4				
Burns and scalds....	96	86	1	7	2	
Retention of urine....	21	17		4		
Internal hemorrhage....	6				2	
Pulmonary hemorrhage....	3			3		
Epistaxis (traumatic)....	16	16				
Foreign bodies in eye....	36	26		10		
"    "    " ear.....	7	7				
"    "    " foot.....	15	15				
"    "    " nose.....	3	2		1		
"    "    " hand.....	9	9				
Hernia.....	8			8		
Tubercular bone disease....	6			6		
Abscesses.....	65	62				
Felons.....	19	19				
Cellulitis of hand.....	111	101	10			
"    " arm.....	4	4				
"    " foot.....	16	15	1			
"    " face.....	6	4	2			
Synovitis.....	3	2	1			
Ulcers.....	46	14	5	27		
Ingrowing nails.....	9	8	1			
Enlarged glands.....	8	8				
Tumors of scalp.....	10	10				
"    " hand.....	7	7				
"    " rectum.....	1	1				
Hydrocele.....	5			5		
Carbuncle.....	3	3				
Rupture of urethra.....	2			2		
Ischio-rectal abscess....	1	1				
Lymphangitis.....	1			1		
Rupture of bladder.....	1			1		
Division of frænum lingæ..	4	4				
Neuritis.....	5			5		
Otitis media.....	2	1		1		
Mastitis.....	3	3				
Orchitis.....	5			5		
Cleft palate.....	1			1		
Frozen ears.....	4	4				
Teeth extracted.....	31	31				



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

---

At a recent meeting of your committee the preparation of an annual report was referred to a sub-committee of three, including Mr. William A. Douglas, Williams Lansing and the chairman of the committee.

Each member of the sub-committee accepted a portion of the work and submitted the result to be incorporated in the following general report :

In the summer of 1892, when an epidemic of cholera was threatening, your committee was led to make an examination of the tenement and lodging houses of the city of Buffalo, especially with a view to their sanitary condition, as coming immediately within the scope of the committee's work. In making such examination it was thought desirable to ascertain other facts relating to this class of habitation, bearing more or less directly upon their sanitation, and thus acquire information which might be useful and necessary to an accurate understanding of the subject. Through the agents of the C. O. S. a large body of statistics was gathered as to the number of tenement and lodging houses, the number of their occupants, their geographical location, sanitary condition, etc., which were embodied in a report made to your society in the autumn of 1892.

This report showed the evils peculiar to the tenement house to have already reached surprising proportions in this city, and it was felt by this society that something should be done immediately to rectify and regulate the abuses already existing, and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

Naturally, these matters came under the care of the Board of Health and upon examining the charter to see what powers were there given to it, we found them ample, broad and far reaching, but needing to be supplemented by proper ordinances to make them specific and effective. Your committee thereupon undertook the draughting of a set of ordinances which should adequately regulate and control the erecting, maintenance and control of tenement and lodging houses in this city. Much of the winter of 1892 and 1893 was spent upon the matter, we having the aid and advice of architects, builders and sanitary experts, using as our models similar laws made in Boston and New York, and adopting them to the somewhat different conditions here. They were then presented to the Common Council, and after much labor on the part of the committee in attending upon meetings of the Council, in giving hearings to interested parties and in influencing public sentiment, the ordinances, late in the spring of 1893, were adopted by both branches of the Municipal Legislature, signed by the mayor and became sections 121 to 150, inclusive, of the ordinances of the city of Buffalo, and have been in force ever since.

These ordinances after defining the words tenement and lodging house, regulate their construction as to amount of ground occupied, disposition of courts for air and light, size of rooms in proportion to number of occupants : provide for lights, gongs, and janitors in certain cases, and for penalties for violation of the ordinances, applicable to the owners, agents of owners, lessees and occupants, and further give the Board of Health power to vacate premises in case they become unfit or unsafe for human habitation. It is also provided "that every owner or lessee of a tenement or lodging house, and every person having control of a tenement or lodging house shall

on or before May 15, 1893, and in the month of May in each year thereafter, file in the office of the Department of Health a certificate stating his name and address and also, if he shall not be a permanent resident of the city, and name and address of his resident agent for the management of said tenement or lodging house, and also containing a description of the property by street-number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department to easily find the same, and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, the number of persons occupying each apartment, and the trades and occupations carried on therein, and the said facts shall be recorded in the office of the Department of Health. He shall also file with the said certificate a plan or diagram of the flat, and of each floor of the building showing all dimensions, and also showing all doors, windows, closets, water-closets, privies, staircases and means of exit, and shall file such plan or diagram annually, unless his annual certificate shall state that no changes have been made affecting the previous plan or diagram."

These provisions were designed to give to the Board of Health complete and full information of the existence and condition from year to year of all tenement and lodging houses, and to furnish for it and the general public, a simple and easy method of ascertaining their condition, thus affording a basis for correcting any abuses which might be shown to exist. To see that the ordinances were complied with, an Inspector of Tenement and Lodging Houses was provided.

In addition to occasional inspections made during the year the committee has recently made a cursory examination of tenements in different sections of the city, and a thorough inspection of those located in the Tenement House District. Our visits were made during the day and night in company with the Tenement House Inspector of the Health Department, and on one occasion we accompanied the Health Commissioner, and Chief and Assistant Chief of the Fire Department. The distinct Tenement House District of this city is bounded by Erie Street, Main Street, the Erie Canal, and the Terrace, and most of the tenements are located in the so-called infected region. This district contains the largest tenements, and displays the worst results of a tenement house evil. The object was to learn the present condition and note the evidences of improvement where it has been most needed.

In a general way it must be said that a few of the tenements in this district are somewhat improved; that the tenements which were in bad sanitary condition one year ago are only slightly improved or unchanged; and that many instances were found of glaring violation of the rules and ordinances of the Board of Health.

In describing the present condition somewhat in detail it will promote brevity to refer to some of the more important abuses which may be corrected under the Tenement House Ordinances. The extent of overcrowding was determined largely by observation during the night, when the members of a family and the lodgers could be found at home, and the number sleeping in an apartment actually seen. This was rendered necessary by the fact that some of the occupants, and, perhaps, a few of the landlords are inclined to avoid the truth when answering inquiries as to the number occupying a room. While overcrowding still exists in places it is difficult at times to prevent, and the reform in this direction is marked and praiseworthy. The tendency to partition off sleeping apartments by frame walls not extending to the ceiling, and thus diminishing and dividing the space of the living room should be discouraged. In many instances it becomes a violation of the ordinances.

Thus far the Boarding Tenements, which are a source of evil in the large cities, have not increased here, and the practice has ceased in one tenement where it prevailed last year. With few exceptions it was found that each occupant was receiving the 600 cubic feet of air to which he is entitled by the municipality, but in many cases there was no provision for ventilation, and the inclination to admit fresh air into the rooms very rare. During the winter months, especially, the rooms are never aired except by the opening and shutting of the hall door, and when it is remembered that the sleeping room is the living room, in which all domestic work, including cooking, is done, the air must, of necessity, be very foul at times. The ordinances do not exact 600 cubic feet of pure air for each occupant, nor provide that the supply of air shall be changed occasionally, and consequently, time, better buildings, the eradication of imported customs, and education, must be the remedial agencies. Some dark rooms which do not communicate with the external air are still occupied. They should be abolished. The lack of proper light and ventilation in several tenements is due to the fact that the buildings were originally intended for other purposes, and have been altered by putting up interior partitions to accommodate as many as possible; the original windows were not large or numerous enough to light the rooms as now partitioned off. There is, however, a group of tenements in the vicinity of Canal Street erected before the ordinances were enacted, in each of which the enclosed space is partitioned off by pine boards, without any attempt at supplying proper light or ventilation.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the premises, the flagrant water-closet nuisance continues. While the number has been increased in a few tenements in compliance with the ordinances, the majority of them are inadequately supplied. In some of the larger tenements none of the closets are fit for use. They are surrounded with filth and too vile to approach, unclean or out of repair. The plumbing fixtures are usually set on a wooden floor and when the occupants abuse them a nuisance is created by soiling and saturating the floors, walls and ceilings below, making it nearly impossible to clean or purify the buildings except by fire. Lack of care or attention to the plumbing or surroundings was observed with hardly an exception. No attempt seemed to be made to keep even the water-closet floors clean of excreta, sometimes a shovel was the only implement employed.

In almost every case that came to our notice the condition of the water-closets and plumbing fixtures was very bad, largely owing to the lack of supervision and care.

Another source of danger and uncleanness was that the floors were in a very bad condition, worn out, full of cracks and holes, so that when the tenants of the upper floors wash their clothing, or scrub the floors, the water runs through the ceilings to the floors below, making it impossible to keep the ceilings of the rooms clean. In sweeping the floors a great amount of organic matter must be swept through the holes and cracks into the space between the floors and the ceilings. When this is moistened by the waste water from washing or scrubbing it produces a decidedly unpleasant combination.

Incombustible receptacles for ashes and accommodations for the reception of garbage to promote safety and cleanliness were conspicuous by their absence. Two basements on Canal Street are occupied as places of prostitution in violation of Chapter 25, Section 120. The ordinances require that ceilings and walls should be whitewashed



twice a year. No evidence of compliance with the ordinances in this particular could be found in this locality. In the older tenements the provision has never been enforced.

The very important requirement relating to the employment of a janitor is a dead letter so far as any benefit is concerned. The tenements which were properly conducted and clean before, remain so now, but the worst ones display the same flagrant lack of management and supervision. Night lights and gongs, provided as a protection against loss of life in case of fire, were not discovered in a single instance, and some of the most wretched fire traps had no fire escapes.

The lodging houses were, with one exception, clean and sanitary. The lodgers, as a rule, are allowed sufficient air space, but arrangements should be made for better ventilation. The constant addition of blocks of rooms with half-way partitions are apt to become a cause for complaint and legal interference. Some of the most offensive holes used for that purpose have been abolished. One new lodging house, The Albany, has been opened since the last report was presented, and is a model in many ways. In other instances, the feature which attracted immediate attention was the complete absence of any provision for escape in case of fire. No more perfect fire traps could be imagined than three of the Lodging Houses visited, and escape would have been impossible for a large percentage of the lodgers. A reinspection of the larger Tenements and Lodging Houses with the Health Commissioner and the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Fire Department resulted in the issuing of orders to provide fire escapes as recommended by the Chief of the Fire Department. The directions have been followed by their erection in most instances, but the effect will be partial only unless proper methods are employed to supply lights and means of awakening the large number of sleeping lodgers, and a direct passageway to the fire escapes, which must not be closed, locked or obstructed. Fire in a Tenement Lodging House is almost certainly followed by a loss of life, suffering or destitution, and thus far sufficient attention has not been devoted to securing adequate protection to inmates by the proper authorities. In New York dreadful examples have been so numerous that the recent Tenement House Commission has considered the danger a matter for legislation. The following notes taken during inspection will give a more detailed and exact account of the condition of a few tenements in the infected district :

#### 25 to 41 Commercial Street.

CELLAR.—Occupied by abandoned negro woman. Unfit entirely for occupancy.

PLASTER, ETC.—Plaster off in many places. Roof leaks badly ; walls and ceilings saturated ; walls damp, mouldy and filthy.

PLUMBING.—One privy vault opens from outside, although inside of building. One of the closets inside of building has no flush whatever. Only water connection is waste from a sink which runs into trap of closet. Sink faucet does not shut off,

Another closet in third floor is elevated about three feet, leaving a hollow space beneath it, which is filled with dirt and excreta through holes in the floor ; this leaks through, saturating the wall of tenement room adjoining closet.

STEPS.—Outside steps very dangerous.

Since the report was written, the building is being overhauled, new closets, sinks and water supply being put in the tenement house end, and fire escapes being erected.



## 22-24 State Street.

STAIRS.—Badly worn ; very dangerous.

HALLS.— Condition bad ; dangerous fire risk from the fire wood piled in halls by tenants. Halls very dark, not ventilated ; unwholesome. Only one exit, and no fire escapes.

LIGHT.— In some rooms windows are entirely too small. These rooms not properly lighted or ventilated.

WATER-CLOSETS.— Condition filthy. One closet, an automatic flush, which flushes only when the seat is held down, has lost the wooden rim and projecting from the iron frame work of seat are spikes about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch long, consequently the seat is not used, and closet is not properly flushed. The floors, walls and woodwork around closets are saturated and extremely offensive.

FLOORS.— Condition bad.

WHITEWASH — No evidence of any attempt at compliance with the ordinances.

WATER-CLOSETS.— There are 14 families in this building, with one water-closet, where the ordinances call for five.

## 39-41 Evans Street.

CLOSETS AND SINKS.— In disgraceful condition. The fixtures are near the wall and owing to the depression of floors the liquid filth and spilled water runs away from the fixtures ; holes are bored in the floors to let it run through. There is a constant dropping of semi-liquid filth from floor to floor, saturating the floors, ceiling and joists.

LIGHT.— Some of the rooms have windows entirely inadequate to either light or ventilate them properly.

WHITEWASH, ETC.— No apparent attempt to whitewash or in any way clean or better the condition of the building.

NUMBER OF CLOSETS.— There are now twelve families, one vacant room. Ordinances call for five water-closets ; there are two.

ROOF.— Roof leaks badly, there is one conductor in center of building, which is stopped up and leaky. Water from roof runs through from floor to floor.

One room much overcrowded.

## 12, etc., LeCouteulx.

CLOSETS.—Filthy, floors saturated, excreta all over floors. The closets are in a room on first floor with entrance from street and from court. The court is in very bad condition, well drained but paved with rough cobble stone paving.

The court drains are filthy and the source of offensive exhalations.

The closet floors are covered with ice ; the sink is one mass of ice.

The ice on the floors is full of foecal matter—the closets are filthy and unfit for human use.

The sink which is apparently the only water supply for the building, is in the room with the closets, so that any person drawing water must walk through the semi-liquid filth which covers the floors. It is impossible to imagine a case where "exhalations, offensive or prejudicial to life or health" can more clearly be proven.

**Revere Block, 143, etc., Canal Street.**

WALLS.—Very dirty. Have not in many cases been whitewashed in years.

GARBAGE AND ASHES.—Wooden receptacles for same in common hallways.

FLOORS.—In most rooms, in very bad condition. Worn out, rough and full of holes. In many places have been patched with tin. Water used for scrubbing drops through floors to rooms below.

JANITOR.—No apparent supervision of janitorship. Condition of halls and closets varies at different visits — from fair to very bad.

OUTSIDE DOORS.—There are no outside doors at entrance to hallway.

LODGING HOUSE.—Sink for washing has tin waste pipe which empties on cellar bottom. Water-closet in lodging house with no outside light. Whatever ventilation there may be is into lodging room. The water-closet floor and woodwork saturated and offensive.

CELLAR.—No cement floor. Condition filthy. No light. Windows and doors boarded up.

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**13 Commercial Street—Corner Water Street.**

A commercial building, warehouse or similar building, altered for tenement house uses. A building primarily unsuited for such a purpose.

LIGHT.—Some bedrooms dark ; windows in some rooms entirely too small.

FLOORS.—Very bad condition ; rough and full of holes ; saturated and leaking around closets and sinks.

STAIRS.—One stairway like a ladder, very steep. Has no rail around opening at top, making the stairway a source of great danger. On other stairs rails are dangerous.

PLUMBING.—One water-closet made of tin, with tin waste pipe ; no traps to be seen under any fixtures. Plumbing in very bad condition.

HALLS.—Dirty. Filled with tenants' fire wood. Fire risk very great. Halls winding, irregular and means of exit very bad. No fire escapes. In its present condition the building is entirely unfit for human occupancy.

A portion of this building is being abandoned ; new water-closets being put in.

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It will be seen that the nuisances are of the same character as those described in the last report, and that the same causes prevail which promote tenement house evils.

Last Saturday the Sub-Committee again visited the places specially described, and found that three of the worst ones mentioned remained unchanged ; while others were undergoing repairs.

The Health Commissioner and Tenement House Inspector are thoroughly informed of their condition, and the latter has, in all cases, reported existing nuisances and recommendation for their removal. We are informed that notices have been sent to owners, where flagrant violations exist, to appear and state cause why the building should not be vacated. Some have attempted to obey the regulation, while the owners of the three referred to have done nothing to improve disgraceful surroundings. In view of the fact that the present condition of a number of tenements is most unsatisfactory, we are led to consider what has been done in the way of enforcing ordinances which were intended to check and remedy a great municipal evil. In this

direction we find much to be desired. Your committee has felt that one of the most important sections of these ordinances was that relating to registration and the filing of plans and diagrams with the Department of Health; without this information the law cannot be effectively enforced. We find that there are recorded in the office of the Department of Health 332 habitations as being tenement and lodging houses in this city, and it is believed that there are many more of which no record exists as, in case they are not reported, they are known only as found by the Inspector. Of the total number of such houses so standing upon the records of the Board of Health, certificates and plans of only 180 are on file, covering the period since May 15, 1893, although blank certificates are mailed every year to the owners or lessees. Of these 156 have been approved; the balance are still at the date of this report under consideration. Some of the worst houses in the city are still unregistered, and some certificates have been filed only recently; 35 since the 1st of December, 1894. On December 1st the Board of Health reported a list of eleven delinquents to the corporation counsel for prosecution, and on December 28th a further list of 39. That officer thereupon addressed a letter to each of the offenders, warning them to comply with section 123 of the ordinances, and, as a result, 35 plans have been filed at the date of this report; the balance are still delinquent. The Board in 1893 served eight vacation orders on the owners and lessees of tenement houses; in 1894 five similar orders, with the result that in each case the premises were repaired. In some cases, it is believed, without much, if any improvement, as the buildings were incapable of being made properly habitable.

Heretofore no record has existed in the office of the Department of Health of the matter contained in the certificates except a register showing the name of the owner or lessee of the tenement or lodging house, its character, whether tenement or lodging house, and its location. It is now however proposed by the Department of Health to have all matters of information required by section 123 of the ordinances annually entered in proper books of records, which will furnish instantly all the required information and render it easily accessible to the public, and which we believe to be extremely desirable.

During the year 1894, 357 tenement houses and lodging houses were inspected and the reports of the Inspector with his recommendations are on file in the office of the Health Department, from which it will be seen that the department is in possession of a large amount of information as to the conditions existing. The tenement house Inspector reports that three-fourths of the tenement houses have been put in sanitary condition. He estimates the number of people living in the 357 tenements at about 19,000. No accurate or complete statistics as to the amount of sickness in tenements can be obtained. A report from the Superintendent of Building fails to show that any large tenements have been built within the last year. We are informed by the Tenement House Inspector that about 15 new ones have been added to the number, but that they were erected more on the plan of apartment houses. It is the opinion of the Committee that the Tenement House ordinances must be more rigidly enforced to secure the reform which the public expects. Tenements unfit for use should be vacated, and if necessary destroyed as a public nuisance. Some of them cannot be converted into proper sanitary homes for the poor, and repeated patching in the form of compromises only continues an abuse. Owners should be made to comply with these sections of the ordinances which compel cleanliness, whitewashing, receptacles

for garbage and ashes, night lights, gongs, fire escapes and employment of a janitor. Examples of glaring violations of these sections are only too plain. Much has been accomplished by the Health Department, but more is desired.

The ordinances were drawn to promote general improvement, but were aimed particularly at the tenement house district, and they contain power to use radical measures when needed. There will be difficulties in the way of proper enforcement; the greed and brutal selfishness of owners and lessees, the improvidence, ignorance, and oftentimes viciousness and untidiness of the occupants will interfere, but remedies are provided against both classes. The surest guarantee for preserving a sanitary condition and protecting all concerned is the employment of a proper janitor, and where one is not in charge, somebody must take the consequences. It has been noticed that the worst enemies of the ordinances, and those who criticize and voice the strongest complaints, are the owners and lessees of buildings, which pay a big interest on the investment, and are unlawfully rented. Perhaps it will be interesting and useful in answer to a disgruntled few to consider briefly the question of the justice of a reform measure after about two years' trial. Opposition is not open because unpopular. The murmur has been heard more than once, that compliance involves loss and expense. The rents cannot always be increased to cover additional investment. Improvements are unnecessary, as the condition is good enough. Considering the class of occupants, it is claimed that they would rest contented, because accustomed to and satisfied with such surroundings, if enthusiasts would leave them undisturbed.

Also that injury to health as shown by increased illness cannot be proven. The agent or lessee, who is often one who preys upon his kind, insists that his margin of profits is too small, and that the owner will increase his rent. Simply the old tire-some, let-alone policy which is usually combined with a resentment at municipal interference, unless it pays the individual. The answer is practical, scientific, and yet tinged with the logic of feeling. The tenement-house evil touches every phase of municipal life. Only prolonged study of its effects reveal their dangerous and wide spreading character. Its consideration has passed through the emotional and charitable stages and now approaches the scientific. The State and municipality are learning that no community can afford to tolerate bad, unsanitary tenements, not because of illness and danger of infection, but because they make undesirable citizens. Laws have been directed at the results, and money is expended to remedy or punish them. Competitive charities increase and grow, to care for the wrecks, and the coming solution must be the enforcement of wise enactments based upon a study of the cause, to secure prevention. Pity and charity suffer from intermittent quiescence, indirection and superficiality, and they fail. Furthermore, the tenement-house population is made up largely of toilers, and, fortunately, what they most desire are the things which the community will be compelled to give them. These are a decent, clean, safe home, if they pay for it; and a chance to educate their children to the duties of citizenship. There is no need of, and no excuse for bad tenements in this city, and they should be abolished now before it is too late. The extension of the tenement house evil should be checked effectually. In larger cities the problem has developed until it seems almost incapable of solution. The New York Commission is now appealing to the Legislature, for laws which will involve an enormous expense to be borne by the city, and still the remedy will be incomplete. New York is simply passing through the same experience as Glasgow, London, and other large cities, in endeavoring to repair at



great cost, a blunder which should never have been permitted. The expense consequent upon eradication appeals to the business instinct, but it is hard to attract attention to the vaster waste, and loss of money which is due to vicious environments.

Conditions exist in this city which develop a submerged class, and those who work among the poor are learning more and more the sad lesson that "lost hope is a fatal disease." Those engaged in the ceaseless, quiet struggle which goes on in a certain precinct of this city demand the municipal aid promised in the ordinances, and insist that the unfortunate poor, because their means are slender, should not be practically compelled to live in unsanitary surroundings and breathe tainted air. The fact that citizens are allowed to maintain unmolested, filthy tenements where nuisances abound, and thus render schemes for reform inoperative, while causes for social and physical evils multiply, ceases to be a matter of dollars and cents. If occupants abuse and destroy improvements, that is the risk the owner must run, if he rents a bad tenement without supervision, and it will be a hopeful sign when such tenements no longer pay. Your Committee believes that rigid, persistent enforcement of the existing rules and ordinances will steadily improve, check and control the abuses springing from disgraceful tenements, and will continue to urge that remedy as a just and effective sanitary measure until it has been proven a failure. Public officials must accept responsibility with power and lead in a crusade, when private endeavor is ready to follow and finish a difficult task.

We gladly acknowledge, with warm praise what has been accomplished in the way of reform, but are not satisfied, and want more improvement where it is most needed. Spasms of activity have failed, and only persistent effort will bring success. The consideration of the redemption of bad tenements, and the scheme for building a model tenement will be presented in a supplementary report. Recently the members of the Sub-Committee were invited to speak to the Civic Club on the Tenement Question; as the result of the meeting, the members of the Civic Club decided to take up that work as one of its schemes. A committee has been appointed which will co-operate with your committee. They have employed an inspector to visit the tenements and gather much valuable information, which will doubtless be of great benefit later. It is expected that the investigation will supply material much needed for a study of some of the phases of tenement life, which, so far, have not been discussed in this city. The motto of the Civic Club is "Information before Reformation," and the plan devised by their committee for pursuing this work, is most admirable. Finally, your committee recommends the establishment of public baths, which will be treated of in the supplementary report to be presented later.

Respectfully submitted,

	{ JOHN H. PRYOR, WILLIAM A. DOUGLAS, WILLIAMS LANSING,	} <i>Sub-Committee.</i>
<i>Committee :</i>	{ GEO. A. DUCHSCHERER, MRS. GEO. A. MERCHANT, MRS. GEO. P. SAWYER, ERNEST WENDE, Health Com., Ex-Officio.	

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND, AND TO THE GRANT AND LOAN FUND.

(For the year ending September 30, 1894)

Albright, J. J. (Grant and Loan).	\$500.00	Cary, Thomas.	\$ 5.00
Albright, J. J.	50.00	Chard, James F.	25.00
Adam, R. B.	50.00	Chamberlain, H. P.	5.00
Anderson, William.	5.00	Chamberlain, H. L.	5.00
Auchinvole, John	25.00	Clarkson, Mary E.	10.00
Almy, Frederic	5.00	Clarke, Mrs. S. C.	10.00
A Friend (Grant and Loan)	26.00	Crate, James.	30.00
A Friend	1.00	Crate, James (Grant and Loan)	25.00
A Friend	2.00	Crane, Mrs. H. A.	5.00
A Friend	25.00	Cook, E. L.	20.00
A Friend	1.00	Cook, Joseph T.	5.00
A Friend	1.00	Corning, Laura C.	5.00
Baar, John (Grant and Loan)	10.00	Cowles, W. C.	5.00
Beecher, J. S.	25.00	Chivers, Rev. E. E.	5.00
Barnum, S. O. & Son.	5.00	Cutler, William B.	5.00
Barnum, N. C.	10.00	Cutler, A. & Son.	10.00
Barse, M. W. (Grant and Loan).	100.00	Churches :	
Bartholomy, Peter	5.00	Temple Beth Zion	100.00
Barnes, Hengerer & Co.	50.00	Westminster.	100.00
Ball, J. H.	5.00	North	100.00
Ball, W. H.	5.00	Church of Our Father.	100.00
Bennett, Edward.	200.00	Church of the Messiah.	100.00
Bennett, Edward (Grant and L.)	100.00	Courier Relief Supply (Grant and	
Bell, F. A. (Grant and Loan)	500.00	Loan)	2,000.00
Beals, E. P.	10.00	Danforth, F. L.	5.00
Becker, Emil A.	5.00	Davis, Townsend (Grant and L.)	250.00
Becker, Emil A. (Grant and L.)	100.00	Dearborn Street Baptist Church.	7.82
Block, Joseph	20.00	Demarest, Mrs. J. F. (Grant and	
Bowen, Mrs. Dennis.	20.00	Loan)	100.00
Bingham, C. F.	5.00	Detmars, Arthur.	5.00
Bingham & Taylor's Employees.	100.00	Diehl, J. P.	10.00
Bryant, Hannah M.	5.00	Douglas, William A.	5.00
Brown, Mrs. N.	10.00	Dudley, J. P.	100.00
Buffalo Railway Company.	250.00	Dudley, Mary J.	5.00
Buffalo Amateurs	250.00	Duchscherer, George	10.00
Buffalo Gas Company	50.00	Dunbar, C. F.	110.00
Buck, R. R.	5.00	Evans, Edwin T.	100.00
Buchanan, William H.	6.75	Evans, Edwin T.	5.00
Caldwell, S. D.	10.00	Evans, Ella K.	15.00
Cary, Mrs. Walter.	10.00	Elder, Ella C.	5.00
Cary, Charles, M. D.	5.00	Ehrlich, J. J.	5.00
Cary, Mrs. E.	5.00	Fiske, F. W.	25.00
Cary, Seward.	5.00	Flint & Kent	5.00

French, Henry C.....	\$ 5 00	Kirkover, H. D.....	\$ 5.00
Fleischmann, Simon.....	10.00	Koerner, H. T.....	5.00
Gates, Mrs. Geo. B.....	25.00	Koerner, H. T.....	10 00
Gates, Mrs. Sarah A. (Grant and Loan).....	200.00	Klinck, Christian.....	5.00
Gates, Mrs. Sarah A.....	50.00	Lansing, Williams.....	5.00
Gates, Miss E. H. (Grant and L.)	200.00	Lautz Brothers & Co.....	8.00
Gates, Miss E. H.....	75.00	Laverack, Geo. E.....	10 00
Graves, Mr. and Mrs. L. P.....	50.00	Lee, Frank.....	5.00
Glenny, Mrs. Esther A.....	50.00	Lee, Miss Florence.....	8.00
Glenny, Mr. and Mrs. B. B.....	30.00	Letchworth, O. P.....	5.00
Gleeson, Rev. William.....	5.00	Letchworth, Josiah.....	5.00
Grey, Mrs. E. G.....	5.00	Love, Miss M. M.....	5.00
Giershofer, Isaac.....	15.00	Lord, Rev. H. G.....	5.00
Gorham, George.....	35.00	Mayer, Jos. B.....	55.00
Gordon, John.....	10.00	Mayer, Mrs. Jos. B.....	5.00
Georger & Company.....	5.00	Mathews, Geo. B.....	5.00
Gurney, C. L. (Grant and Loan).	25.00	Marsh, Mrs. Jeannette.....	5.00
German Insurance Co.'s Em- ployees.....	69.00	Mann, Mrs. John A.....	5.00
Hammond, William W.....	5.00	Metcalfe, Geo. S.....	5.00
Harrower, George H.....	5 00	Metcalfe, Mrs. E. F.....	25.00
Hayes, Edmund.....	50.00	McWilliams, J. J.....	25.00
Haines, Alfred.....	25.00	McLeod, Mrs. Geo.....	5.00
Haven, Mrs. S. G.....	5.00	Miner, Worthington C.....	5.00
Hazard, Geo. S.....	60.00	Miller, Mrs. W. T.....	50.00
Hawley, Edward S.....	5.00	Miller, Chas. G.....	5.00
Hauenstein, John, M. D.....	10.00	Miller, Chas. G. (Grant and L.)..	100.00
Hedstrom, E. L.....	25.00	Miller, P. P.....	5.00
Holland, Nelson.....	5 00	Michael, Isidore.....	10.00
Holland, Graves & Montgomery.	5.00	Milburn, J. G.....	5.00
Holland, Graves & Montgomery's Employees.....	177.00	Milburn, Mrs. J. G.....	5.00
Howard, E. H. & C. H. (Grant and Loan).....	100.00	Mixer & Co. (Grant and Loan)...	50.00
Howard, George R.....	25.00	Montgomery, Geo. B.....	5.00
Hollister, F. M.....	5.00	Mooney, James.....	50.00
Hotchkiss, W. H.....	5.00	Morris, Miss S.....	5.00
Hubbell, A. A., M. D.....	5.00	Moot, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert...	60.00
Hunsicker, Jos. L.....	5 00	Moot, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert (Grant and Loan).....	50.00
Jewett, S. S. & Co.....	300.00	Morse, D. R.....	20.00
Jewett, John C., Mfg. Co.....	25.00	Munro, Josiah G.....	25.00
Kester, Irving.....	5.00	Munro, Mrs. Josiah G.....	5.00
Kester, Mrs. Irving.....	5 00	Mutual Gaslight Company.....	100.00
Keagey, William.....	5.00	Mynter, Dr. Herman.....	10.00
Keep, Gertrude M. (Grant and Loan).....	5.00	Mynter, Mrs. Herman.....	5.00
		Norton, Porter.....	25.00
		Norton, Mrs. Porter.....	5.00
		Nichols, William.....	5.00
		Otto, John, Jr.....	25.00

Pardee, C. W. ....	\$100.00	Star Oil Works. ....	\$100.00
Pardee, C. W. (Grant and Loan). ....	100.00	Shuttleworth, H. F. ....	5.00
Pardee, Mrs. C. W. ....	25.00	Stillman, H. ....	5.00
Parkhurst, Geo. W. ....	5.00	Stevens, Mrs. W. A. ....	5.00
Parkhurst, Mrs. Geo. W. ....	10.00	Stockton, Chas. G., M. D. ....	5.00
Parmenter, John. ....	5.00	Scott, A. D. ....	5.00
Patch, Maurice B. (Grant and L.) ....	1.00	Slocum, C. V. ....	20.00
Pratt, P. P. ....	25.00	Shaw, E. R. ....	5.00
Park, Dr. Roswell. ....	5.00	Sweeney, James. ....	5.00
Peabody, Mrs. Wm. H. ....	5.00	Shepard, Sidney & Co. ....	25.00
Perkins, Thos. G. ....	5.00	Sweeney, James, Jr. ....	5.00
Petrie, Mrs. J. R. ....	5.00	Seabert, F. A. ....	5.00
Preisch, M. E. ....	5.00	Smith, James R. ....	25.00
Pierce, Ray V., M. D. ....	25.00	Smith, James R. (Grant and L.). ....	25.00
Prentiss, J. I. ....	5.00	Smith, T. Guilford. ....	5.00
Pryor, Dr. John H. ....	5.00	Smith, Davis & Co. ....	5.00
Plumb, Burdict & Barnard. ....	50.00	Smith, Junius S. ....	5.00
Poor Widow. ....	1.00	Smith, James M. ....	10.00
Ramsdell, Mrs. O. P. ....	10.00	Slicer, Rev. Thos. R. ....	5.00
Ransom, D. Son & Co. (Grant and Loan) ....	100.00	Sicard, Geo. J. ....	10.00
Ransom, Frank H. ....	5.00	Taylor, H. L. ....	5.00
Ransom, Paul C. ....	15.00	Taylor, F. W. ....	25.00
Ransom, C. N. ....	5.00	Teller & Hunsicker (Grant and Loan) ....	25.00
Richmond, J. M. ....	50.00	Teller, G. R. ....	5.00
Robinson, M. E. ....	5.00	Truscott, Miss S. L. ....	5.00
Rice, E. R. ....	5.00	Titus, R. C. ....	50.00
Rieman, D. F., Jr. ....	10.00	Viele, Mrs. Henry K. ....	5.00
Rochester, N. ....	5.00	Viele, Sheldon T. ....	5.00
Rochester, Margaret (Grant and Loan) ....	10.00	Vogt, Frederick. ....	5.00
Rogers, Sherman S. ....	25.00	Wayland, John U. ....	5.00
Rogers, Sherman S. (Grant and Loan) ....	50.00	Walker, W. H. ....	5.00
Rogers, W. A. ....	10.00	Watson, Mrs. C. A. ....	100.00
Rumsey, B. C. ....	100.00	Wadsworth, H. C. ....	5.00
Rumsey, D. P. ....	5.00	Warren, H. J. ....	10.00
Ryan, Rt. Rev. S. V. ....	10.00	Watson, H. M. ....	50.00
Sprague, E. C. ....	50.00	Watson, Ellen O. ....	25.00
Sprague, Carleton. ....	60.00	Williams, Geo. L. ....	10.00
Sprague, E. C. (Grant and Loan) ....	200.00	Williams, Mrs. Gibson T. ....	100.00
Sprague, H. W. ....	20.00	Williams, Martha T. ....	5.00
Spaulding, S. S. ....	50.00	Williams, Chas. H. ....	5.00
Shepard, Walter J. ....	5.00	Williams, Mrs. Frank. ....	5.00
Staniland, Wm. G. ....	5.00	Williams, Miss Grace. ....	5.00
Straight, M. B. (Grant and L.). ....	25.00	Williams, A. H. ....	5.00
Spann, A. C. ....	5.00	Williams, R. H. ....	5.00
		Williams, Elizabeth S. ....	5.00
		White, Mrs. Truman C. ....	5.00



White, Truman C. (Grant and L.)	\$25 00	Weill, Louis.....	\$ 5.00
White, J. P.....	10.00		
Wilcox, D. H. (Grant and Loan)	25.00	General Fund.....	\$5,862.57
Wilcox, Ansley.....	5.00	Grant and Loan Fund.....	5,277.00
Wicks, W. S.....	5.00		
Wende, W. F.....	35.00	Total.....	\$11,139.57

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FITCH CRÈCHE FUND.

Becker, Mrs. E. A.....	\$ 5.00	Lathrop, Mrs. E. M.....	\$ 5.00
Bingham, C. F.....	200.00	Love, Miss M. M.....	10.00
Bissell, Mrs. H. P.....	5.00	Love, Miss M. M., proceeds of	
Beals, E. P.....	10.00	concert.....	12.25
Cary, Mrs. Walter.....	10.00	Mann, Mrs. M. D.....	15.00
Cary, Mrs. Seward.....	25.00	Mathews, Mrs. Geo. B.....	10.00
Cary, Mrs. Charles.....	10.00	Marvin, Mrs. Charles.....	5.00
Cary, Mrs. Trumbull.....	5.00	Meadows, Mrs. Wm.....	10.00
Cary, Mrs. E.....	5.00	Mayer, Mrs. Jos. B.....	5.00
Cook, E. L.....	50.00	Michael, Mrs. Isidore.....	20.00
Columbian Tea and Ball.....	1.00	Michael, Mrs. Edward.....	25.00
Crockett, Mrs. M. A.....	2.00	Milnowski, Mrs. Arthur.....	5.00
Davis, Townsend.....	10.00	Morris, Miss S.....	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Wm. H.....	5.00	Milburn, Mrs. J. G.....	10.00
Day, Mrs. Charles.....	5.00	McWilliams, Mrs. J. J.....	10.00
Demarest, Mrs. F.....	5.00	Munro, J. G.....	25.00
Doll's Bazaar.....	509.28	Newman, Mrs. W. H. H.....	5.00
Dudley, Miss Mary J.....	5.00	Otto, Mrs. John.....	5.00
Folwell, Mrs. Bainbridge.....	3.00	Park, Mrs. Roswell.....	25.00
Forsythe, Jas. G.....	5.00	Putnam, Mrs. Jas. W.....	1.00
Fisk, Mrs. Edmund P.....	5.00	Phelps, Mrs. C. H.....	10.00
Flint, Wm. B.....	10.00	Root, Mrs. Robert K.....	15.00
Frost, Josephine H.....	1.00	Rosseel, Mrs. F. H.....	3.00
Fryer, Mrs. R. L.....	10.00	Rogers, Mrs. W. A.....	25.00
Gates, Elizabeth H.....	10.00	Robinson, Mrs. M. E.....	10.00
Gerrans, Mrs. H. M.....	10.00	Rogers, Mrs. S. S.....	100.00
Glenny, Mrs. W. H.....	5.00	Rumsey, Mrs. Dexter P.....	25.00
Gratwick, Mrs. W. H.....	10.00	Rumsey, Mrs. B. C.....	10.00
Grosvenor, Mrs. S. H.....	5.00	Rumsey, Gertrude.....	10.00
Haines, Mrs. Alfred.....	5.00	Spaulding, E. C.....	25.00
Haven, Mrs. S. G. and Miss.....	10.00	Sherman, Mrs. R. J.....	10.00
Hengerer, Mrs. William.....	5.00	Sprague, Mrs. H. W.....	10.00
Hopkins, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	3.00	Sidway, Mrs. F.....	5.00
Hopkins, Henry R.....	2.00	Smith, Mrs. T. Guilford.....	5.00
Howard, Mrs. George.....	5.00	Spaulding, S. S.....	10.00
Keating, Mrs. Langford.....	5.00	Sweet, Mrs. Sidney B.....	5.00
Keep, Miss Gertrude.....	1.00	Truscott, Georgie.....	.90

Utley, Mrs. Chas. H.....	\$ 5.00	Williams, Mrs. C. H.....	\$ 10.00
Urban, Mrs. George .....	5.00	Williams, Frank & Co.....	6.00
Warren, Mrs. Wm. Y.....	25.00	Williams, Mrs. F. F.....	5.00
Warren, Mrs. W. C.....	5.00	Wilcox, Mrs. Ansley.....	5.00
Warren, Mrs. E. S.....	5.00	Weed, Mrs. Hobart.....	10.00
Warren, Gertrude.....	10.00	Wright, Mrs. A. P.....	5.00
Watson, H. M.....	5.00		
Weed, Mrs. Dewitt C.....	5.00	Total.....	\$1,570.43

### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SPECIAL REPAIRS AT THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

Thomas Cary.....	\$5.00	T. P. Carpenter.....	\$5.00
Walter Cary.....	5.00	Ganson Depew.....	5.00
George A. Hibbard.....	5.00	Anonymous.....	5.00
George S. Metcalfe.....	5.00	Edward Bennett.....	20.00
George R. Teller.....	5.00	Charles D. Marshall.....	10.00
Carlton M. Smith.....	10.00	D. R. Morse.....	10.00
Frederick L. Pratt.....	5.00	Spencer Clinton.....	5.00
William H. Watson.....	5.00	Robert S. Donaldson.....	5.00
W. H. Gratwick, Jr.....	5.00	D. E. Morgan, Son & Allen.....	10.00
Dr. D. W. Harrington.....	5.00	Walbridge & Co.....	25.00
Geo. H. Harrower.....	5.00	J. N. Adam.....	20.00
Dr. H. E. Hayd.....	5.00	Barnes, Hengerer & Co. ....	15.00
Arthur E. Hedstrom.....	5.00	Jas. H. Madison.....	10.00
N. K. Hopkins.....	5.00	Berrick & Son.....	25.00
Peter Bartholomy.....	5.00		\$255.00
Dr. Boardman.....	5.00		

### MATERIAL.

	VALUE.
S. Douglas Cornell, } 600 lbs. white lead.....	\$36.00
A. P. Thompson, }	
G. Elias & Brother, 1,500 shingles.....	6.00
Stewart Brothers, 1,500 shingles.....	
Hurd & Hauenstein, 1,500 shingles.....	6.00
W. H. Proctor, 1,000 shingles.....	4.00
Haines & Co., 1,500 shingles.....	6.00
Hurd Brothers, 1,000 shingles.....	4.00
Holland, Graves & Montgomery, 1,000 shingles.....	3.75
Colie & Candell, 1,000 shingles.....	3.75
D. G. Leslie, 1,000 shingles.....	4.00
Jas. Elliott & Son, two awnings.....	12.00
F. T. Coppins, discount on bill.....	10.00
	\$95.50

# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized December 11, 1877.

Incorporated November 21, 1879.

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *President*.  
FREDERIC ALMY, *Secretary and Treas'r*.

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, *Vice-President*.  
MARION I. MOORE, *Assistant Secretary*.

## TRUSTEES.

### *One year.*

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
CARLETON SPRAGUE.

### *Two years.*

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH G. MUNRO,  
JAMES MOONEY,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX.

### *Three years.*

JOHN H. COWING,  
BRYANT B. GLENNY,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
GEORGE H. LEWIS,  
SHELDON T. VIELE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. WILCOX, SMITH, BENNETT, COWING and RICHMOND.  
*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

## COUNCIL.

### I.—*Members of the Board of Trustees.*

### II.—*Representatives from District Committees :*

First District—WM W. HAMMOND, Chairman; HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary; REV. CHARLES H. SMITH, W. H. COLLINS.

Second District—THOMAS CARY, Chairman; W. G. MEADOWS, Secretary; ALBERT C. SPANN, N. CARLTON.

Third District—GEORGE WING, Chairman; MRS. M. J. PETRIE, Secretary; MRS. HENRY F. ALLEN, MRS. GEO. MCLEOD.

Fourth District—ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Chairman; S. ROSENAU, Secretary; MRS. JOHN ROSS, Miss HOTCHKISS.

### III.—*Members ex-officio*—HON. EDGAR B. JEWETT, Mayor; WILLIAM S. BULL, Superintendent of Police; JOHN ARNOLD, Overseer of the Poor; ERNEST WENDE, M. D., Health Commissioner; JOHN G. SCHLOTZER, Keeper of the Alms-House.

### IV.—*Members Specially Elected :*

Francis Almy,  
Mrs. Bernard Bartow.  
Emil A. Becker,  
Miss Ida C. Bender,  
Mrs. J. C. Bryant,  
Joseph Block,  
Mrs. L. A. Bull.  
Seward Cary,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,  
Mrs. Ebenezer Cary,  
Mrs. Joseph T. Cook,  
Wm. C. Cornwell,  
James Crate,  
H. P. Chamberlain,  
William A. Douglas,  
George Duchscherer.  
Henry P. Emerson,  
Miss Ella C. Elder,  
Mrs. Bryant B. Glenny,  
Geo. H. Harrower,  
Geo. S. Hazard.  
Arthur E. Hedstrom,  
Mrs. Wm. H. Heath.

Rev. S. V. V. Holmes,  
Jos. L. Hunsicker,  
O. P. Letchworth,  
Williams Lansing,  
Miss Mary Lewis,  
Rev. Herbert G. Lord,  
Miss M. M. Love,  
Mrs. Jeannette Marsh,  
Joseph B. Mayer.  
John J. McWilliams.  
Mrs. Geo. A. Merchant,  
Isidore Michael,  
Mrs. Adelbert Moot,  
Mrs. Josiah G. Munro,  
Mrs. Herman Mynter,  
Mrs. H. H. Otis,  
John Otto, Jr.,  
John S. O'Shea,  
Leroy S. Oatman,  
John Parmenter, M. D.,  
Mrs. Chas. W. Pardee,  
Roswell Park, M. D.,  
Geo. W. Parkhurst,

John H. Pryor, M. D.,  
Rev. J. A. Regester,  
Paul C. Ransom,  
Henry A. Richmond,  
Edward R. Rice,  
George A. Ricker,  
Dexter P. Rumsey,  
Miss Lily C. Rogers,  
Mrs. George W. Sawyer,  
Mrs. S. A. Simons,  
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer,  
Mrs. William Stevens,  
DeWitt H. Sherman, M. D.,  
E. R. Shaw,  
Henry W. Sprague,  
F. A. Seabert,  
Miss S. L. Truscott,  
Mrs. Sheldon T. Viele,  
Frederick A. Vogt,  
Mrs. Truman C. White,  
Mrs. F. F. Williams,  
W. S. Wicks.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Co-operation and Council Meetings*—Rev. Herbert G. Lord, Chairman; Mrs. Bryant B. Glenny, Mrs. Bernard Bartow, Ansley Wilcox, Arthur Williams, Sarah L. Truscott, Rev. S. V. V. Holmes.

*Hospital and Dispensary*—George P. Sawyer, Chairman; Dr. Roswell Park, James Crate, Dr. John Parmenter, F. A. Seabert, H. P. Chamberlain.

*District Work and Friendly Visiting*—Josiah G. Munro, Chairman; William W. Hammond, Thomas Cary, George Wing, Arthur Williams, Sheldon T. Viele, Rev. J. A. Regester, Mrs. William Stevens, Mrs. Jeannette Marsh.

*Fitch Crèche and Training School for Domestic*—Miss Maria M. Love, Chairman; Mrs. William H. Heath, Mrs. F. F. Williams, John Otto, Jr., Charles Cary, M. D., Miss Elder, Mrs. Sidney M. Sweet, Marion I. Moore, Dr. DeWitt H. Sherman.

*Membership*—Francis Almy, Chairman; Joseph L. Hunsicker, George A. Ricker, Mrs. Chas. W. Pardee, Mrs. S. A. Simons, Mrs. J. C. Bryant, Mrs. Jos. T. Cook, Rev. Herbert G. Lord, Rev. S. V. V. Holmes, Arthur E. Hedstrom, Carleton Sprague

*Mendicity and Labor Tests*—Isidore Michael, Chairman; Albert C. Spann, George H. Harrower, E. R. Shaw, J. G. Munro, E. R. Rice, John S. O'Shea, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of the Poor, Overseer of the Poor.

*Publications, Lectures, Etc.*—Henry W. Sprague, Chairman; Mrs. Adelbert Moot, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Dr. John H. Pryor, William A. Douglas, George Duchscherer, Williams Lansing, Mrs. Geo. A. Merchant, Mrs. Geo. P. Sawyer, Mrs. L. A. Bull, Ernest Wende, M. D., Health Commissioner.

*Truancy*—Mrs. S. A. Simons, Chairman; Frederick A. Vogt, Geo. W. Parkhurst, Henry P. Emerson, Bryant B. Glenn, Miss Elder.

*Savings Schemes*—Thomas Cary, Chairman, William C. Cornwell, Edward R. Rice.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FITCH CRÈCHE.

Miss M. M. LOVE, Chairman.

MISS BERTHA UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Mrs. Henry Altman,	Mrs. P. H. Griffin,	Miss Marion I. Moore,
Mrs. Geo. Bleistein,	Mrs. Harry Hamlin,	Mrs. Roswell Park,
Mrs. W. S. Bissell,	Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker,	Mrs. John N. Scatcherd,
Mrs. Edward L. Cook,	Mrs. E. P. Hussey,	Mrs. Sidney B. Sweet,
Mrs. James L. Crate,	Mrs. George E. Laverack,	Miss Lydia Uebelhoefer,
Miss Josephine Frost,	Mrs. Arthur Milinowski,	Mrs. F. F. Williams,
Mrs. John C. Graves,	Mrs. W. C. Miner,	Mrs. Thomas Cary Welch.
Mrs. Frank Goodyear,	Mrs. S. M. Mitchell.	

*Central Office*—Nos. 1 and 2 Fitch Institute. Telephone, 300 A. Frederic Almy, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Marion I. Moore, Assistant Secretary; Miss Jennie L. Wallace, Registrar.

*District No. 1*—Office, Fitch Institute, corner Michigan and Swan streets.

Miss Susan Vallier, Agent; Mrs. Alice S. Hartmann, Assistant Agent; Miss Helen E. Wallace, Clerk.

Committee—William W. Hammond, Chairman; Henry C. Fiske, Secretary. W. H. Collins, Rev. J. A. Regester, Rev. C. H. Smith, Mrs. Seth Warren. Sub-Committee—Mrs. J. G. Bailey, Arthur E. Hedstrom, Charles R. Wilson, Frank W. Fiske, Jr., George Bettis, James Loftus.

Meets every Tuesday at 4.30 P. M.

*District No. 2*—Office, No. 10 Court Street. Telephone, 300 D.

Adam Meister, Agent; W. F. Laszewski, Assistant Agent; Miss Laura Rosenau, Clerk.

Committee—Thomas Cary, Chairman; W. G. Meadows, Secretary. A. C. Spann, N. Carlton, Mrs. Jeannette Marsh, Mrs. Eliza Mason.

Meets every Thursday at 4.30 P. M.

*District No. 3*—Office, No. 581 Niagara Street. Telephone, 279 Tupper.

Miss Alice O. Moore, Agent.

Committee—George Wing, Chairman; E. C. Warner, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. M. J. Petrie, Secretary. Mrs. H. F. Allen, Mrs. Geo. McLeod, Mrs. S. A. Freeman, Rev. J. K. Mason, Thomas Bagley, M. D., Rev. W. A. Myers, Bernard Cohen, M. D., Miss Eliza C. Reed, John G. Cloak, Miss Mary O'Reilly, Rev. N. S. Stephens, Mrs. F. H. Grove, Mrs. H. D. Appleby, Rev. Jeremiah McGrath, Rev. James McGrath.

Meets every Monday at 4.30 P. M.

*District No. 4*—Office, No. 10 Court Street. Telephone, 300 D. Sen.

Mrs. Susan Bradnack, Agent.

Committee—Arthur H. Williams, Chairman; S. Rosenau, Secretary. Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. Herbert Bourge, E. L. Somerville, Mr. William Slade.

Meets every Saturday at 4.30 P. M.

*Out-Door Department*—No. 10 Court Street. Edward G. Burns, Agent. A. M. to 9.30 P. M.

*The Fitch Institute*—Corner Swan and Michigan streets. H. F. Pease, Janitor.

*The Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 14, Fitch Institute. John Parmenter, M. D., Medical Director and Attending Surgeon; John H. Pryor, M. D., Attending Physician; Roswell Park, M. D., Consulting Surgeon; Edward J. Meyer, M. D., Assistant Attending Surgeon; Chauncey P. Smith, M. D., Assistant Attending Physician; Josephine F. Royan, Superintendent; John Chalmers, M. D., House Surgeon; Andrew J. Dick, M. D., Clifford B. Rowell, M. D., William C. Heussy, Assistants; Edith A. Kimball, Head Nurse; Annie J. Knott, Assistant Nurse; Charles Chateau, Night Orderly.

*Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Fitch Institute. DeWitt H. Sherman, M. D., Physician in Chief; Albert T. Lytle, M. D., Attending Physician. Hours, 10.00 to 11.00 A. M.

*The Fitch Training School for Domestic, Nursery Aids' Department*—No. 159 Swan Street.

*The Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Fanny E. Harris, Matron.

*Penny Savings Fund*—Central Office, No. 10 Court Street. Miss Laura Rosenau, Cashier.

March 1, 1895.



## THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY ARE:

1. To bring into harmonious coöperation with each other and with the Overseer of the Poor, the various churches, charitable agencies and individuals in the city, and thus, among other things, to check the evils of the overlapping of relief.

2. To investigate thoroughly and without charge the cases of all applicants for charity which are referred to the Society for inquiry, and to send the persons having a legitimate interest in such cases full reports of the results of investigation.

3. To obtain from the proper charities and from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases; to provide visitors who shall personally attend cases needing counsel and help, and to procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting.

4. To assist from its own funds, so far as possible in the form of loans, all suitable cases for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources.

5. To repress mendicity by the above means, and by the prosecution of impostors.

6. To promote the general welfare of the poor by social and sanitary reforms, and by the inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence, and to these ends to establish and maintain, in whole or in part, the following provident institutions, viz.: One or more Crèches; some practical means of encouraging the saving of small sums of money by the poor; one or more provident dispensaries, which may include arrangements for the temporary treatment of persons injured in the neighborhood, and unable to be carried to the general hospitals; and such other provident institutions as shall tend to the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the poor, and as shall be within the

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## FORM OF BEQUEST.

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I give, devise and bequeath to "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF BUFFALO, N. Y." (Insert description of money or property to be given.)

159/6

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Charity Organization Society

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Presented at the Annual Meeting, March 1, 1887.*

---

"THERE IS NO SOCIETY MORE DESERVING OF OUR SUPPORT."

—Chauncey M. Depew.

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CENTRAL OFFICE:

*FITCH INSTITUTE, BUFFALO.*

1887.







# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized December 11, 1877.

Incorporated November 21, 1879.

EDWIN T. EVANS, *President*,

T. GUILFORD SMITH, *Vice-President*,

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

## TRUSTEES.

### One year.

EDWIN T. EVANS,  
JOSIAH C. MUNRO,  
T. GUILFORD SMITH,  
ANSLEY WILCOX,

### Two years.

JOHN H. COWING,  
JOSEPHUS N. LARNED,  
JEWETT M. RICHMOND,  
SOLOMON SCHEU,  
SHELDON T. VIELF,

### Three years.

EDWARD BENNETT,  
THOMAS CARY,  
SHERMAN S. ROGERS,  
GEORGE P. SAWYER,  
E. CARLTON SPRAGUE.

## COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Executive*—Messrs. SMITH, BENNETT, SCHEU, WILCOX and COWING.

*Finance*—Messrs. CARY, VIELE and MUNRO.

*District Work*—Messrs. VIELE, WILCOX, SMITH, LARNED and MUNRO.

## COUNCIL.

I.—*The Board of Trustees.*

II.—*Representatives from District Committees:*

Chairman District 1.  
Secretary District 1.  
District 1.  
District 1.

THOMAS CARY, Chairman District 3.  
FRANK F. WILLIAMS, Secretary District 3.  
JULIUS EHRLICH, District 3.  
CHARLES B. HILL, District 3.

III.—*Members Ex-officio*—The Mayor of the City, one Member of Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Overseer of the Poor, City Physician, Chairman of the Board of Health, County Superintendent of the Poor, Keeper of County Almshouse.

IV.—*Members Specially Elected:*

Sidney E. Adams,  
D. C. Beard,  
Louis M. Brock,  
Charles Cary, M. D.,  
James Crate,  
Wm. H. Glenny,  
James F. Gluck,  
Wm. H. Gratwick,  
George S. Hazard,

R. R. Hefford,  
Frank M. Hollister,  
Henry R. Howland,  
Henry M. Kent,  
J. W. Keene, M. D.,  
Rev. Herbert G. Lord,  
George E. Matthews,  
D. R. Morse,  
Roswell Park, M. D.,

P. P. Pratt,  
J. H. Pryor, M. D.,  
Henry A. Richmond,  
Thomas F. Rochester, M. D.,  
Henry W. Sprague,  
E. Corning Townsend,  
C. M. Underhill,  
George L. Williams.

## COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*Coal Savings Fund*—Scheu, Dormer, Hazard.

*Fitch Crèche*—Glenny, Townsend, C. Cary, Hefford, Howland.

*Instruction*—Smith, H. W. Sprague, H. A. Richmond.

*Lectures*—Gluck, Larned, F. F. Williams.

*Membership*—T. Cary, Wilcox, Cowing.

*Mendicity*—Hefford, H. A. Richmond, Morse.

*Penny Bank*—Hazard, Viele, Ehrlich.

*Provident Dispensary and Accident Hospital*—Smith, C. Cary, Park, G. L. Williams, Crate.

*Publication*—Larned, Hollister, Matthews.

*Reading Room*—Hollister, Larned, Gratwick.

*Sanitary Condition of the Homes of the Poor*—Keene, Brock, Hefford.

*Wood-Yard*—Munro, T. Cary, Crate.

## OFFICES.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Room 2, Fitch Institute.

*Central Office and Districts 1, 2, 7, 9 and 10*—Room 1, Fitch Institute. Wm. Murphy, Agent; Mrs. E. F. Smith, Clerk.

*Districts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8*—No. 10 Court Street. Adam Meister, Agent; Miss Fannie Rosenau, Clerk.

*Fitch Institute*—Corner Michigan and Swan Streets. John G. Keller, Janitor, Room 24.

*Fitch Crèche*—No. 159 Swan Street. Miss Caroline Sheppard, Matron.

*Fitch Provident Dispensary*—Room 6, Fitch Institute. John H. Pryor, M. D., Medical Director.

*Fitch Accident Hospital*—Room 13, Fitch Institute. John H. Pryor, M. D., Medical Director and Attending Physician; E. H. Norton, M. D., Attending Surgeon.











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